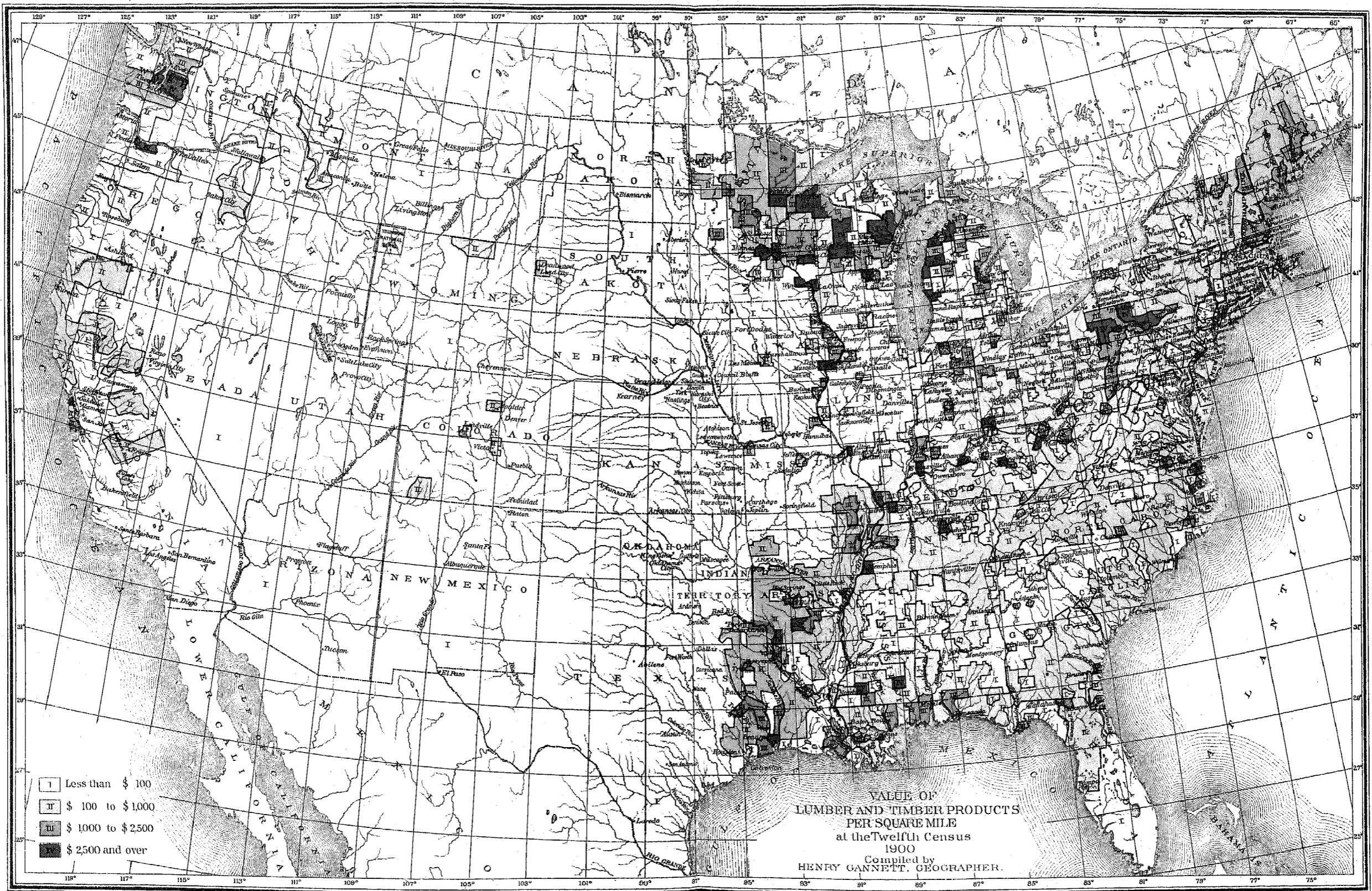

LUMBER.

(808)

Twelfth Census of the United States
William R. Merriam, Director.



LUMBER.

By HENRY GANNETT, *Expert Special Agent*, assisted by J. E. WHELCHL, *Chief of Section*.

The lumber industry of the United States includes three distinct operations, which are in some cases carried on by the same organization, in others separately. These are:

(1) The logging industry, including the felling of timber, cutting it into lengths, and transporting it by rail or river to the mill. This industry is carried on in part by individuals who own or operate sawmills. The raw material of this industry consists of standing timber, the finished product consists of logs delivered at the mill.

(2) The sawmill industry, in which the raw material consists of saw logs, the product of the lumber camp; and the product consists of rough lumber, including beams, joists, scantling, boards, shingles, laths, etc.

(3) The planing-mill industry, in which the raw material consists of rough lumber and the finished product of planed lumber, with such minor manufactures as are carried on in connection with these mills. Some of the planing mills are operated in connection with sawmills as a part of their operations, while others are under separate ownership and management.

It is proposed in this report, besides presenting the general statistics of the entire lumber industry and comparing them with similar figures from earlier censuses, to separate these three branches, so far as that is possible, and present independently the data relating to each.

In the following matter, therefore, comprising pages 805 to 897, the statistics and discussions relate to all lumber and timber manufacture, including independent timber camps, and sawmills with or without timber camps, and the planing mills attached thereto, unless otherwise specified. It is necessary to present them in this heterogeneous form in order to make comparison with the figures of earlier censuses.

SUMMARY.

The lumber industry of the United States, taken as a whole, was in 1900 the fourth among the great manu-

facturing industries of the country, being exceeded in value of products only by the iron and steel, the textile, and the slaughtering and meat-packing industries. There were 38,035 establishments, with a total capital of \$611,611,524. They employed 283,260 wage-earners, exclusive of the administrative and clerical force, an average of 8.6 employees per establishment, and paid in wages \$104,640,591. The average wages per wage-earner was \$370, and per establishment, \$3,171. The cost of materials used was \$317,923,548, and the value of products was \$566,832,984. The product per establishment was \$17,177 and per employee \$2,003. The amount of lumber produced by the mills was 35,084,166 M feet, B. M. The average product per mill was slightly in excess of a million feet.

Table 1 gives a comparative summary of the leading statistics concerning the entire lumber industry in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900. In comparing the figures with one another certain qualifications must be kept in mind. The money values given for 1870 are expressed in depreciated currency, and are therefore not parallel to those given by later censuses. They may be reduced approximately to a gold basis by being diminished one-fifth. The value of hired property is not included in the capital reported in 1890 and 1900, because it was not included in the reports of previous censuses. The number of wage-earners and amount of wages in 1890 and 1900 include only the number of those employed and paid at the mills and in independent timber camps; that is, they do not include the number of employees and the wages paid at lumber camps which are connected with mills. Furthermore, the number of employees in 1890 is not comparable with that reported at other censuses, owing to differences in the methods used in determining the "average number of employees." It is probable that the number was greatly overstated for 1890. The cost of material in 1890 and 1900 includes the value of the stumpage, wages paid to employees, and all other items of logging expense at lumber camps which were dependent upon mills.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1850 TO 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE FOR EACH DECADE.

	DATE OF CENSUS.						PER CENT OF INCREASE.				
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
Number of establishments.....	33,035	22,617	25,708	25,882	20,659	18,769	46.1	112.0	10.5	25.0	10.1
Capital.....	\$611,611,624	\$557,881,064	\$181,186,122	\$148,498,282	\$74,580,090	\$41,444,364	9.6	207.9	26.3	92.5	79.8
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number.....	12,630	20,375	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries.....	\$11,260,608	\$11,203,757	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earners, average number.....	283,260	311,964	147,956	149,997	75,862	55,810	19.2	110.8	11.4	97.7	35.9
Total wages.....	\$104,640,591	\$87,934,284	\$81,845,974	\$40,009,162	\$21,702,405	\$13,787,852	19.0	176.1	120.4	84.4	67.4
Men, 16 years and over.....	277,900	306,415	141,564	146,047	76,171	55,858	19.3	116.4	13.1	94.8	35.7
Wages.....	\$108,741,166	\$87,170,668	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women, 16 years and over.....	1,748	2,281	425	682	691	452	123.4	436.7	187.7	11.3	52.8
Wages.....	\$839,283	\$663,399	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children, under 16 years.....	3,612	8,268	5,967	8,268	(3)	(3)	10.5	145.2	82.6	.....	.....
Wages.....	\$566,142	\$400,217	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	41.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$17,731,519	\$23,844,687	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	125.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of materials used.....	\$817,923,548	\$242,562,296	\$146,155,385	\$103,843,430	\$44,581,753	\$28,828,792	81.1	86.0	41.4	181.8	67.4
Value of products, including amount received for custom work.....	\$566,832,984	\$437,957,882	\$288,268,729	\$210,159,827	\$96,715,856	\$60,418,187	29.4	87.7	11.0	117.8	60.1

¹ Decrease.² Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900, but not included in this table. (See Tables 30 and 31.)³ Not separately reported.

This table shows the statistics for the lumber industry in condensed form and on the proper basis for comparison. For 1900 the number of establishments is given as 33,035; this number being the total of all sawmills whether operated separately or in connection with planing mills or logging camps or both, and of all independent timber camps.

Under the heading of "capital" the total amount of capital invested in all the four branches of the industry, namely, dependent logging camps, sawmills, planing mills, and independent logging camps or timber camps, is shown.

Under the headings of "wage-earners" and "wages" are shown the total average number of wage-earners employed in three of the four branches of the industry; namely, total average number for saw and planing mills combined, and the total average number for independent logging camps or timber camps. The wage-earners in dependent logging camps are not shown in this table because this branch of the industry was not considered as in any sense an establishment, all of the expenses incident to dependent logging operations being charged against the sawmill conducting such operations as an item in the total cost of materials. Hence the total number of wage-earners shown for the United States, 283,260, represents the total number employed in the industry exclusive of those in dependent logging camps.

Under the heading of "miscellaneous expenses" is shown the total of all miscellaneous expenses incurred in all four branches of the industry, except amounts paid for contract logging.

Under the heading of "materials" is placed, first, stumpage value of all timber reported as cut during the census year, together with all supplies consumed by forces engaged in the cutting of the timber. In the case of independent logging camps the cost of materials stops at this point. In the case of sawmills all further expenses incident to transporting the logs to the mill were added in. To this was added the cost of all logs and bolts purchased for the sawmill, rough lumber for the planing mill, and all other materials for both saw-

mill and planing mill, together with items of mill supplies, freight, fuel, power, and heat. This makes the aggregate cost of materials \$317,923,548, as shown for the United States.

Under the heading of "products" the total value to the *establishment* of all products turned out is given. In the case of the sawmill this means that to the value of all merchant sawed product was added the amount received by the mill for work done for customers, the value of custom products being in all cases excluded. In the cases of planing mills and timber camps, the total value of products as reported was taken. The total value of products for the United States, \$566,832,984, was made up in this way.

In the half century the value of products has multiplied nearly ten times. In the same time the number of establishments has less than doubled, showing a great increase in average capacity. The capital in 1900 was fifteen times as great as in 1850, again indicating the concentration of the business. The number of employees has multiplied in the half century about five and a half times, which, with the still greater increase in products, argues an increased efficiency per hand, due, probably, to the use of superior machinery and appliances. The cost of material has increased at a rate slightly greater than the value of products.

The marked decrease in the number of establishments in 1890 as compared with those of 1880 has not been continued in 1900, but in place thereof an enormous increase in the number of establishments is seen, amounting to not less than 46 per cent. Capital has increased nearly 10 per cent, indicating that the tendency toward the centralization of the business has ceased, at least for the present, and that small mills have multiplied. The number of employees has apparently decreased at the rate of 9.6 per cent during the last decade, but this is probably fallacious, as previously explained, while the amount of wages has increased 19 per cent, which would indicate a considerable increase in the amount of wages per hand. The cost of material has increased 31 per cent, and the value of product 29 per cent during the

past decade. Both these last two items have increased at a much smaller rate than before.

The following table shows the relation at each census between the number of establishments, on the one hand, and the capital, employees, wages, material, and product on the other:

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE CAPITAL, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, WAGES, MATERIALS, AND PRODUCTS PER ESTABLISHMENT.

YEARS.	Capital.	Number of employees.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
1850.....	\$2,287	3	\$728	\$1,542	\$8,270
1860.....	3,608	4	1,051	2,158	4,682
1870.....	5,555	6	1,649	4,001	8,136
1880.....	7,048	6	1,289	5,685	9,704
1890.....	24,666	15	4,388	10,725	19,364
1900.....	18,514	9	8,508	9,624	17,150

The striking feature of this table, aside from the general increase in the magnitude of the establishments, is the change that has taken place between 1890 and 1900. All the figures indicate the multiplication of small establishments with less capital, fewer employees, less wages, smaller amount of material used, and less value of product. This multiplication of establishments is probably the result of the great increase in the value of lumber in the year or two preceding the census.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGES AND OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE.

YEARS.	Average wages per employee.	Gross output per employee.	Net output per employee.				
				Total.	Men, 16 years and over.	Women, 16 years and over.	Children, under 16 years.
1850.....	\$251	\$1,128	\$596				
1860.....	284	1,265	682				
1870.....	267	1,408	713				
1880.....	214	1,673	693				
1890.....	298	1,817	588				
1900.....	394	1,928	847				

TABLE 4.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.								Cost of materials used. ¹	Value of products.		
				Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
				Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
United States.....	1900	83,035	\$811,611,524	283,260	\$104,640,591	277,900	\$108,741,166	1,748	\$388,283	3,612	\$506,142	\$317,923,548	\$566,892,984		
	1890	22,617	657,881,054	811,964	87,984,284	806,415	87,170,668	2,281	868,809	3,268	400,217	242,562,296	437,957,382		
	1880	28,708	181,186,122	147,956	32,845,974	141,664	(2)	425	(2)	5,967	(2)	146,155,385	233,268,729		
	1870	28,592	143,498,232	149,997	40,009,162	146,047	(2)	682	(2)	3,268	(2)	103,343,430	210,159,327		
Alabama.....	1900	1,111	18,020,183	9,273	2,265,018	8,851	2,206,997	67	11,757	355	46,264	6,646,124	12,867,551		
	1890	472	7,460,108	6,335	1,712,326	6,164	1,687,719	5	770	166	28,847	4,551,261	8,507,971		
	1880	854	1,545,655	1,647	424,156	1,611	-----	-----	-----	86	-----	1,608,635	2,649,634		
	1870	284	744,005	1,428	357,185	1,411	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	520,513	1,859,088		
Alaska ⁴	1900	25	181,950	81	76,988	81	76,988	-----	-----	-----	-----	90,688	211,229		
	1890	10	105,727	78	18,625	78	18,625	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,198	58,440		
	1880	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
	1870	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Arizona.....	1900	14	940,698	197	187,810	185	188,810	-----	-----	12	4,000	304,205	547,790		
	1890	4	212,975	94	57,770	94	57,770	-----	-----	2	-----	126,765	248,790		
	1880	13	102,450	79	33,375	77	33,375	-----	-----	-----	-----	181,785	215,918		
	1870	1	5,000	16	6,000	16	6,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,600	10,000		

¹ In 1890 and 1900, for purposes of comparison, "Cost of materials used" includes wages reported under the heads of "Logging" and "Cost of keep of animals."

² Wages of men, women, and children not separately shown in 1870 and 1880.

³ For purposes of comparison the values of 1870 should be reduced about 20 per cent because of a depreciated currency for that year.

⁴ No report received prior to 1890.

From the above figures it appears that wages and efficiency have on the whole increased. The average wages per employee have increased 37 per cent in the half century, and the average gross output of the industry per employee has increased in much greater proportion. If we consider the net product only, that is, the increased value given to the product by the manufacturing process, which is roughly obtained by subtracting the value of the raw material from that of the finished product, as given above, we find, however, that the net output per employee has increased only 42 per cent in the half century.

Table 4 shows, in comparison, the figures of the lumber industry by states and for the United States as returned at the censuses of 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900, and are given in a form similar to that of Table 1. Prior to 1890, the reports of operations designated in the present census as "timber camps," were not taken, but have been included with the figures of the other branches of the lumber industry for 1890 and 1900. In making comparisons, the presence of these figures for the last two censuses should be considered. The number of wage-earners shown for 1870 and 1880 is the number of employees engaged in the industry, while the figures for 1890 and 1900 represent the number of wage-earning employees only; all salaried employees, such as general superintendents, managers, clerks, and salesmen, being excluded, distinction being sharply drawn between salaried employees and wage-earning employees or "wage-earners."

This comparative table being in the condensed form, does not show, in the total number of wage-earners, those hands employed in dependent logging camps, the logging camp conducted by the sawmill being considered as a part of the sawmill establishment, and all of the expenses incident to the delivery of logs at the mill being added in to give the total cost of materials.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 4.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.								Cost of materials used. ¹	Value of products.		
				Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
				Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
Arkansas.....	1900	1,199	\$21,727,710	15,895	\$4,780,418	15,670	\$4,691,024	9	\$1,485	216	\$37,904	\$18,068,267	\$28,959,988		
	1890	589	6,928,720	6,568	1,894,395	6,503	1,888,755	12	560	42	5,080	4,798,577	8,948,052		
	1880	319	1,067,840	1,744	237,394	1,690	237,394	54	—	54	—	1,070,395	1,703,848		
	1870	211	694,400	1,107	255,186	1,075	255,186	6	—	26	546,059	1,944,408			
California.....	1900	818	28,236,332	5,806	2,849,457	5,708	2,825,527	41	18,527	59	10,403	7,528,215	18,764,647		
	1890	258	16,184,235	4,689	1,927,551	4,654	1,918,525	29	7,176	6	1,850	4,421,267	8,794,655		
	1880	251	6,454,718	3,484	1,095,736	3,428	1,095,736	11	—	—	—	2,242,508	4,428,950		
	1870	291	3,856,440	4,077	1,620,626	4,089	1,620,626	6	—	—	—	1,986,119	5,227,064		
Colorado.....	1900	159	972,098	732	331,038	720	326,628	11	4,280	1	180	854,454	1,027,805		
	1890	120	941,561	1,166	392,010	1,149	390,875	7	1,135	—	—	647,058	1,368,749		
	1880	96	481,200	877	112,931	870	—	—	—	7	—	700,294	1,051,295		
	1870	32	182,700	218	78,711	217	—	—	—	—	—	117,075	324,870		
Connecticut.....	1900	200	1,188,985	788	306,915	788	306,915	—	—	—	—	902,991	1,818,648		
	1890	176	1,092,586	788	254,926	788	254,926	—	—	—	—	765,751	1,853,544		
	1880	300	657,800	707	178,386	699	—	—	—	8	—	641,569	1,076,455		
	1870	393	775,391	908	242,990	908	—	—	—	—	—	940,685	1,511,088		
Dakota.....	1900	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1890	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1880	39	113,750	290	54,974	286	—	—	—	4	—	281,875	485,792		
	1870	10	37,400	68	14,256	66	—	—	—	2	—	82,772	72,280		
Delaware.....	1900	76	354,464	433	105,093	398	100,825	23	8,113	12	1,655	284,198	471,482		
	1890	48	265,791	532	96,059	462	93,509	—	—	70	2,550	195,846	405,057		
	1880	86	259,250	391	40,694	378	—	—	—	18	—	248,375	411,060		
	1870	80	290,424	311	70,823	308	—	—	—	8	—	229,856	405,041		
Dist. of Columbia.....	1900	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1890	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1880	1	25,000	25	6,000	25	—	—	—	5	—	34,000	60,000		
	1870	1	1,500	15	1,800	10	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	30,000		
Florida.....	1900	416	14,937,693	7,081	2,197,875	6,936	2,175,940	38	6,999	107	14,936	5,725,887	10,848,403		
	1890	215	5,438,386	4,363	1,289,276	4,276	1,277,918	24	4,400	68	6,958	2,745,616	5,514,879		
	1880	135	2,219,550	2,080	562,249	1,945	—	—	—	85	—	1,867,213	3,060,291		
	1870	104	778,060	1,116	421,820	1,091	—	2	—	23	—	1,168,288	2,285,780		
Georgia.....	1900	1,254	11,802,716	10,240	2,344,523	10,108	2,330,622	11	1,800	121	12,101	6,665,897	18,704,923		
	1890	449	5,019,685	5,943	1,583,217	5,811	1,521,119	81	4,260	101	7,848	3,304,249	6,545,195		
	1880	655	3,101,452	3,392	554,085	3,298	—	—	—	94	—	3,197,165	4,875,310		
	1870	582	1,718,473	2,976	667,628	2,913	—	11	—	52	—	1,616,527	4,044,375		
Idaho.....	1900	117	918,352	406	180,179	398	178,779	8	1,400	2	200	482,200	987,665		
	1890	44	462,130	393	186,195	389	185,495	2	600	2	200	245,022	631,790		
	1880	48	192,460	178	33,887	169	—	—	—	4	—	230,666	849,685		
	1870	10	50,760	47	17,924	47	—	—	—	—	—	20,177	56,860		
Illinois.....	1900	837	5,246,277	3,526	1,343,640	3,365	1,314,793	83	8,040	128	20,807	4,619,705	7,652,118		
	1890	863	4,095,212	4,089	1,087,525	4,011	1,029,092	7	510	71	7,928	2,907,890	5,185,155		
	1880	640	3,295,488	3,851	787,887	3,652	—	—	—	199	—	3,144,905	5,065,037		
	1870	511	2,642,530	3,100	817,212	3,089	—	2	—	89	—	2,103,655	4,540,769		
Indiana.....	1900	1,849	10,947,574	9,503	3,608,982	9,403	3,591,972	17	3,886	88	18,074	11,316,001	20,013,724		
	1890	1,633	11,887,470	15,021	4,356,196	14,480	4,266,078	230	48,197	802	41,921	10,627,901	20,278,023		
	1880	2,022	7,048,088	10,339	1,571,740	9,926	—	—	—	418	—	9,627,097	14,260,830		
	1870	1,861	5,975,746	9,446	1,901,612	9,097	—	7	—	342	—	5,568,985	12,324,755		
Indian Territory ⁴	1900	49	104,008	173	48,498	171	48,108	1	120	1	270	81,792	189,879		
	1890	8	16,000	38	11,800	38	11,800	—	—	—	—	28,900	41,950		
	1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Iowa.....	1900	264	8,762,219	2,703	1,046,181	2,677	1,028,758	5	1,229	111	16,194	6,324,034	8,077,058		
	1890	148	17,530,335	6,819	2,101,648	6,465	2,052,214	89	15,761	265	38,683	7,960,286	12,066,302		
	1880	928	4,946,390	2,989	825,244	2,526	—	—	—	463	—	4,141,885	6,188,628		
	1870	545	8,920,001	3,782	995,962	3,563	—	17	—	202	—	3,302,782	6,794,285		
Kansas.....	1900	54	85,194	76	22,897	75	22,747	—	—	1	160	48,251	104,182		
	1890	27	70,865	102	13,556	100	13,355	—	—	2	200	49,298	85,521		
	1880	146	262,975	516	66,757	507	—	—	—	9	—	447,449	682,697		
	1870	195	642,955	1,161	282,662	1,153	—	1	—	7	—	822,028	1,786,881		
Kentucky.....	1900	1,280	9,805,404	7,549	2,477,696	7,385	2,451,500	4	887	160	25,219	7,379,148	18,774,911		
	1890	599	6,571,874	6,322	1,568,394	6,207	1,556,128	7	1,152	108	11,119	4,878,392	7,904,428		
	1880	670	2,290,558	2,601	671,939	2,506	—	1	—	94	—	2,410,743	4,064,361		
	1870	562	1,724,686	2,497	482,688	2,425	—	18	—	59	—	1,805,591	3,662,086		
Louisiana.....	1900	432	20,098,044	10,171	8,837,020	10,062	8,817,967	1	400	108	18,653	9,449,678	17,408,513		
	1890	127	5,714,818	3,311	1,160,528	3,260	1,146,139	87	11,739	14	2,650	3,089,179	5,745,194		
	1880	175	908,950	976	200,063	948	—	—	—	33	—	1,187,059	1,764,644		
	1870	152	541,800	1,054	284,958	1,038	—	2	—	14	—	519,938	1,212,037		
Maine.....	1900	838	15,764,538	6,884	2,638,771	6,775	2,621,110	54	11,674	5	987	7,994,596	18,489,401		
	1890	894	12,978,315	11,540	2,639,845	11,388	2,625,803	97	17,323	60	6,719	6,228,808	11,849,654		
	1880	848	6,339,396	6,668	1,161,142	6,480	—	—	—	183	—	4,951,957	7,939,868		
	1870	1,099	6,614,875	8,506	2,449,132	8,468	—	2	—	41	—	6,872,723	11,895,747		
Maryland	1900	867	2,622,928	1,964	476,776	1,718	456,820	148	13,778	103	6,178	1,390,357	2,660,082		
	1890	217	1,459,895	1,552	335,900	1,462	325,528	31	5,800	59	5,081	840,941	1,600,472		
	1880	869	1,237,694	1,239	223,786	1,216	—	—	—	28	—	1,106,795	1,813,382		
	1870	391	1,055,600	1,245	259,551	1,229	—	—	—	16	—	674,858	1,501,471		

¹In 1800 and 1900, for purposes of comparison, "Cost of materials used" includes wages reported under the heads of "Logging" and "Cost of keep of animals."²See North Dakota and South Dakota.³One reported in 1890 and 1900.⁴Report received prior to 1890.

TABLE 4.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.								Cost of materials used. ¹	Value of products.		
				Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
				Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
Massachusetts.....	1900	553	\$6,253,171	2,768	\$1,215,088	2,713	\$1,200,167	50	\$14,046	5	\$875	3,574,418	\$6,526,230		
	1890	488	5,135,860	3,000	1,042,508	2,988	1,039,968	8	2,200	4	340	2,719,117	5,211,607		
	1880	606	2,480,340	1,970	431,612	1,940	426,562	.....	.....	30	.....	1,904,105	3,120,184
	1870	644	2,054,829	2,291	569,300	2,268	565,300	.....	.....	25	.....	2,065,375	3,556,870
Michigan.....	1900	1,705	67,379,698	26,199	11,122,030	25,685	11,013,076	252	54,384	262	54,570	29,439,931	54,290,520		
	1890	2,124	129,467,072	54,308	15,548,833	53,552	15,444,888	262	42,689	494	61,256	49,418,374	83,121,969		
	1880	1,649	89,260,428	24,285	6,967,905	22,732	6,867,905	143	.....	1,360	.....	32,251,372	62,449,928
	1870	1,571	26,990,450	20,058	6,400,288	19,252	6,300,288	68	.....	743	.....	14,847,661	31,946,396
Minnesota.....	1900	488	52,095,923	15,140	7,140,571	15,087	7,127,900	15	2,985	38	9,686	26,047,781	43,585,161		
	1890	392	39,442,925	16,170	4,155,522	16,130	4,150,541	13	1,212	27	3,769	15,170,849	25,075,182		
	1880	234	6,771,145	2,854	924,473	2,782	924,473	22	.....	100	.....	4,529,055	7,366,038
	1870	207	3,311,140	2,952	880,028	2,899	880,028	14	.....	39	.....	2,193,965	4,299,162
Mississippi.....	1900	844	17,837,538	9,676	2,790,780	9,507	2,778,515	11	2,465	68	9,800	8,422,263	15,656,110		
	1890	866	4,498,788	4,427	1,169,673	4,368	1,162,419	21	2,384	38	4,920	2,887,798	5,770,387		
	1880	205	922,595	1,170	197,867	1,123	197,867	47	.....	47	.....	1,219,116	1,920,355
	1870	265	1,153,917	1,954	580,056	1,907	580,056	15	.....	82	.....	828,793	2,160,667
Missouri.....	1900	1,197	11,089,799	6,043	2,012,659	5,886	1,985,228	51	8,010	106	19,426	6,410,216	11,177,529		
	1890	880	8,245,425	6,703	1,980,504	6,596	1,910,514	75	16,698	82	3,292	4,328,903	8,350,925		
	1880	881	2,867,970	3,503	689,641	3,408	689,641	95	.....	3,215,292	5,285,617			
	1870	806	8,241,670	3,900	1,031,518	3,789	1,031,518	11	.....	100	.....	3,428,235	6,363,112
Montana.....	1900	139	2,590,224	1,191	637,924	1,190	637,684	1	240	.....	.....	1,665,586	2,949,992
	1890	81	832,948	609	307,617	608	307,197	1	420	.....	.....	547,325	1,182,510
	1880	36	208,200	142	47,945	142	47,945	.....	.....	278,098	527,695		
	1870	31	146,000	161	80,966	161	80,966	.....	.....	172,098	480,957		
Nebraska.....	1900	23	117,360	31	10,727	28	10,196	1	156	2	375	27,123	51,778		
	1890	31	96,539	138	40,497	138	40,497	4	.....	68	.....	63,552	154,945
	1880	88	98,375	140	29,313	136	29,313	4	.....	164,878	265,002			
	1870	60	152,200	202	47,102	202	47,102	23	.....	118,975	278,205			
Nevada.....	1900	4	9,327	4	1,375	4	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,284	7,060
	1890	(2)	.....	35	9,892	35	9,892	.....	.....	162,810	249,200		
	1880	9	132,000	35	158,930	324	158,930	.....	.....	135,450	482,500		
New Hampshire.....	1900	553	11,382,114	4,188	1,654,965	4,106	1,637,309	70	15,961	12	1,695	4,927,399	9,218,310		
	1890	570	7,592,107	5,370	1,600,998	5,213	1,572,475	112	22,879	45	5,889	2,607,473	5,641,445		
	1880	680	8,745,790	3,104	548,556	3,056	548,556	48	.....	2,272,991	3,842,012			
	1870	723	2,428,198	3,398	728,304	3,379	728,304	12	.....	2,471,427	4,280,142			
New Jersey.....	1900	205	1,477,930	706	305,486	704	305,186	2	300	.....	.....	998,161	1,850,014
	1890	114	1,557,508	611	201,751	632	200,251	3	800	6	700	695,987	1,225,766		
	1880	284	1,657,395	768	179,693	760	179,693	8	.....	989,979	1,027,640			
	1870	285	2,288,900	1,145	369,885	1,122	369,885	23	.....	1,612,802	2,745,317			
New Mexico.....	1900	32	291,599	340	112,967	339	112,832	1	125	.....	.....	212,571	411,627
	1890	29	193,335	316	151,725	314	151,165	2	500	.....	.....	172,321	389,761
	1880	26	74,675	172	24,240	172	24,240	4	.....	117,055	173,930			
	1870	12	47,100	63	35,425	63	35,425	40,088	.....	40,088	.....	121,226	212,571
New York.....	1900	1,765	21,878,203	6,850	2,737,361	6,751	2,719,966	77	12,985	22	4,410	9,038,425	15,766,977		
	1890	1,734	21,430,789	12,981	3,369,484	12,552	3,321,782	210	22,959	219	24,743	8,865,653	17,160,547		
	1880	2,812	13,230,984	11,446	2,182,972	11,056	2,182,972	889	.....	9,119,263	14,856,910			
	1870	8,610	15,110,981	15,409	3,438,601	14,720	3,438,601	645	.....	11,228,613	21,238,228			
North Carolina.....	1900	1,770	13,385,097	11,751	2,491,089	11,521	2,468,915	35	4,447	195	22,727	7,743,235	14,862,593		
	1890	718	5,376,807	6,466	1,202,994	6,396	1,195,876	16	1,363	54	5,755	3,038,960	5,898,742		
	1880	776	1,748,217	3,029	447,481	2,938	447,481	91	.....	1,577,189	2,072,796			
	1870	523	1,175,950	2,361	879,611	2,329	879,611	29	.....	970,294	2,000,243			
North Dakota.....	1900	4	27,275	12	8,000	12	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,532	24,200
	1890	5	118,880	135	22,510	135	22,510	.....	.....	36,045	.....	36,045	76,173
	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1900	2,054	13,741,418	8,530	3,298,668	8,402	3,274,682	79	16,306	58	7,680	11,290,045	20,790,854		
	1,461	11,806,709	11,727	3,143,494	11,319	3,091,260	73	9,786	835	42,448	7,621,183	15,279,843			
	2,352	7,944,412	9,517	1,708,300	8,769	1,686,900	548	.....	8,890,106	13,864,460				
	1,230	6,191,670	8,287	1,583,909	8,046	1,583,909	179	.....	5,038,078	10,235,180				
Oklahoma ⁴	1900	38	136,361	48	9,475	48	9,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,621	68,569
	8	16,605	29	6,170	29	6,170	48	6,170	.....	13,900	.....	13,900	27,260
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1900	486	8,167,483	4,084	2,023,914	3,991	2,002,897	78	15,582	20	5,486	5,727,720	10,852,167		
	850	8,109,000	4,214	1,680,618	4,192	1,676,970	18	2,698	4	950	3,061,439	6,530,757			
	1880	228	1,577,875	579	242,164	566	242,164	18	.....	1,331,842	2,030,463			
	1870	165	918,202	692	261,785	686	261,785	2	.....	358,273	1,014,211			
Pennsylvania.....	1900	2,888	47,832,548	18,510	5,550,163	18,387	5,521,469	42	7,756	131	20,938	20,777,869	35,749,965		
	1,948	45,107,300	19,598	5,440,480	19,316	5,400,751	98	14,336	184	25,393	15,677,103	29,087,970			
	1880	2,827	21,418,688	14,914	2,918,459	14,443	2,918,459	8	.....	463	.....	13,955,480	22,457,359
	1870	8,789	24,804,804	17,427	5,261,576	17,278	5,261,576	15	.....	14,940,096	28,938,985			
Rhode Island.....	1900	85	216,670	128	48,280	122	48,182	.....	.....	1	118	124,978	233,579
	92	135,156	195	64,697	195	64,697	94	64,697	.....	116,696	.....	116,696	264,625
	1880	49	144,250	152	88,143	189	88,143	13	.....	120,888	.....	120,888	240,579
	1870	81	161,200	204	89,828	194	89,828	9	.....	157,079	.....	157,079	257,258

¹ In 1890 and 1900, for purposes of comparison, "Cost of materials used" includes wages reported under the heads of "Logging" and "Cost of keep of animals."² None reported in 1890.³ See Dakota.⁴ Part of Indian Territory prior to 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 4.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.								Cost of materials used. ¹	Value of products.		
				Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.					
				Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
South Carolina	1900	729	\$5,187,727	4,585	\$897,899	4,545	\$898,686	4	\$300	36	\$3,918	\$2,029,805	\$5,207,184		
	1890	352	1,848,155	2,590	420,588	2,590	420,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	906,289	2,146,750
	1880	420	1,056,285	1,468	221,983	1,431	221,983	.....	.....	37	.....	1,237,861	2,031,507
	1870	227	588,425	1,212	209,806	1,183	209,806	1	.....	28	.....	581,499	1,197,005
South Dakota	1900	29	288,720	181	92,425	181	92,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,955	445,861
	1890	41	261,255	351	91,585	348	91,446	3	440	.....	.....	180,767	375,709
	1880	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1900	1,782	12,900,595	11,192	8,424,510	10,882	8,367,115	118	25,767	242	81,628	10,008,275	18,127,784		
	1890	820	7,269,027	7,424	1,860,008	7,281	1,843,485	21	2,156	122	14,867	5,045,906	9,078,686		
	1880	755	2,004,603	3,718	549,222	8,577	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	2,142,885	8,744,905
	1870	702	1,622,741	2,910	878,864	2,868	.....	7	.....	35	.....	1,446,782	3,390,687
Texas	1900	637	19,161,265	7,924	8,094,917	7,883	8,087,898	8	296	88	7,228	9,068,848	16,206,478		
	1890	814	11,175,551	7,485	2,856,119	7,446	2,650,089	8	1,588	81	4,542	6,420,878	11,942,566		
	1880	824	1,660,952	8,188	782,914	8,186	.....	1	.....	49	.....	2,096,775	8,673,449
	1870	324	870,491	1,750	890,149	1,714	.....	15	.....	21	.....	644,274	1,980,851
Utah	1900	81	182,780	140	48,504	180	42,881	5	685	5	488	102,932	214,187		
	1890	92	198,248	257	58,901	266	58,886	1	15	.....	.....	181,432	249,940
	1880	107	272,750	385	65,175	375	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	235,274	375,161
	1870	95	338,500	541	189,588	538	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	266,047	661,481
Vermont	1900	658	7,051,523	3,626	1,184,904	3,486	1,166,227	99	18,411	40	5,266	3,877,181	6,191,808		
	1890	779	7,789,874	6,054	1,501,776	5,946	1,485,491	51	8,275	57	8,010	3,354,670	6,058,674		
	1880	688	3,274,250	2,511	426,968	2,411	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2,021,808	3,258,816
	1870	637	2,872,451	2,782	729,925	2,761	.....	6	.....	15	.....	1,731,516	3,625,122
Virginia	1900	1,341	9,299,046	7,611	2,144,882	7,244	2,109,579	157	17,884	210	17,419	6,768,881	12,187,177		
	1890	663	4,427,627	5,978	1,244,633	5,550	1,196,997	88	8,226	88	10,410	2,926,474	5,630,600		
	1880	907	2,122,925	4,011	540,231	8,922	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	1,983,777	3,484,163
	1870	605	979,386	2,288	843,828	2,264	.....	16	.....	13	.....	860,949	2,111,055
Washington	1900	778	26,041,089	15,696	8,511,224	15,608	8,488,208	50	16,412	43	11,609	16,455,559	30,230,280		
	1890	462	21,400,307	9,491	4,648,564	9,461	4,637,617	19	4,082	11	2,015	8,381,836	17,450,301		
	1880	87	2,456,450	499	200,539	495	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,188,075	1,784,742
	1870	46	1,285,202	474	888,830	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580,250	1,307,585
West Virginia	1900	950	10,421,570	5,327	1,828,558	5,266	1,817,684	5	869	56	10,005	5,584,717	10,612,837		
	1890	454	5,088,114	4,182	1,039,580	4,134	1,034,292	5	508	48	4,730	3,028,297	5,515,065		
	1880	472	1,668,020	2,188	459,945	2,057	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	1,375,872	2,431,857
	1870	348	981,950	1,515	849,308	1,484	.....	8	.....	28	.....	682,180	1,478,399
Wisconsin	1900	1,066	77,366,228	21,701	9,480,011	21,181	9,389,994	88	18,486	487	91,531	35,199,400	57,634,816		
	1890	1,119	105,191,521	41,805	10,712,947	40,865	10,644,676	808	49,402	142	18,809	36,649,358	60,966,444		
	1880	704	19,824,059	8,465	2,257,218	7,748	.....	250	.....	467	.....	12,471,478	17,952,847
	1870	720	11,448,645	12,461	8,755,089	11,795	.....	362	.....	804	.....	7,422,866	15,130,710
Wyoming	1900	62	603,956	559	256,025	559	256,025	.....	.....	1	250	297,476	831,558
	1890	17	160,049	102	37,808	100	37,258	1	250	1	800	52,166	124,462		
	1880	7	26,700	38	6,380	38	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27,850	40,990
	1870	8	110,500	218	104,500	211	.....	1	.....	1	.....	99,000	268,000

¹ In 1890 and 1900, for purposes of comparison, "Cost of materials used" includes wages reported under the heads of "Logging" and "Cost of keep of animals."

² See Dakota.

OWNERSHIP.

The revival of business near the close of the decade is illustrated by the fact that 7,918 establishments, or nearly one-fourth of the total number of 33,035, commenced operations during the census year. The proportion of establishments which thus commenced operations during the census year differed widely among the different states. In the Northeastern states the proportion of new establishments was less than the average of the country. Of the Lake states, Minnesota was the only one which had a larger proportion of new establishments than the entire country, while in every state in the Southern pine belt the proportion was greater than that of the United States. On the other hand, it is a curious fact that of the three great lumber states of the Pacific coast, Washington was the only one which showed a greater proportion of new establishments than the country. In view of the great increase in the production in these states this situation

can only be accounted for by the fact that the new mills were of large capacity.

A classification of the kind of ownership shows that of the 33,035 establishments, 62 per cent were owned by individuals, 31 per cent by firms, and 7 per cent by chartered companies. The last are presumably the largest establishments, and the proportion which they bear in the different states to the total number may be an indication of their magnitude. The largest proportion of chartered companies is found in Washington, with 25 per cent and in California, with 24 per cent, while Oregon has only 15 per cent. Of the Lake states, Minnesota and Wisconsin each have about 18 per cent, while Michigan has but 11 per cent. Of the states in the Southern pine belt, Louisiana has the highest proportion of chartered concerns, 20 per cent; Arkansas, 13 per cent; Florida, 11 per cent; Texas, 9 per cent; Mississippi, 8 per cent; Alabama, 7 per cent. All the other states in this belt have less than the average of

the country. The Northeastern states contain but few chartered companies.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

The total number of establishments, including not only sawmills but also independent timber camps, was 33,085 in 1900. They were distributed very irregularly over the country and not necessarily in proportion to the importance of the lumber industry. In the Northeastern states are 22 per cent of the mills, with only 16 per cent of the product, indicating that the mills of this section are of smaller capacity than the average of the country. The North Central states contain 29 per cent of the mills with 40 per cent of the product, indicating that the mills of this part of the country exceed in capacity the average of the country. In the Southern states are 43 per cent of the mills and only 33 per cent of the product, indicating that they, like those of the Northeastern states, are of less average capacity than that of the country. The Western states contain 6 per cent only of the mills but produce 11 per cent of the entire product. The above figures of product depend upon values, not upon quantity of timber. If the latter, they would be modified somewhat by the species and its value per thousand feet. Thus the Northeastern states produce 16 per cent of the total product, both as to value and quantity. The North Central states, where mainly white pine is cut, produce 35 per cent of the product expressed in feet of lumber, but 40 per cent expressed in value. The case is reversed in the Southern states, which produce 39 per cent in quantity and only 33 per cent in value, while the Western states, which consist in the main of the heavy forests of the Pacific coast, produce 10 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value.

Studying this subject with reference to individual states it appears that, as a rule, the older lumber states contain the smallest mills. The greatest number of mills is found in Pennsylvania, which has, however, a low product per mill. In the three great lumber states about the Lakes—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Michigan still contains the largest number of mills, and Minnesota the smallest. In product, Wisconsin is the foremost, followed by Michigan and Minnesota in the order named. The lumber industry commenced in this Lake region in the state of Michigan and has moved westward, so that Minnesota represents the latest stage in the lumber movement in this region. The mills are smallest in Michigan and far the largest in Minnesota. At present the pine is largely cut from Michigan, and the industry is moving away from that state. Wisconsin appears to be enjoying the height of its prosperity as a lumber state, while Minnesota has not yet reached its maximum.

In the Southern states we find a similar progress. The eastern portion of this yellow-pine belt, mainly that comprised in the states of Virginia, the Carolinas, and

Georgia, which have long been the scene of active lumber operations, have, in the main, small mills. The recent movement in the Southern pine belt has apparently gone, mainly, to Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, the western half of this region, and here the mills are much larger than in the eastern part.

CAPITAL.

Of the aggregate capital of "lumber and sawmills," 43 per cent is applied to logging; three-fourths of this consisting of land, nearly all of which is timber land. Nineteen per cent of the aggregate capital applies to the sawmill plant, and 3 per cent to the planing-mill plant, the remainder, 35 per cent, consisting of what is denominated live capital, comprising raw material, finished products on hand, and cash, bills receivable, unsettled accounts, etc., which belongs in unknown proportions to each of the three branches of the industry. Of the plant of the independent logging camps, two-thirds represent the value of timber land.

The largest capital invested is found in the three white-pine states on the Lakes, Wisconsin having the heaviest capital invested of any state in the country. After these states Pennsylvania has the largest amount, followed by California and Washington. Among the Southern states the westernmost in the yellow-pine belt have the largest capital invested.

Wages paid to the hands in this industry differ widely in different parts of the country, and, in a general way, follow the magnitude of the operations, being higher in the larger mills, although controlled, to some extent, by general lumber conditions. As a whole, wages are less in the South than in the North, but in the South they differ widely between the states on the Atlantic border and the western portion of this timber region. The wages in the Northeastern states are somewhat higher than the average of the country, while in the West they are far above that average.

PRODUCT.

Of the total product of the lumber industry, excluding planing, which is a remanufacture, sawed lumber formed in value 81.2 per cent, or nearly five-sixths of all products. Shingles formed 3.9 per cent, cooperage materials 3.6 per cent, piles, telegraph poles, and railway ties, charcoal, etc., products of the timber camp, 3.3 per cent, and all other products 8 per cent. Of the sawed lumber, 75.2 per cent consisted of conifers, and 24.8 per cent of hard woods. Of the conifers, yellow pine predominated, the cut of southern yellow pine being 9,671,280 M feet, and that of western yellow pine 931,828 M feet. The cut of southern yellow pine was 27.8 per cent of all lumber, and 37 per cent of all conifers. The cut of white pine was 21.5 per cent of all lumber; of hemlock, 9.8 per cent; of red fir, 5 per cent; of spruce, 4.2 per cent; and of other conifers, smaller proportions.

MANUFACTURES.

Of the hard woods, more than half consists of oaks, which furnish 51.4 per cent of hard woods, and 12.8 per cent of all lumber. Poplar supplies 3.2 per cent of all lumber, and other species in still smaller proportion.

The great lumber states are Wisconsin, with 10 per cent of the product of the country; Michigan, with 9.6 per cent; Minnesota, with 7.7 per cent; Pennsylvania, with 6.3 per cent, and Washington, with 5.3 per cent. These five states collectively cut nearly two-fifths of all the lumber product of the country. The three states on the northern Lakes, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the three leading states in this industry, cut about 27 per cent of all. The three states on the Pacific coast, Washington, Oregon, and California, which contain at least one-third of the standing timber of the country, cut only 9.5 per cent of its total lumber product, less than Wisconsin and about the same as Michigan. The states of the Southern pine belt cut 25.2 per cent, less than those of the northern Lakes, although their area is several times as great.

The movement of the lumber industry in the country in its broad outlines is set forth for the past fifty years in the following table, showing the percentage of the total production in the country which was contributed by each of the four principal lumber regions at each census:

TABLE 5.—PROPORTION OF TOTAL LUMBER PRODUCT BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

YEARS	North-eastern states.	Lake states.	Southern states.	Pacific states.
1850.....	54.5	6.4	18.8	3.9
1860.....	36.2	18.6	16.5	6.2
1870.....	36.8	24.4	9.4	8.6
1880.....	24.8	33.4	11.9	8.5
1890.....	18.4	36.3	15.9	7.3
1900.....	16.0	27.4	25.2	9.6

In 1850 the Northeastern states contributed considerably more than half of the total lumber product of the country. In 1860 and 1870 it had dropped to somewhat more than a third; in 1880 to a fourth; and in 1900 it was less than one-sixth of the total lumber product. The Lake states, starting in 1850 with one-sixth of the lumber product, increased their proportional output rapidly and continuously up to 1890, when, with the growing scarcity of white pine, the industry commenced to languish in this region, and in the last ten years shows a substantial relative decrease. The Southern states, starting with a little more than one-eighth of the lumber product of the country, increased in 1860 to about one-sixth. Then came the war, which of course paralyzed the industry. We find these states starting over again in 1870 with less than one-tenth of the country's production. From that time on the increase has been steady and fairly rapid, and in 1900 these states contributed one-fourth of the country's product.

The three states of the Pacific coast have never been

a large factor in production, the proportion prior to 1880 commonly ranging between 3 and 4 per cent, excepting about 1860, when, probably owing to the prosperity of the California mines, the proportion ran up to over 6 per cent. Since 1880, however, the proportion has increased, and in 1890 these states produced nearly one-tenth of the country's product. It is probable that in the future the proportional production from these states will greatly increase.

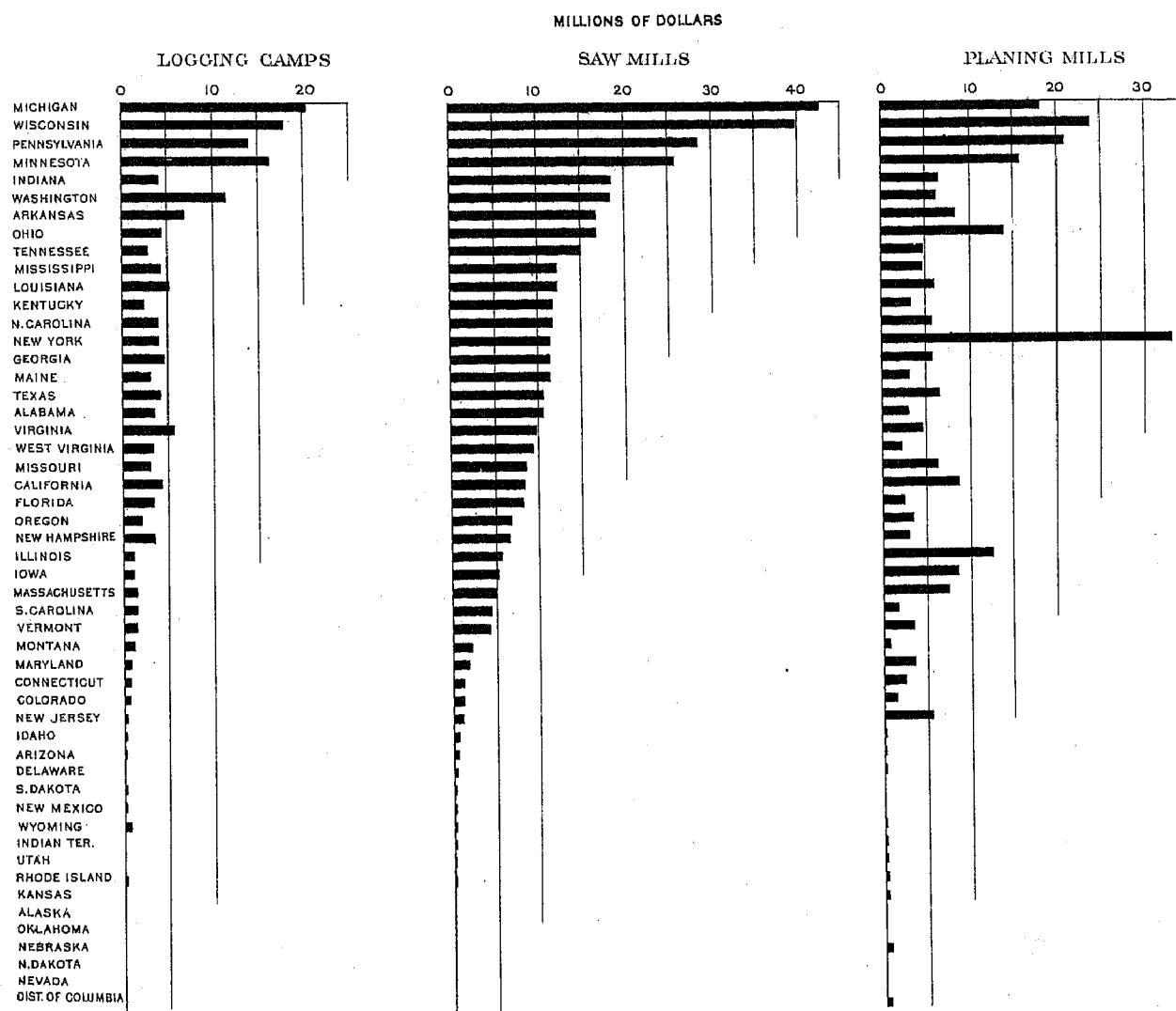
In the following table are presented the average value of machinery, implements, etc., the average product, average number of wage-earners and average wages per establishment, and the average product and average wages per wage-earner, for each state in 1900:

TABLE 6.—AVERAGES PER ESTABLISHMENT OF MACHINERY, PRODUCT, WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES; AND AVERAGES PER WAGE-EARNER OF PRODUCT AND WAGES; BY STATES: 1900.

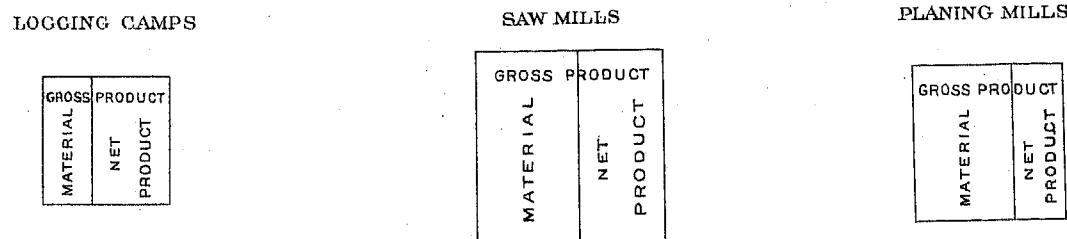
STATES.	Average machinery per establishment.	Average product per establishment.	Average number wage-earners per establishment.	Average total wages paid per establishment.	Average product per wage-earner.	Average wages per wage-earner.
Alabama	\$8,905	\$11,581	8	\$2,089	\$1,388	\$244
Alaska	4,949	8,449	3	3,079	2,608	950
Arizona	18,715	39,128	14	9,844	2,780	699
Arkansas	4,998	19,988	18	8,045	1,607	298
California	24,152	43,976	18	9,104	2,371	491
Colorado	2,371	10,236	5	2,082	2,224	452
Connecticut	1,548	9,098	4	1,585	2,308	389
Delaware	1,635	6,203	6	1,383	1,089	243
Florida	8,612	26,077	17	5,283	1,532	310
Georgia	3,806	10,929	8	1,809	1,388	229
Idaho	2,518	8,014	3	1,589	2,310	444
Illinois	1,672	9,142	4	1,605	2,170	381
Indiana	1,554	11,148	5	1,952	2,169	380
Indian Territory	1,342	4,079	4	990	1,155	280
Iowa	3,080	82,867	10	8,968	3,107	375
Kansas	888	1,929	1	424	1,371	301
Kentucky	1,775	10,761	6	1,936	1,825	328
Louisiana	10,454	40,297	24	7,725	1,712	328
Maine	3,200	16,097	8	8,143	1,074	885
Maryland	2,146	7,221	6	1,299	1,349	243
Massachusetts	2,010	11,801	5	2,197	2,358	439
Michigan	5,755	81,842	15	6,523	2,072	425
Minnesota	13,939	99,509	35	16,808	2,879	472
Mississippi	5,415	18,550	11	8,306	1,618	288
Missouri	3,015	9,883	5	1,681	1,850	388
Montana	4,088	21,223	8	4,589	2,477	536
Nebraska	1,210	2,251	1	466	1,670	346
Nevada	976	1,765	1	344	1,705	344
New Hampshire	3,935	16,670	8	2,993	2,201	395
New Jersey	1,802	9,068	3	1,490	2,638	433
New Mexico	2,129	12,868	11	8,529	1,211	332
New York	2,183	8,938	4	1,551	2,302	400
North Carolina	2,560	8,937	7	1,407	1,265	212
North Dakota	1,485	6,050	3	780	2,017	230
Ohio	1,591	10,122	4	1,606	2,435	386
Oklahoma	1,148	1,926	1	287	1,478	220
Oregon	6,281	23,743	9	4,642	2,585	496
Pennsylvania	3,421	16,291	6	2,374	2,646	411
Rhode Island	1,413	6,074	4	1,237	1,899	552
South Carolina	2,407	7,143	6	1,282	1,158	196
South Dakota	3,028	15,875	6	3,187	2,488	510
Tennessee	1,978	10,466	6	1,977	1,620	306
Texas	7,168	25,583	12	4,859	2,057	391
Utah	1,149	2,644	2	537	1,530	310
Vermont	2,527	9,819	6	1,801	1,692	327
Virginia	2,016	9,051	6	1,589	1,595	282
Washington	9,595	38,928	20	10,940	1,930	542
West Virginia	3,266	11,171	6	1,925	1,992	343
Wisconsin	8,952	54,066	20	8,898	2,656	437
Wyoming	5,595	15,991	10	4,924	1,488	468

As a rule, the average value of machinery per establishment is greatest in the newest and most active lumber regions, where are naturally the largest mills employing

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY AND ITS PRODUCTS: 1900



MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS: 1900



the most modern methods, as is seen in the cases of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Louisiana, Washington, California, and Arizona; while in the older lumber states, like Maine, Michigan, and the Carolinas, the value of machinery is low.

The situation is much the same with products, and for the same reason. The product per mill is greatest in Minnesota, is large in Wisconsin, Washington, and California, and small in the older lumber states. Similar features are brought out by the columns of wage-earners and wages.

The average product per wage-earner is in general greatest in the great lumber states, especially those in the North and West, and is least in the Southern states and in those states in which the lumber industry is not of great importance.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Table 7 presents the principal statistics for the United States and for the states and territories separately of all the logging camps, including those operating independently and those carried on by sawmill organizations, the figures for the two being here consolidated. Table 13 presents the statistics of sawmills distinct from those of associated lumber camps on the one hand and of associated planing mills on the other, and Table 19 presents the statistics of all planing mills, including those which are associated with sawmills and those which are operated independently. The figures of the latter have not been presented in any matter which precedes. The leading figures of the three branches of the industry are presented side by side below:

	Logging camps.	Sawmills.	Planing mills.
Number of establishments.....	15,876	81,883	10,203
Capital.....	\$274,466,098	\$305,795,226	\$150,631,831
Wage-earners.....	120,122	229,717	106,628
Wages.....	\$44,489,100	\$82,694,951	\$45,879,088
Materials.....	\$67,206,494	\$226,188,992	\$182,012,392
Products.....	\$174,066,305	\$422,812,061	\$275,905,522
Net products.....	\$106,859,871	\$196,073,069	\$93,958,130

The gross products are in the proportions of 20, 48, and 32 per cent, while the net products are in the quite different proportions of 27, 49, and 24 per cent.

These three special tables, showing the two logging branches of the lumber industry combined, the sawmill branch separated, and the planing-mill operations combined, are not intended to be exact tabulations of returns made at the Twelfth Census, but are presented in this detailed way for the purpose of giving a clearer conception of both the relative and actual importance of each branch of the lumber industry; and since such presentation of the subject was not contemplated when the schedule was framed, it has been found necessary to complete the information under certain headings by estimates. In all such cases, however, these figures have been supplied with extreme care; so that the results should hardly be described as estimates, but rather as logical inferences from data and relations actually reported.

The average wages per wage-earner are distributed in much the same way; that is, the greater the efficiency the higher the wages. Of the prominent lumber states the highest wages are paid in Washington, where the employees receive annually an average of \$542. In Oregon they receive \$496 and in California \$491. The wages paid in the Lake states are less, being \$472 in Minnesota, \$437 in Wisconsin, and \$425 in Michigan. In the Southern yellow pine states the average annual wage is \$283. Wages are higher in the newer states, in which the lumber industry is developed upon a large scale, than in the older states, where it has been prosecuted for generations, as in Texas, where the average annual wage is \$391; in Louisiana, \$328, and in Florida, \$310.

LOGGING CAMPS.

Table 7 presents separately the entire logging business, including the logging camps operated in connection with sawmills, together with those operated independently. The 15,376 establishments reporting had a capital of \$274,466,098, an average per establishment of \$17,870. The average number of wage-earners per establishment was 8. The stumpage cost on an average for all species and for the entire country was \$2.18 per thousand feet. Saw logs, which formed the chief product, had an average value per thousand feet of \$6.28, thus the increase in value due to the operations of logging was \$4.10 per thousand feet. Out of this, wages cost \$1.76 per thousand feet, and miscellaneous expenses \$0.94 per thousand, leaving \$1.40 per thousand feet as profit. Other products of logging camps consisted of basket, cooperage and excelsior stock, fence posts, hop poles, handle stock, bark for tanning, piles, paving stock, railway ties, rived shingles, masts and spars, ship knees, telegraph poles, wheel stock, and charcoal. Of the total product, saw logs formed 91 per cent, leaving only 9 per cent as the proportional value of miscellaneous products.

The following is a schedule of the principal miscellaneous products of timber camps:

	Quantity.	Value.
Basket stock, cords.....	7,443	\$28,301
Cooperage stock, cords.....	82,546	346,816
Excelsior stock, cords.....	12,670	48,078
Fence posts, M.....	8,716	606,115
Hop poles, M.....	1,206	12,456
Handle stock, cords.....	6,423	41,790
Hemlock bark, cords.....	478,222	1,945,452
Oak bark, cords.....	39,844	228,800
Piles, M.....	397	758,945
Paving stock, cords.....	554	2,067
Ties, M.....	22,592	6,298,688
Rived shingles, M.....	41,433	78,326
Masts and spars, number.....	2,580	28,513
Ship knees, number.....	1,601	4,678
Telegraph poles, number.....	927,963	1,393,576
Wheel stock, cords.....	9,317	46,135
Charcoal, bushels.....	6,796,884	459,221
Other products.....	1,666,553	

Measured in quantity of product, Wisconsin is the leading state in the logging industry, with 2,412,833,000

feet, Michigan is second in rank, and Washington third, followed by Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

Measured by amount of capital, Wisconsin is still in the first place, followed by Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, and Washington in the order named. Measured by the number of wage-earners, Michigan takes first place, with Wisconsin second, then Minnesota, then Washington.

The discrepancy between the amount of product of the logging camps, 26,000,000,000 feet, and the product of the sawmills, 35,000,000,000 feet, more or less, is accounted for as follows:

(1) Failure to report by individuals and small concerns. It is probable that the returns from the sawmills are far more complete than those from logging operations, because much of the latter is on a petty scale.

(2) Difference between the scaling of the logs in camp and the actual cut.

The amount of the first item is unknown, but is probably great. The effect of the second is also probably large, as it is perfectly well understood that the scaling of the logs at the camp is less than the amount of sawed product actually produced.

Under the heading of "capital" are included all items of capital invested in both plant and live capital in the two branches of the logging industry. Under the heading of "wage-earners" are combined the total number of wage-earners employed in dependent logging camps and those employed in independent logging camps, together with their wages, and under "materials," is shown the total quantity of saw logs reported as cut from the stump throughout the United States

during the census year, together with their value on the stump, and, also, under a separate heading, the value of all other stumpage cut during the census year. This "other stumpage" covers the class of timber from which such products as telegraph poles, fence posts, railway cross-ties, etc., were manufactured. The products in this table are similarly arranged, those products of the camps which went to the sawmills to be used in producing lumber being classified as saw logs, while the value of all other products of the logging industry is separately shown.

In making up this item of products, it was necessary to estimate the value of products in dependent logging camps, for the reason that this branch of the lumber industry had not, in the arrangement of the schedule, been treated as a complete establishment; i. e., the reports were not made in such a way as to show on the schedules a product for dependent logging camps. The estimated value of the dependent logging camp products, however, it is believed, was computed with approximate accuracy, on account of the similarity of operations and expenses in dependent logging camps and independent logging camps. Another guide in arriving at the proper value to assign to the products of dependent logging camps was in adding together the items of expense shown on sawmill reports that were incurred in bringing the logs from the stump to the mill. By adding to this total cost a reasonable amount of profit, an amount representing approximately the same percentage of increase over cost of materials as was found to have been reported on the independent logging camp schedules, it is thought that the value of this product has been fixed with practical correctness.



LOG JAM IN MENOMINEE RIVER—MICHIGAN.



LOG JAM IN THE ADIRONDACKS—NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 7.—LOGGING CAMPS—SUMMARY

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Proprie- tors.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Wages.
1	United States.....	15,376	\$274,466,098	18,469	2,406	\$1,785,738	120,122	\$44,439,100
2	Alabama.....	653	6,583,875	797	111	62,457	3,703	892,822
3	Alaska.....	12	54,000	5	1	560	23	19,443
4	Arizona.....	7	489,026	8	6	8,360	145	107,040
5	Arkansas.....	738	9,572,851	872	121	84,016	5,779	1,809,366
6	California.....	231	18,295,293	278	75	86,805	4,063	2,078,507
7	Colorado.....	84	286,856	99	3	485	269	124,097
8	Connecticut.....	97	451,968	120	8	4,100	351	132,456
9	Delaware.....	31	81,135	38	1	700	98	22,060
10	Florida.....	252	8,143,661	301	67	46,273	2,676	814,673
11	Georgia.....	793	6,146,964	956	77	38,881	5,095	1,172,068
12	Idaho.....	66	284,532	79	3	550	191	84,096
13	Illinois.....	842	1,518,382	406	10	9,450	760	268,392
14	Indiana.....	591	1,888,526	707	26	16,125	2,430	898,496
15	Indian Territory.....	19	10,885	22			39	7,909
16	Iowa.....	85	3,096,092	102	2	2,000	126	52,536
17	Kansas.....	19	27,888	23			17	5,275
18	Kentucky.....	522	3,405,932	633	26	10,264	1,915	588,907
19	Louisiana.....	278	8,492,539	324	84	72,996	3,882	1,211,732
20	Maine.....	292	5,178,405	349	55	28,737	2,232	762,829
21	Maryland.....	164	1,101,641	197	14	5,750	521	147,213
22	Massachusetts.....	247	1,700,742	294	4	700	789	322,903
23	Michigan.....	690	31,588,689	824	349	301,894	13,107	5,845,880
24	Minnesota.....	165	26,042,470	189	223	170,135	8,889	3,902,231
25	Mississippi.....	500	8,825,755	600	77	49,342	4,261	1,223,297
26	Missouri.....	508	4,309,060	606	48	30,238	2,566	864,109
27	Montana.....	94	705,019	110	14	16,490	778	409,817
28	Nebraska.....	8	72,975	10			8	3,190
29	Nevada.....	4	4,165	5				850
30	New Hampshire.....	260	5,393,667	815	42	20,099	2,773	906,110
31	New Jersey.....	84	405,796	101	2	1,248	297	113,145
32	New Mexico.....	16	124,991	19	3	2,200	317	87,333
33	New York.....	647	9,499,802	774	57	88,673	2,684	1,036,357
34	North Carolina.....	918	6,242,710	1,100	70	37,315	4,812	1,059,329
35	North Dakota.....	4	19,160	5			5	1,400
36	Ohio.....	691	3,253,257	829	18	7,595	2,093	790,300
37	Oklahoma.....	7	89,206	8			6	1,250
38	Oregon.....	274	2,976,044	835	41	29,071	1,657	806,391
39	Pennsylvania.....	1,046	28,243,085	1,264	77	54,887	7,185	2,895,904
40	Rhode Island.....	19	111,560	22	1	600	66	23,537
41	South Carolina.....	370	1,990,440	444	36	16,800	2,103	437,433
42	South Dakota.....	25	180,485	80	2	1,800	144	69,346
43	Tennessee.....	653	2,890,722	788	38	17,965	1,959	571,857
44	Texas.....	413	9,594,929	492	52	37,245	3,421	1,281,805
45	Utah.....	48	72,205	58			62	22,822
46	Vermont.....	299	2,136,032	359	7	2,950	1,126	350,553
47	Virginia.....	661	3,449,113	792	75	50,965	3,580	1,039,705
48	Washington.....	551	11,854,999	697	202	218,131	8,206	4,716,129
49	West Virginia.....	407	4,757,919	487	45	29,484	2,784	898,387
50	Wisconsin.....	459	37,420,320	550	226	173,452	9,656	3,818,254
51	Wyoming.....	37	460,850	46	12	8,000	521	239,559

LUMBER

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.				
Total.	Cost of keep of animals used.	Contract work.	Total cost.		Log stumping.	Other stumping.	Supplies.	Total value.	Saw logs.		Other products.
			Quantity. M. ft. B. M.	Cost.	Cost.	Cost.	Cost.		Quantity. M. ft. B. M.	Value.	Value.
\$28,795,596	\$10,988,079	\$12,807,517	\$67,206,494	25,928,940	\$56,439,474	\$1,787,747	\$9,029,273	\$174,066,365	25,279,702	\$158,880,352	\$15,186,013
626,928	433,338	198,590	1,812,424	818,585	978,316	50,923	283,185	3,603,065	808,354	3,474,565	128,500
1,725	1,725	-----	10,974	2,186	2,114	5,225	3,635	57,428	2,186	11,105	46,318
20,150	14,650	5,500	39,065	35,975	37,150	-----	1,915	299,813	35,975	269,813	30,000
1,166,357	589,985	626,372	1,951,817	1,460,354	1,589,902	25,878	886,037	7,032,361	1,484,868	6,804,366	227,995
514,528	816,246	198,282	1,856,857	902,876	1,043,244	80,949	282,664	4,653,717	843,646	3,905,502	748,215
111,156	58,221	52,985	127,088	94,287	105,161	1,205	20,717	492,799	90,937	453,920	88,879
164,770	54,848	109,922	264,685	82,411	238,898	1,670	24,067	946,419	76,655	604,017	342,402
11,104	10,984	120	49,277	18,260	46,775	-----	2,502	85,218	13,260	73,593	11,625
641,780	279,978	361,752	945,812	597,929	732,039	37,628	176,145	8,719,799	554,707	3,453,154	266,645
669,799	637,931	31,868	1,298,306	1,041,289	1,052,594	10,749	229,963	4,787,052	1,010,101	4,456,402	380,650
44,800	82,955	11,845	103,154	55,005	59,997	1,920	41,237	309,862	54,798	216,457	93,405
152,127	90,244	61,888	458,598	144,716	382,233	2,669	78,696	1,281,736	133,357	1,115,058	166,688
419,455	286,938	132,517	2,458,977	420,628	2,267,006	12,890	179,081	4,058,050	407,514	3,825,913	282,137
8,508	8,508	300	6,002	4,267	5,157	20	825	20,533	4,237	19,533	1,000
374,678	22,739	351,939	572,094	107,735	532,871	50	39,173	1,833,165	107,735	1,810,058	28,107
2,554	2,554	-----	5,845	2,170	4,710	270	865	17,981	2,170	17,013	918
487,216	222,015	265,201	1,128,909	371,258	989,913	12,077	126,919	2,628,112	357,288	2,449,907	178,205
759,659	268,942	495,717	1,500,387	928,569	1,129,132	15,624	355,581	5,315,067	915,779	5,115,083	199,984
442,319	217,923	224,396	1,140,900	372,207	936,564	8,320	196,016	3,140,345	370,737	3,021,499	118,846
161,129	60,755	100,374	387,387	117,596	348,902	9,385	34,100	867,214	117,876	792,113	75,101
175,458	101,360	74,098	551,785	163,843	438,200	42,508	76,077	1,681,801	159,073	1,509,402	172,889
1,782,481	845,221	937,260	8,616,002	2,807,813	7,067,793	459,482	1,088,727	20,462,235	2,216,224	16,850,747	3,611,488
1,954,652	638,752	1,320,900	7,431,408	1,934,157	6,585,304	106,930	789,174	16,031,839	1,920,002	15,525,752	506,087
686,609	499,261	187,348	1,469,210	891,903	1,162,130	15,590	291,490	4,137,652	867,513	3,994,565	142,787
430,088	224,071	205,967	990,442	440,288	881,098	12,240	147,104	3,159,528	426,572	2,947,443	212,085
151,346	142,696	8,650	345,087	239,356	282,294	625	62,168	1,060,333	234,929	965,558	94,775
1,244	1,244	-----	5,774	1,855	4,250	-----	1,524	1,078,727	1,855	10,978	400
618	618	-----	960	725	755	25	180	2,914	725	2,914	29
370,041	250,068	119,973	1,526,034	520,814	1,894,884	4,580	126,570	3,980,448	510,065	3,552,268	378,180
38,180	31,655	6,475	198,084	39,289	154,222	82,365	11,497	427,999	38,159	288,565	139,484
17,248	16,248	1,000	36,674	25,088	28,617	1,000	7,057	204,794	21,088	101,644	103,150
610,010	298,357	311,653	1,981,843	497,736	1,554,015	189,382	237,966	4,364,081	496,220	3,844,752	519,329
738,696	421,595	312,101	1,450,927	883,508	1,180,886	19,183	250,858	3,974,689	880,963	3,918,592	56,097
1,175	1,175	-----	3,150	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,450	8,500	1,700	8,500	35
672,969	242,821	480,148	2,851,972	421,916	2,077,414	81,758	192,805	4,384,269	407,047	3,854,939	529,330
665	665	-----	2,430	805	2,045	-----	385	4,685	805	4,685	37
225,069	110,346	114,723	426,758	483,723	320,038	14,967	91,783	2,079,613	448,175	1,977,169	102,444
2,523,796	711,182	1,812,664	6,150,164	1,759,507	5,173,444	288,889	690,851	14,316,677	1,747,476	11,732,110	2,584,567
23,945	8,847	15,098	51,979	17,210	51,889	-----	90	154,638	15,658	111,955	42,688
212,072	197,609	14,468	497,155	328,876	398,647	6,615	91,893	1,386,774	317,109	1,318,634	68,140
22,124	21,949	175	55,087	27,296	49,222	-----	5,815	161,879	23,436	123,039	38,840
585,583	258,818	826,770	952,723	387,056	846,146	19,197	87,880	2,628,282	371,996	2,438,749	189,503
681,110	386,567	244,543	1,348,732	897,320	1,049,786	10,094	288,852	4,113,501	879,937	3,932,854	180,647
10,069	8,969	1,100	21,524	12,178	18,899	290	5,835	65,334	12,078	64,184	1,200
240,452	152,602	87,850	501,948	212,075	443,901	7,357	50,690	1,272,491	218,275	1,236,075	36,416
569,380	351,889	217,441	1,438,392	651,587	1,167,945	41,399	229,048	5,645,727	631,810	5,274,211	371,516
1,113,646	441,072	672,574	2,548,961	2,151,433	1,716,042	67,148	765,771	11,581,776	2,164,601	11,115,044	416,732
587,554	271,459	316,095	1,885,039	509,017	1,202,361	7,255	175,428	506,151	3,501,654	3,333,581	168,123
2,616,569	778,024	1,843,545	9,638,316	2,462,901	8,658,582	119,361	865,873	18,112,112	2,412,833	17,364,091	748,021
31,910	81,515	395	165,051	88,417	112,287	10,150	37,614	599,516	15,552	88,491	511,025

MANUFACTURES.

Logging is conducted in different parts of the country at different times of the year, on account of the difference in climate, and by differing methods and appliances, which are controlled in large part by the size of the timber. In the Northeastern and Lake states lumbering is carried on mainly in the winter time in order to take advantage of the snow upon the ground for hauling the logs to the streams or railroads which are the means of transportation. Felling is done mainly by sawing upon the upper side, while upon the falling side the tree is chopped. The logs are cut into lengths by sawing. Logs are moved about in the woods principally by animals, such as oxen or horses, upon roads made sometimes of earth and sometimes by logs placed crosswise on the ground, or by two lines of logs laid lengthwise with a space between them forming a sort of chute. In some cases logs are dragged on these roads by wire cables operated by donkey engines. The earliest logging was done in the neighborhood of streams which were used as carriers. As the timber in the neighborhood of the streams was exhausted and operations were carried into the areas between the streams, light logging railroads were built and logs hauled to the streams upon them. As areas were successively stripped of their timber the rails were taken up and put down elsewhere.

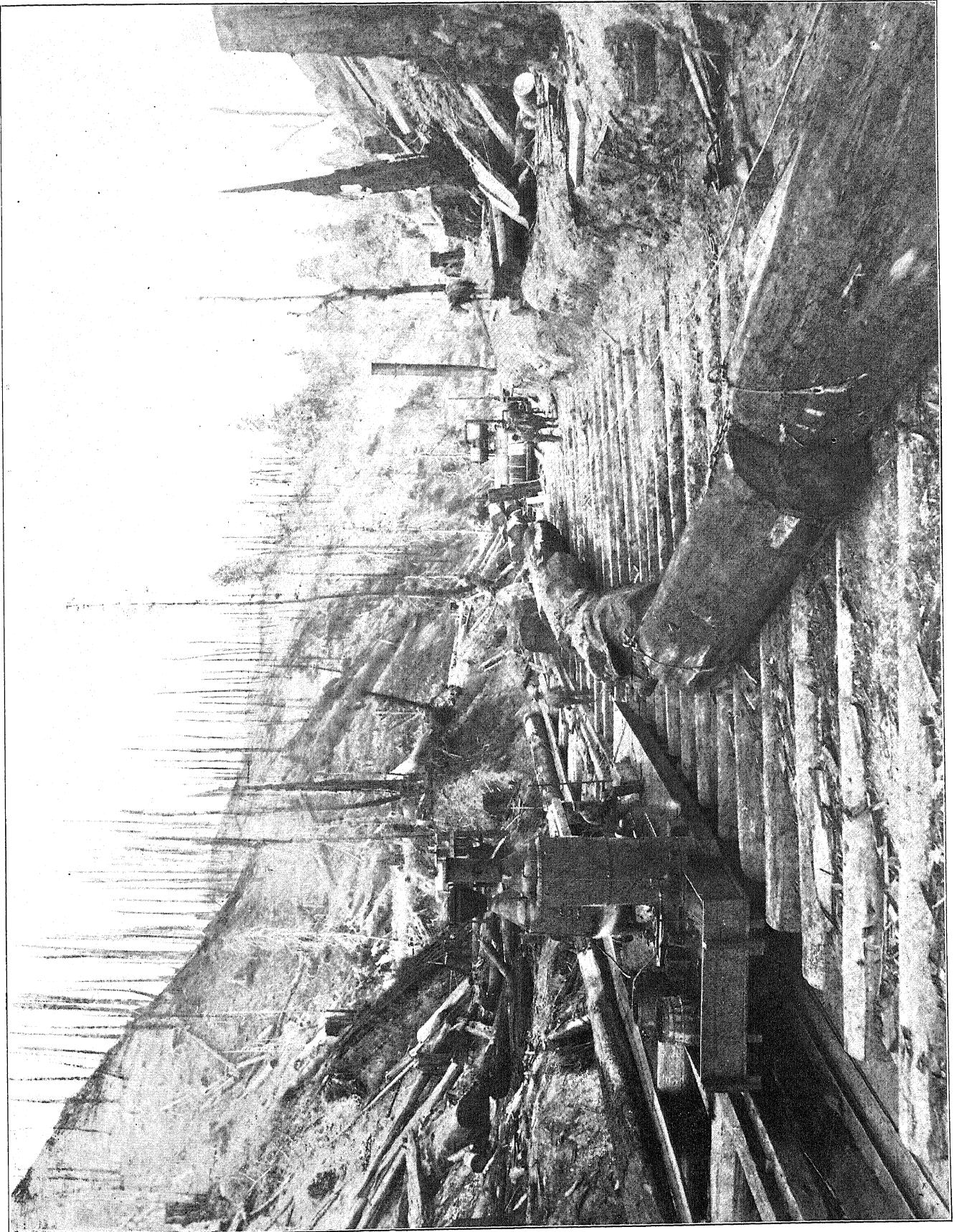
In the Southern pine region lumbering goes on at all times of the year with little distinction of season. Otherwise the methods employed are very similar to those in use in the lake states.

In the Pacific coast region logging is also carried on at all times of the year. Here the comparatively great size of the timber requires the use of more complicated machinery than in the East, and the use of animals is almost entirely given up. Here, as in the East, trees are cut in part by the saw, in part by the ax, chopping them on the falling side. In the fir forests of Washington and Oregon and in the redwood forests of California the use of donkey engines in the woods for handling the logs and débris is very general, as is also the use of similar engines and wire cables for dragging the logs over skid or other roads to the railroad. In the more open forests of yellow pine in the Sierra Nevada Mountains traction engines are commonly used in the woods and for hauling. Cranes are commonly employed throughout this region for loading logs on the cars, and at present, transportation of logs is done almost exclusively by railroad, since the areas adjacent to drivable streams are nearly exhausted.

TABLE 8.—LOGGING CAMPS—AVERAGES PER ESTABLISHMENT BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900.

	Capital.	Number of wage-earners.	Amount of wages.	Quantity M. ft. B. M. log stumpage.	Value of product.
United States	\$17,850	8	\$2,890	1,644	\$11,821
Alabama.....	10,083	6	1,307	1,298	5,518
Alaska.....	4,500	2	1,620	182	4,785
Arizona.....	69,861	21	15,291	5,139	42,830
Arkansas.....	12,971	8	2,452	1,944	9,529
California.....	79,200	18	8,998	8,652	20,146
Colorado.....	3,415	3	1,477	1,083	5,847
Connecticut.....	4,659	4	1,366	790	9,757
Delaware.....	2,617	3	712	428	2,749
Florida.....	32,316	11	8,283	2,201	14,701
Georgia.....	7,752	6	1,478	1,274	6,037
Idaho.....	4,811	3	1,274	880	4,695
Illinois.....	4,425	2	785	390	3,748
Indiana.....	3,187	4	1,520	600	6,866
Indian Territory.....	578	2	416	228	1,081
Iowa.....	86,425	1	618	1,267	15,684
Kansas.....	1,441	1	278	114	944
Kentucky.....	6,525	4	1,128	684	5,035
Louisiana.....	31,108	14	4,489	3,855	19,469
Maine.....	17,734	8	2,613	1,270	10,754
Maryland.....	6,717	3	898	716	5,288
Massachusetts.....	6,886	3	1,307	644	6,809
Michigan.....	45,781	19	7,748	3,212	29,655
Minnesota.....	157,833	54	28,650	11,686	97,103
Mississippi.....	17,652	9	2,447	1,785	8,275
Missouri.....	8,482	5	1,701	840	6,220
Montana.....	7,500	8	4,360	2,499	11,280
Nebraska.....	9,122	1	899	232	1,872
Nevada.....	1,041	1	212	181	728
New Hampshire.....	20,746	11	3,485	1,902	15,117
New Jersey.....	4,881	4	1,347	454	5,095
New Mexico.....	7,812	20	5,468	1,818	12,800
New York.....	14,683	4	1,602	767	6,745
North Carolina.....	6,800	5	1,154	960	4,330
North Dakota.....	4,790	1	350	425	2,125
Ohio.....	4,708	8	1,144	589	6,845
Oklahoma.....	15,744	1	179	115	609
Oregon.....	10,861	6	2,943	1,617	7,590
Pennsylvania.....	22,221	7	2,769	1,671	18,687
Rhode Island.....	5,872	3	1,239	824	8,189
South Carolina.....	5,880	6	1,182	857	3,748
South Dakota.....	5,219	6	2,774	937	6,475
Tennessee.....	4,427	8	876	570	4,025
Texas.....	25,232	8	3,104	2,131	9,980
Utah.....	1,504	1	475	252	1,361
Vermont.....	7,144	4	1,172	718	4,256
Virginia.....	5,218	5	1,673	956	8,541
Washington.....	21,515	15	8,559	8,928	20,929
West Virginia.....	11,690	7	2,207	1,244	8,604
Wisconsin.....	81,526	21	8,819	5,257	39,461
Wyoming.....	12,455	14	6,475	420	16,203

Table 8 gives several measures of the magnitude of the logging business in the United States, and in the different states and territories, individually. Measured by the capital invested per establishment, the average of the United States is exceeded in only 12 states, these states being in the Lake region, the Southern pine region, and the far West. The largest logging camps, whether measured by the amount of capital, the number of hands employed, the amount of wages paid, or the quantity and value of the timber produced, are, on the average, in the state of Minnesota. Here the industry is carried on upon a larger scale than anywhere else. The capital invested per establishment is nearly double that of Wisconsin or California, whose operations are next largest. The



HAULING REDWOOD LOGS BY CABLE—CALIFORNIA.

average number of hands employed in the camps of Minnesota is more than double that of any other state. The wages are double those of any other state or territory except Arizona, and the cut and value are double those of any other state. The study of this table shows that the lumber camps in the newer lumber regions are, in nearly all cases, the largest. For instance, those of Minnesota are larger than those of Wisconsin, and those of Wisconsin larger than those of Michigan, while the operations of all three states are conducted on a scale of great magnitude. In the Southern states we find the same rule to hold good. The camps of Texas and Louisiana have larger capital, employ more men, pay a larger amount of wages, and cut more timber per establishment than those of the Carolinas and Georgia.

TABLE 9.—LOGGING CAMPS—STUMPPAGE AND LOG VALUE, PER M FEET, B. M., BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES.

	Log stumppage, value,	Saw logs, value,
United States.....	\$2.18	\$6.28
Alabama	1.20	4.80
Alaska	0.97	5.08
Arizona	1.03	7.50
Arkansas	1.09	4.74
California	1.16	4.63
Colorado	1.12	4.99
Connecticut	2.90	7.88
Delaware	3.68	5.65
Florida	1.22	6.23
Georgia	1.01	4.41
Idaho	1.09	3.95
Illinois	2.64	8.36
Indiana	5.39	9.39
Indian Territory	1.21	4.61
Iowa	4.95	12.16
Kansas	2.17	7.84
Kentucky	2.07	6.86
Louisiana	1.22	5.59
Maine	2.52	8.15
Maryland	2.92	6.75
Massachusetts	2.64	9.49
Michigan	3.06	7.60
Minnesota	3.40	8.09
Mississippi	1.80	4.60
Missouri	1.89	6.91
Montana	1.18	4.11
Nebraska	2.29	5.69
Nevada	1.04	4.02
New Hampshire	2.68	6.96
New Jersey	3.93	7.56
New Mexico	1.14	4.82
New York	8.12	7.75
North Carolina	1.94	4.45
North Dakota	1.00	5.00
Ohio	4.02	9.47
Oklahoma	2.54	5.82
Oregon	0.66	4.46
Pennsylvania	2.94	6.71
Rhode Island	3.02	7.15
South Carolina	1.23	4.16
South Dakota	1.80	5.25
Tennessee	2.18	6.56
Texas	1.77	4.47
Utah	1.32	5.31
Vermont	2.09	5.80
Virginia	1.79	8.35
Washington	0.80	5.14
West Virginia	2.36	6.59
Wisconsin	3.51	7.20
Wyoming	1.27	5.69

Table 9, showing the value of stumppage and of saw logs by states, presents data collectively for all species cut within the limits of the several states. Still, in certain states certain species are so greatly predominant that practically the figures given represent the values of those predominant species.

The average stumppage in the United States has a

value of \$2.18 per thousand, while the saw logs are valued at \$6.28 per thousand, showing an increase in value, due to the logging operations, of \$4.10. The figures for stumppage and saw logs and the value of the logging operations differ widely in different parts of the country, owing to the different conditions of labor, the supply of and demand for lumber, and the species of lumber. In the Southern pine states the average cost of stumppage ranges from \$1.01 to \$1.34 per thousand, with an average not far from \$1.20, while the saw logs in the same states range in value from \$4.14 up to \$6.23, with an average of \$4.77, leaving an increase in value, due to logging operations, of \$3.57. In the white pine region of the Great Lakes the figures differ decidedly from those above quoted. The average value of stumppage in these states, which is mainly white pine, is \$3.80 per thousand feet. The average value of saw logs is \$7.63 per thousand, and the value of logging operations is \$4.33 per thousand feet. In the Pacific coast states there is a great variation in the value of stumppage and the value of saw logs, due in the main to the different species. In Washington, where the timber consists mainly of fir, the stumppage is given as \$0.80 per thousand, and the value of saw logs at \$5.14 leaving \$4.34 as the value of logging operations. In Oregon the stumppage is still lower—indeed, the lowest of any state—only \$0.66 per thousand, while saw logs have a value of \$4.46, the value of logging operations being \$3.80. In California, where there is a great variety of species, the principal ones being yellow pine and redwood, the value of stumppage is \$1.16 and of saw logs \$4.63, the difference between them, which is the value of the logging operations, being \$3.47 only. The high stumppage values in the interior states, such as Indiana and Iowa, as well as the high values of saw logs, are probably due to the fact that they consist almost entirely of hard woods.

TABLE 10.—STUMPPAGE—PRINCIPAL SPECIES FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900.

SPECIES.	Quantity, M ft., B. M.	Value.	Average value per M ft., B. M.
Total.....	24,006,079	\$51,123,633	\$2.13
Yellow pine.....	7,886,388	8,818,687	1.12
White pine.....	5,241,010	19,160,206	3.66
Norway pine.....	53,365	153,700	2.88
Sugar pine.....	63,872	125,339	1.98
White oak.....	2,405,515	7,637,880	3.18
Cedar.....	618,078	814,984	1.32
Hemlock.....	2,418,147	6,200,884	2.55
Spruce.....	1,156,274	2,609,618	2.26
Chestnut.....	27,888	78,677	2.71
Elm.....	56,461	180,184	3.20
Ash.....	26,770	81,055	3.03
Basswood.....	8,990	13,480	1.50
Maple.....	282,219	750,005	2.66
Tamarack.....	31,151	31,051	1.00
Poplar.....	394,492	1,109,485	2.81
Cottonwood.....	291,760	423,350	1.45
Red gum.....	80,445	134,952	1.68
Red fir.....	1,986,864	1,686,574	0.77
Black walnut.....	200	1,000	5.00
Redwood.....	526,576	556,370	1.06
Cypress.....	450,128	712,802	1.58

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE STUMPPAGE VALUE PER THOUSAND FEET, BY SPECIES, FOR THE PRINCIPAL TIMBER STATES.

STATES	Yellow pine.	White pine.	Norway pine.	Sugar pine.	White oak.	Cedar.	Hem-lock.	Spruce.	Chest-nut.	Elm.	Ash.
Alabama	\$1.17				\$1.70						
Arizona	1.08										
Arkansas	0.86										
California	1.17			\$1.96	1.89						
Colorado	1.10								\$1.34		
Florida	1.18										
Georgia	1.01										
Idaho	1.11	\$1.60									
Illinois						2.84					
Indiana						5.38					
Kentucky						2.72					\$2.88
Louisiana	1.01					2.56					
Maine		2.51									
Massachusetts		2.55									
Michigan		3.82									
Minnesota		3.61	\$2.76								
Mississippi	1.17										
Missouri						2.00					
Montana						2.45					
New Hampshire		2.67									
New Mexico	1.16										
New York		4.33									
North Carolina											
Ohio	1.23						1.61				
Oregon							4.70				
Pennsylvania	0.79							1.04			
South Carolina		3.69						2.75			
South Dakota	1.04						4.19				
Tennessee	1.85						1.00				
Texas							2.21				
Vermont	1.12										
Virginia								2.01			
Washington	1.60						2.87				
West Virginia . . . . .	.85							0.75			
Wisconsin	1.90							2.41			
Wyoming	1.27							1.87			

STATES.	Basswood.	Maple.	Tamarack.	Poplar.	Cotton-wood.	Red gum.	Red fir.	Black walnut.	Red-wood.	Cypress.
Alabama										
Arizona										
Arkansas										
California						\$1.17	\$1.72			
Colorado										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois										
Indiana										
Kentucky										
Louisiana										
Maine										
Massachusetts										
Michigan										
Minnesota	\$1.50	\$2.66								
Mississippi										
Missouri										
Montana										
New Hampshire										
New Mexico										
New York										
North Carolina										
Ohio										
Oregon										
Pennsylvania										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee										
Texas										
Vermont										
Virginia										
Washington										
West Virginia										
Wisconsin										
Wyoming										

Table 11 shows the average stumpage value of the different species in the principal lumber states. Under the name yellow pine are combined all species popularly known by that name which are used for lumber, such as long-leaf, short-leaf, loblolly, and Cuban pines of the South, and the western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) of the West. The southern yellow pines show stumpage values generally higher in the Eastern states, where timber is now less abundant, and where long-leaf pine is most predominant, the price ranging from \$1.60 in Virginia to \$0.86 in Arkansas, with an average stump-

age value of about \$1.15. Western yellow pine brings a much smaller price—\$0.85 in Washington and \$0.79 in Oregon, while in California it is \$1.17.

Under the head of white pine are two species, *Pinus strobus* of the East and *Pinus monticola* of the Northwest. The eastern white pine has, on the whole, the highest stumpage value of any of the species here given, ranging in the states in which it is of importance between \$3.50 and \$4 per thousand feet. Western white pine is reported only from Idaho, and there in small quantity at \$1.50. Norway pine is reported in quantity



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DONKEY ENGINE DRAWING TRAIN OF LOGS BY WIRE CABLE—WASHINGTON.

only in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and sugar pine from California only.

White oak is reported in quantity in many states North and South and at prices widely differing, ranging from \$1 a thousand in South Carolina up to \$5.38 in Indiana.

Cedar is reported in quantity in few states, and the prices have a wide range. It is the chief source of the enormous production of shingles in Washington, and yet its price is only \$0.75 per thousand feet, while in Michigan, the second state in the production of shingles, for which cedar is here mainly used, the price is slightly in excess of \$2 per thousand.

Hemlock, which is becoming an important timber in the East, has reached a price ranging from \$2 to \$3 per thousand.

Eastern spruce also ranges commonly from \$2 to about \$3 per thousand. The western spruces are still cheap, those in Washington having a stumpage value of \$0.76 and in Oregon only \$0.67.

Elm, ash, basswood, and maple are cut mainly in the Central states, and the stumpage price is high. Poplar is cut mainly in the mountainous regions of the South, and its price ranges from \$2 to about \$8.

Red fir, considering its excellent qualities, has a very low stumpage value, \$0.59 in Oregon, \$0.80 in Washington, and \$1.06 in California, the three states in which it is cut in largest quantity.

Black walnut is reported in sufficient quantity to appear here only in Kentucky, where the stumpage value is quoted at \$5 per thousand.

Redwood, found only in California, has a stumpage value of a little over a dollar.

Cypress, found in the coast and alluvial regions, brings different prices according to location, being highest on the Atlantic coast and lowest in the bottom lands of Arkansas and Missouri.

Table 12 shows by states and by counties the amount and the forms of steam power other than railway locomotives which are used in logging camps, giving the number of different kinds of motors and their horsepower. As is seen, the power is confined mainly to the Pacific coast states, and, of these, is in far more extensive use in Washington than anywhere else. The total horsepower of all kinds of motors is 19,009, of which 17,993 are found upon the Pacific coast, and 14,197, or not less than three-fourths of all, in the state of Washington. In the Eastern states the use of power is confined almost entirely to the western part of the Southern yellow pine belt—in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas—and more than half of it is in the single state of Louisiana.

The great size of the timber upon the Pacific coast, of course, explains the almost universal use of this form of power in place of animals.

Of the different forms of motors in use the donkey engine is far the most common, comprising four-fifths of all forms of power. This is in almost universal use in the heavy, dense forests west of the Cascade Range in the Pacific coast states. Next to that is the traction engine, which is used in the open, yellow pine forests, especially where the land is at all level.

TABLE 12.—STEAM POWER, OTHER THAN RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, USED IN LOGGING CAMPS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 12.—STEAM POWER, OTHER THAN RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, USED IN LOGGING CAMPS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND COUNTIES.	Number of establishments.	TOTAL.		DONKEY.		CAPSTAN.		TUG-BOAT.		TRACTION.		WENCH.		PULL-BOAT.		SKIDDING.	
		Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.
Oregon	26	56	1,826	35	1,075	1	10	11	320	4	125	1	6	2	210	2	80
Clatsop	6	11	506	10	500												
Columbia	3	4	150	3	110					1	40	1	6				
Coos	9	11	207	5	87					1	10						
Douglas	2	6	88	4	48					2	40						
Jackson	1	1	35							1	35						
Klamath	1	1	20														
Marion	1	6	180	6	180												
Multnomah	1	5	100	5	100												
Tillamook	1	3	250							1	40			2	210		
Yamhill	1	8	290	2	50			4	160						2	80	
Arkansas	2	3	180	3	180												
Drew	1	1	10	1	10												
Ouachita	1	2	120	2	120												
Louisiana	8	14	564			3	180	2	45	1	10	1	4	7	375		
Bossier	1	2	80							1	70						
Orleans	1	1	25					2	60	1	25						
St. Charles	1	3	80							1	20			1	20		
St. Martin	1	1	20														
St. Mary	4	7	369										1	4	6	855	
Mississippi	3	4	190	8	180											1	60
Jackson	1	1	40	1	40												
Leflore	1	1	60													1	60
Lincoln	1	2	90	2	90												
Minnesota	1	1	12	1	12												
Beltrami	1	1	12	1	12												
Texas	1	2	120	2	120												
Jefferson	1	2	120	2	120												

SAWMILLS.

Table 13 shows the figures for the sawmill branch of the lumber industry segregated from the adjunct or auxiliary industries of logging camp and planing mill.

This separation and independent tabulation of the statistics of exclusively sawmill operations was made for the purpose of showing the relative and actual magnitude of this part of the lumber industry.

TABLE 13.—SAWMILLS—SUMMARY BY STATES: 1900.

[Separated from planing mills and timber camps.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials.	Value of product.
				Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Wages.			
				10,885	\$9,702,785	229,717	\$82,694,951			
United States	81,888	\$305,785,226	42,120							
Alabama	1,087	5,708,312	1,492	347	276,116	7,858	1,988,038	277,521	4,956,251	10,514,349
Alaska	17	99,300	27	18	7,250	68	59,106	12,280	40,553	95,449
Arizona	14	363,876	13	15	23,794	180	126,078	12,822	230,788	411,883
Arkansas	1,142	10,534,242	1,508	744	592,161	15,273	8,859,932	522,353	8,830,968	17,806,562
California	285	8,851,543	307	288	308,798	4,835	2,120,281	513,047	4,703,253	8,729,654
Colorado	165	601,872	197	41	35,418	625	282,617	27,822	631,809	1,290,000
Connecticut	187	667,047	286	29	15,753	681	267,513	36,799	773,100	1,804,904
Delaware	76	247,367	105	1	200	411	99,801	6,195	200,797	401,042
Florida	868	6,104,352	489	826	271,950	5,678	1,770,010	486,706	4,218,000	8,493,424
Georgia	1,201	5,133,630	1,644	860	298,030	8,705	2,019,459	249,686	5,289,828	11,601,801
Idaho	114	542,505	188	19	18,006	862	160,176	17,942	357,826	641,868
Illinois	825	3,147,593	1,094	111	92,440	2,890	1,102,135	260,078	3,329,508	5,924,331
Indiana	1,829	8,293,438	2,451	887	301,737	8,924	8,394,106	469,806	10,153,188	18,745,545
Indian Territory	48	91,718	64	4	957	168	47,238	2,478	78,582	194,504
Iowa	264	4,985,726	827	104	124,650	1,500	588,519	342,386	8,432,398	5,264,931
Kansas	54	57,806	68			76	22,897	8,827	28,182	101,204
Kentucky	1,232	5,738,461	1,651	300	241,015	6,768	2,281,037	379,074	6,044,893	11,846,565
Louisiana	405	10,453,713	495	492	485,473	7,568	2,519,406	505,025	5,691,272	12,074,055
Maine	832	9,779,413	1,106	239	212,605	6,290	2,425,425	514,059	6,664,482	11,476,568
Maryland	366	1,333,229	478	68	86,087	1,825	442,787	68,004	1,181,406	2,286,248
Massachusetts	534	4,014,887	666	85	74,848	2,439	1,078,090	297,759	2,859,038	5,057,488
Michigan	1,618	88,760,292	2,069	1,062	1,055,960	22,105	9,253,991	2,828,961	24,566,899	42,517,495
Minnesota	404	24,582,496	509	396	534,487	8,228	4,076,293	1,782,489	18,978,267	25,891,210
Mississippi	820	7,696,179	1,075	413	861,854	7,995	2,821,077	448,710	5,730,801	12,136,488
Missouri	1,169	6,287,749	1,586	201	181,689	5,050	1,687,056	321,900	4,708,444	8,882,000

TABLE 13.—SAWMILLS—SUMMARY BY STATES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials.	Value of product.
				Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Wages.			
Montana	127	\$1,711,821	166	82	\$40,609	1,070	\$878,017	\$58,058	\$1,285,809	\$2,291,289
Nebraska	23	44,385	30	-----	-----	31	10,727	830	14,565	51,373
Nevada	4	5,162	4	-----	-----	4	1,375	269	106	7,060
New Hampshire	585	5,460,705	663	86	78,697	8,296	1,320,126	288,129	8,626,211	6,726,764
New Jersey	197	858,351	238	27	19,922	570	247,617	51,237	677,393	1,276,014
New Mexico	81	160,798	35	9	6,000	234	80,851	7,188	191,305	290,527
New York	1,742	10,736,550	2,138	297	242,503	5,578	2,225,383	523,407	6,441,677	11,676,620
North Carolina	1,751	6,255,000	2,407	364	257,478	9,910	2,084,650	321,048	5,882,626	11,782,101
North Dakota	4	7,950	6	1	300	11	2,676	96	6,507	21,800
Ohio	2,028	9,381,789	2,769	883	277,876	7,508	2,901,774	508,562	9,100,068	17,306,294
Oklahoma	38	46,955	46	1	600	43	9,475	1,459	22,701	63,569
Oregon	365	4,481,286	525	188	179,938	2,844	1,434,533	261,917	3,608,636	6,883,234
Pennsylvania	2,280	22,989,861	3,020	463	398,418	12,017	4,940,979	930,687	17,363,644	28,516,776
Rhode Island	33	103,339	36	3	725	115	40,607	5,888	116,802	185,313
South Carolina	716	2,983,475	905	199	128,642	8,945	776,377	107,446	1,972,650	4,258,070
South Dakota	28	138,115	23	13	11,161	122	61,979	7,860	151,589	292,938
Tennessee	1,694	8,956,788	2,448	875	323,270	10,007	3,087,312	402,409	7,982,119	15,229,933
Texas	601	8,381,728	809	318	316,204	5,867	2,296,614	368,487	6,132,035	10,593,488
Utah	81	99,148	106	7	1,850	135	41,826	2,193	90,768	189,562
Vermont	657	4,141,842	814	63	39,929	2,976	972,654	176,026	2,089,811	4,206,936
Virginia	1,324	5,208,551	1,772	311	209,527	6,681	1,852,614	327,615	5,124,405	9,900,057
Washington	535	12,592,523	735	500	485,935	9,710	5,085,156	748,946	10,755,456	18,617,179
West Virginia	929	5,293,975	1,813	240	194,689	4,823	1,657,437	314,111	4,763,959	9,390,818
Wisconsin	1,088	37,146,048	1,261	950	1,014,849	16,177	7,086,215	2,420,060	21,561,810	39,944,711
Wyoming	46	122,935	71	6	2,495	106	44,915	6,303	116,958	285,567

The number of establishments, 31,833, was obtained by subtracting from the total number of establishments for the lumber industry, those that had been classified as independent timber camps. The amount of capital shown as invested in sawmills excludes all capital invested in dependent logging camps, conducted by such sawmills, as well as all capital invested in planing mills operated in connection with such sawmills. The same is true as to the total number of wage-earners shown, together with their wages. Under this item it was necessary, in all cases where the sawmill reports showed also planing-mill operations, to divide the number of wage-earners, together with their wages, by taking out from the total that part that was engaged exclusively in operations in the sawmill. In making this separation, it was necessary, in such cases, to estimate the number. Such estimates were based, first, on the known, or approximately known, number of wage-earners necessary to turn out a product in the sawmill of the size reported, under conditions shown to have obtained by other features of the report, and as a check on this, or a measure of its accuracy, the wage-earners left, after taking away a number sufficient to carry on the sawmill operations indicated, were considered in connection with the quantity and character of the planing-mill product, and in this way, it is believed, the separation of wage-earners was made with practical accuracy. The heading of "miscellaneous expenses" includes all items of miscellaneous expense reported for the lumber industry; except the amount paid for contract logging, which is essentially an item of logging wages.

No attempt at separation was made under this head, for the reason that 31,833 establishments out of a total of 33,035 were sawmills, and by far the larger part of the total miscellaneous expenses incurred by the whole

industry during the census year is properly chargeable to the sawmill feature of it.

The total of material is made up, first, of the stumpage value of all timber cut in the dependent logging camps and used by the sawmills, together with all items of logging expense, such as wages, supplies, etc., from the stump to the mill; second, all logs and bolts purchased; and to these were added the usual items of "all other materials," "mill supplies," "fuel" (when such was bought), "power and heat," and "freight."

Under the heading of "products" is shown the total value of all merchant sawed products plus the amount received for custom work. This item of custom work includes the total amount received for custom sawing, custom grinding, and custom ginning. The latter two items of custom grinding and custom ginning comprise the amounts shown on the reports of establishments, where a sawmill was operated in connection with a gristmill or a cotton gin, or both, and in which combination plant the value of the sawmill product exceeded that of the product of each of the industries operated in connection with it.

The number of establishments was 31,833, with a total capital of \$305,785,226. Wage-earners numbered 229,717, and wages were \$82,694,951. The miscellaneous expenses here given include those of associated timber camps and planing mills, since they can not be separated, but it is believed that they comprise not over 10 per cent of the total amount. The value of product was \$422,812,061, and cost of materials, \$226,138,992, leaving as the net product of the sawmill industry, \$196,673,069.

In value of product of sawmills, Michigan stands first, and Wisconsin second, with Pennsylvania third, and Minnesota fourth.

Thus, in logging and in the manufacture of rough

MANUFACTURES.

lumber, Michigan still holds first rank among the states, its relegation to second place in the total lumber industry being due to the large planing-mill output of Wisconsin, as seen below.

Table 14 shows, for sawmills only, the average capital, number of wage-earners, amount of wages, cost of materials, and value of products per establishment.

TABLE 14.—SAWMILLS—AVERAGES PER ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATES.	Capital.	Number of wage-earners.	Amount of wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
United States.....	\$9,606	7	\$2,598	\$7,104	\$13,282
Alabama.....	5,251	7	1,778	4,560	9,673
Alaska.....	5,341	4	3,477	2,885	6,616
Arizona.....	26,991	18	9,005	16,485	29,417
Arkansas.....	9,224	18	3,880	7,295	15,155
California.....	29,304	15	7,440	16,503	80,680
Colorado.....	3,883	4	1,828	4,076	8,323
Connecticut.....	3,667	4	1,431	4,134	6,975
Delaware.....	2,255	5	1,313	2,642	5,277
Florida.....	16,588	15	4,810	11,462	23,080
Georgia.....	4,274	7	1,681	4,363	9,660
Idaho.....	4,759	3	1,405	8,134	5,680
Illinois.....	3,815	4	1,836	4,086	6,817
Indiana.....	4,534	5	1,856	5,551	10,249
Indian Territory.....	1,911	4	984	1,637	4,052
Iowa.....	18,385	6	2,210	18,002	19,948
Kansas.....	1,970	1	424	622	1,876
Kentucky.....	4,658	5	1,811	4,907	9,616
Louisiana.....	25,812	19	6,221	14,058	29,812
Maine.....	11,754	8	2,915	8,010	13,794
Maryland.....	3,648	5	1,210	8,228	6,247
Massachusetts.....	7,518	5	2,010	5,354	9,471
Michigan.....	20,930	14	5,737	15,230	26,359
Minnesota.....	60,848	20	10,090	34,600	64,087
Mississippi.....	9,886	10	2,881	6,989	14,801
Missouri.....	5,386	4	1,448	4,028	7,598
Montana.....	18,475	8	4,612	10,124	18,042
Nebraska.....	1,930	1	466	638	2,231
Nevada.....	1,290	1	344	26	1,765
New Hampshire.....	10,207	6	2,468	6,778	12,573
New Jersey.....	4,357	3	1,257	3,489	6,477
New Mexico.....	5,187	3	2,608	6,171	9,372
New York.....	6,163	3	1,277	8,698	6,708
North Carolina.....	3,572	6	1,191	3,331	6,729
North Dakota.....	1,987	3	669	1,627	5,450
Ohio.....	4,638	4	1,484	4,498	8,555
Oklahoma.....	1,423	1	287	688	1,926
Oregon.....	12,277	8	3,890	9,887	18,858
Pennsylvania.....	10,088	5	2,167	7,616	12,607
Rhode Island.....	3,181	3	1,281	3,539	6,616
South Carolina.....	4,097	6	1,084	2,756	5,941
South Dakota.....	4,933	4	2,214	5,414	10,462
Tennessee.....	5,287	6	1,811	4,706	8,991
Texas.....	13,946	10	3,821	8,539	17,527
Utah.....	1,224	2	516	1,121	2,340
Vermont.....	6,304	5	1,480	3,181	6,408
Virginia.....	3,934	5	1,899	3,870	7,477
Washington.....	23,587	18	9,505	20,104	34,798
West Virginia.....	6,899	5	1,784	5,128	10,109
Wisconsin.....	35,959	16	6,860	20,873	38,669
Wyoming.....	2,672	2	976	2,540	6,208

The average capital per establishment in the United States is \$9,606; the number of wage-earners, 7; the amount of wages, \$2,598; the cost of materials, \$7,104; and the value of products, \$13,282. The capital per establishment is greatest by far in Minnesota, where the lumber industry is rapidly extending by the addition of modern mills and appliances; second in Wisconsin, and third in California, where the redwood lumber cut from enormous trees requires the most powerful machines and appliances for handling and cutting. In Louisiana, Arizona, and Washington the capital is also heavy, both because the timber is large and the operations are of recent development.

In number of wage-earner's per establishment Minnesota is in the lead, followed closely by Washington, while in California and Wisconsin the number is large. Very much the same order is followed in regard to the

amount of wages per establishment and in the cost of materials. In product per establishment Minnesota is far in the lead, with Wisconsin second, and Washington, California, and Louisiana following closely. The cost of materials for the entire United States is a little more than half the value of the products, and this proportion is followed closely by the states. In certain of them where the value of timber is not great, as in the yellow pine of the South, the cost of material is a little less than half that of the product, while in the white pine states of the Great Lakes the materials considerably exceed half the value of product, owing to the high value of the wood. The proportion of material to product is still higher in such states as Iowa and Illinois, which import their raw material from adjacent states, and in Kentucky and Tennessee and other hard wood states, where the timber is of great value.

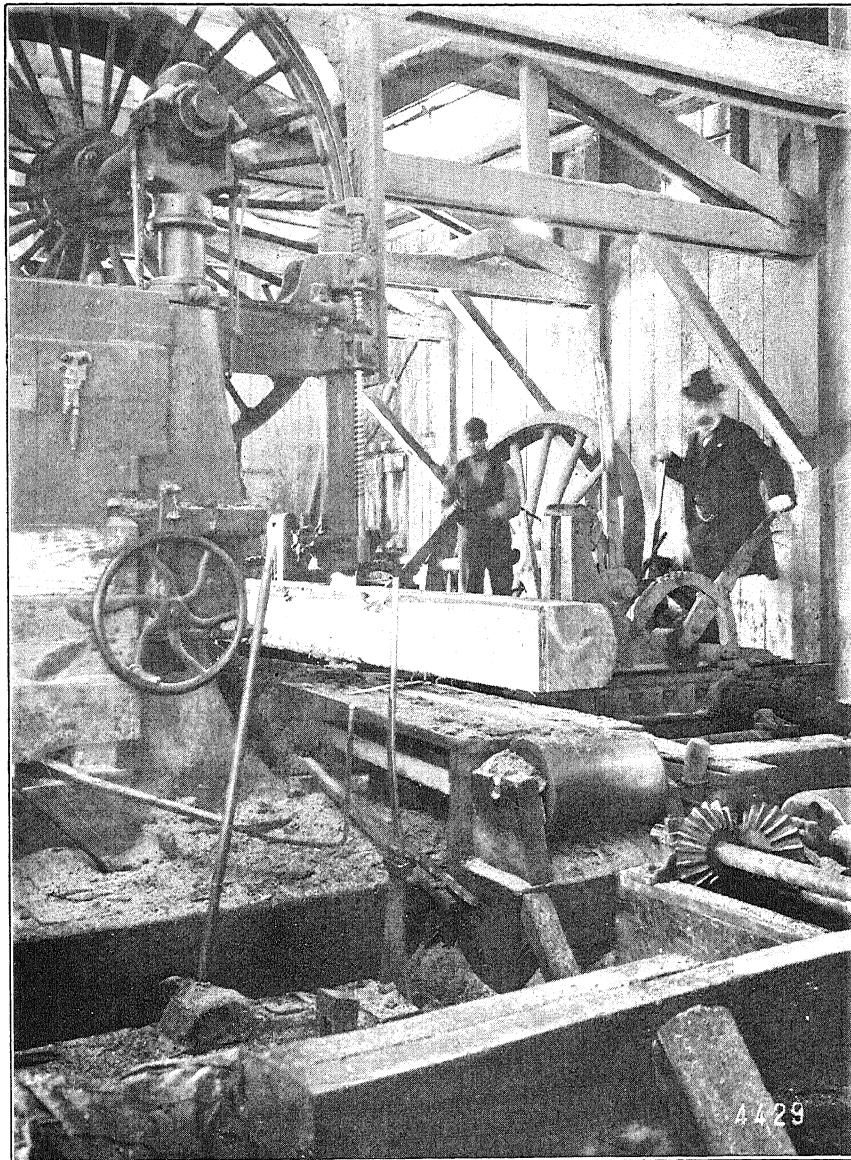
Of the total value of product (\$422,812,061), \$342,303,152, or 81 per cent, consists of merchant sawed rough lumber. There was also produced by the mills a quantity of rough lumber sawed for customers or by contract, valued at \$43,086,970. Of the other products of the mill the most important is shingles, with a value, merchant and custom, of \$18,869,705. The other principal products are cooperage materials, including hoops, staves, and headings, with a value of \$20,714,670; bobbin and spool stock, furniture stock, agricultural implement stock, carriage and wagon stock, pickets, palings, and laths.

TABLE 15.—SAWMILLS, PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Rough lumber, M feet.....	34,787,084	\$385,298,804
Shingles, M.....	12,102,017	18,869,705
Cooperage materials:		
Hoops, M.....	441,827	2,669,465
Staves, M.....	1,664,792	18,697,621
Headings, M.....	124,089	4,847,584
Bobbin and spool stock, M feet.....	40,087	526,007
Furniture stock, M feet.....	105,305	1,921,741
Agricultural implement stock, M feet.....	33,250	596,415
Carriage and wagon stock, M feet.....	82,686	1,806,330
Pickets and palings, M.....	35,804	841,076
Laths, M.....	2,523,998	4,698,909
All others.....	19,600,770	

ROUGH LUMBER.

Of the rough lumber, which, expressed in thousands of feet, B. M., amounts to 34,787,084 feet, coniferous woods comprise 26,153,063 feet, B. M., or three-fourths of all the timber cut in the mills, while hard woods form but one-fourth. The principal species was yellow pine, including in that designation all the southern pines and the western yellow pine, the amount of which was 10,603,108 M feet, B. M., or 30 per cent of all the timber cut in the mills. The amount of white pine which heretofore has been the most prominent species cut, and which still remains in value the most prominent, was 7,483,283 M feet, B. M., or 21 per cent of all. Hemlock constituted about 10 per cent of the total cut, and other coniferous species showed still smaller amounts.



INTERIOR OF MILL WITH BAND SAW—VIRGINIA.

Of the hard woods, oak is by far the most important cut, being more than half of all the hard woods, and 13 per cent of all the timber cut by the mills.

Of the cut shingles, which number 12,102,017 M, cedar contributes more than one-half, or nearly 53 per cent, the remainder being contributed by white pine, cypress, yellow pine, and other species in small amounts.

Table 16 classifies rough lumber according to species:

TABLE 16.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ROUGH LUMBER, BY SPECIES: 1900.

ROUGH LUMBER.	Quantity (M feet B.M.).	Value.
Aggregate.....	84,787,084	\$885,298,804
CONIFERS.		
Total	26,158,063	268,481,112
Yellow pine.....	10,603,108	90,903,556
White pine.....	7,483,288	94,979,885
Hemlock.....	8,420,678	84,186,892
Redwood.....	860,167	3,645,608
Spruce.....	1,448,091	16,322,666
Cypress.....	495,838	6,604,495
Cedar.....	232,978	2,542,618
Norway pine.....	259,108	3,022,670
Red fir.....	1,736,507	18,050,088
Sugar pine.....	83,558	659,016
Tamarack.....	50,619	442,016
All other conifers.....	9,135	170,852
HARD WOODS.		
Total	8,634,021	110,817,192
Ash.....	269,120	4,263,599
Birch.....	132,601	1,657,621
Chestnut.....	206,688	2,764,089
Cottonwood.....	415,124	4,303,644
Elm.....	456,731	5,240,580
Gum.....	285,417	2,747,680
Hickory.....	96,686	1,814,500
Basswood.....	308,069	3,954,625
Oak.....	4,488,027	61,174,129
Poplar.....	1,115,242	15,646,381
Black walnut.....	38,681	1,411,611
Maple.....	633,466	7,495,052
Sycamore.....	29,715	327,938
Other hard woods.....	208,604	4,015,948

SHINGLES.

The next product of the lumber industry after sawed lumber, in the order of importance, is shingles, the total number of which was 12,102,017 M, with a value of \$18,869,705, or \$1.56 per thousand. Shingles are made mainly from cedars, the various species furnishing not less than 52.6 per cent of all the shingles made, which was more than three times as much as was made from any other wood. Next to cedar, white pine and cypress were most largely used in this branch of manufacture. Hard woods were little used, the total number of shingles from these species being less than 2 per cent of the total production.

Of all the states Washington produced far the largest number, its product being 35.8 per cent of that of the country and more than double that of any other state, its nearest competitor, Michigan, producing only 16 per cent. Nearly all the shingles produced in Washington are made from cedar.

TABLE 17.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHINGLES, BY SPECIES: 1900.

	Quantity (number of thou- sands).	Value.	Value per thousand.	Per cent of total.
Total	12,102,017	\$18,869,705	\$1.56	100.0
Yellow pine.....	936,611	1,492,653	1.59	7.7
White pine.....	1,859,440	2,069,805	1.00	15.4
Cypress.....	1,217,161	2,280,645	1.83	10.3
Cedar.....	6,967,345	9,510,497	1.49	52.6
Hemlock.....	391,949	786,258	2.00	3.2
Spruce.....	215,958	308,245	1.79	1.8
Red fir.....	225,887	269,288	1.19	1.9
Redwood.....	630,122	602,293	1.05	5.2
Other conifers.....	23,861	40,244	1.68	0.2
All hard woods.....	200,633	458,887	2.28	1.7

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—SAWMILLS—GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF M FEET, B. M., OF LUMBER SAWED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Totals.	GROUP 1.	GROUP 2.	GROUP 3.	GROUP 4.	GROUP 5.	GROUP 6.	GROUP 7.
		Mills sawing 50 M to 500 M ft.	Mills sawing 500 M to 1,000 M ft.	Mills sawing 1,000 M to 5,000 M ft.	Mills sawing 5,000 M to 10,000 M ft.	Mills sawing 10,000 M to 50,000 M ft.	Mills sawing 50,000 M to 100,000 M ft.	Mills sawing 100,000 M ft, and over.
United States.....	82,186	20,887	5,179	4,827	607	655	27	4
Alabama.....	1,100	678	208	175	27	22		
Alaska.....	15	8	5	2				
Arizona.....	13	11		1				
Arkansas.....	1,055	498	199	294	85	83	1	
California.....	248	94	46	62	21	25		
Colorado.....	152	70	34	39	9			
Connecticut.....	208	140	27	34	2			
Delaware.....	80	54	18	8				
Florida.....	356	148	71	89	30	23		
Georgia.....	1,239	678	246	262	80	23		
Idaho.....	118	72	16	25				
Illinois.....	879	755	79	39	1	4	1	
Indiana.....	1,925	1,336	291	259	12	7		
Indian.....	50	41	5	4				
Iowa.....	278	234	22	10	1	10	1	
Kansas.....	56	53	2	1				
Kentucky.....	1,246	855	192	176	17	6		
Louisiana.....	380	143	67	102	31	37		
Maine.....	741	486	121	92	26	16		
Maryland.....	364	245	75	40	4			
Massachusetts.....	541	835	105	99	1	1		
Michigan.....	1,504	813	269	301	53	75	8	
Minnesota.....	447	238	55	42	6	47	11	3
Mississippi.....	801	453	141	157	25	25		
Missouri.....	1,285	1,041	115	110	8	10	1	
Montana.....	124	68	15	80	11	5		
Nebraska.....	28	21	2					
Nevada.....	8	2	1					
New Hampshire.....	544	294	110	126	8	6		
New Jersey.....	192	147	90	14	1			
New Mexico.....	31	18	4	14				
New York.....	1,889	1,492	248	126	13	10		
North Carolina.....	1,837	1,257	238	258	32	7		
North Dakota.....	4	2	1	1				
Ohio.....	2,138	1,563	362	208	6	3	1	
Oklahoma.....	38	38						
Oregon.....	358	172	77	78	18	17	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	2,352	1,666	382	818	40	49		
Rhode Island.....	34	24	2	8				
South Carolina.....	750	512	104	121	11	2		
South Dakota.....	29	14	6	8	1			
Tennessee.....	1,703	1,242	244	189	19	9		
Texas.....	542	260	103	121	20	38		
Utah.....	79	74	4	1				
Vermont.....	661	419	123	117	2			
Virginia.....	1,888	891	263	211	10	8		
Washington.....	319	87	46	122	29	31	4	
West Virginia.....	952	608	182	143	7	12		
Wisconsin.....	1,084	507	189	199	44	98	2	
Wyoming.....	46	40	4	1	1			

The above table, which classifies lumber mills in accordance with the amount annually cut, shows that of all mills, 68 per cent, or more than two-thirds, cut less than half a million feet, and 81 per cent, less than a million feet. These mills may, from their small size, be regarded as supplying only local demands, while the large mills, whose number is 19 per cent of all, supply in the main the commercial trade. The mills of the Northeastern states, where the lumber industry has been long established and where the forests are largely depleted, are small, the proportion of mills of commercial size being less than the average of the country, except in the case of New Hampshire. The mills of the Lake region are much larger, the proportion of commercial mills in each of the 3 states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota being greater than that of the country, while Minnesota contains 3 of the 4 mills of the largest class. In the yellow-pine region of the

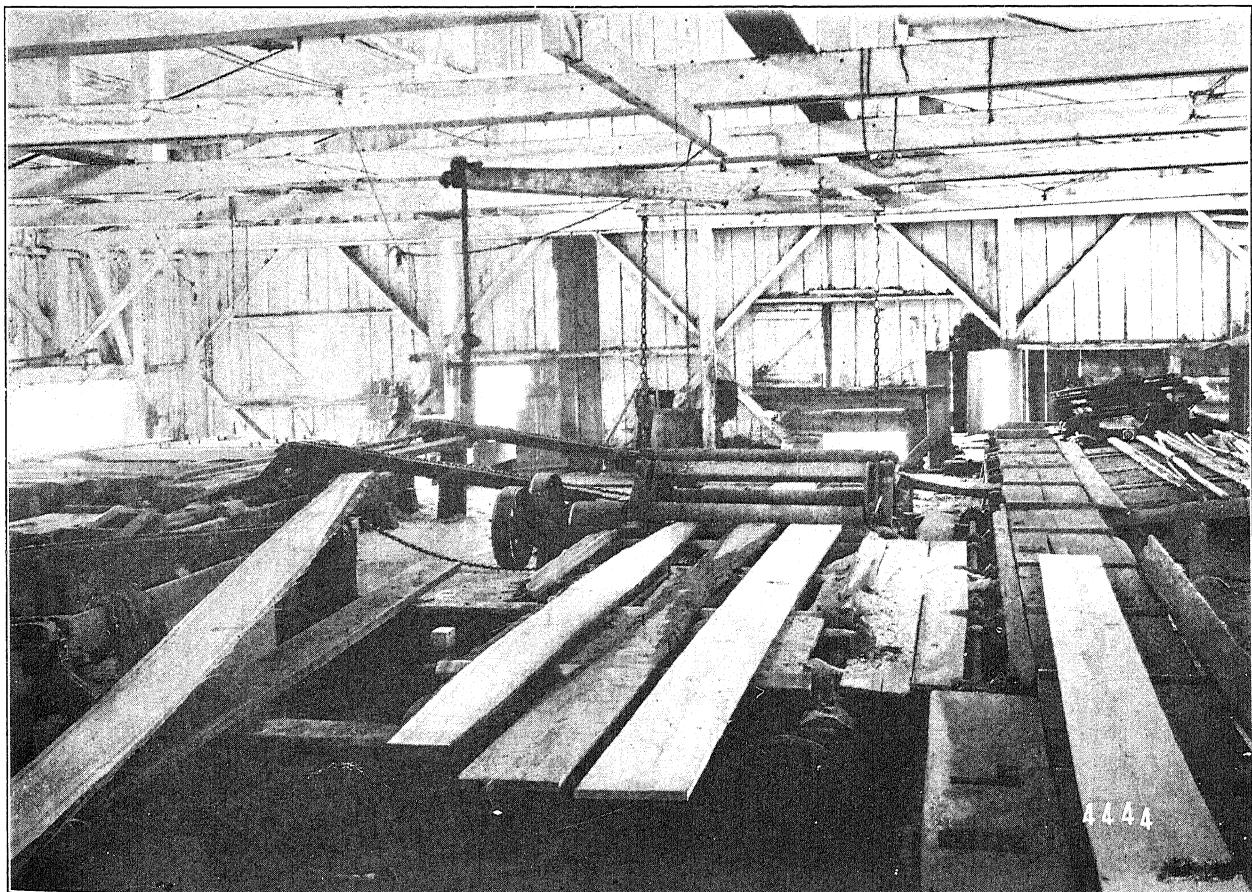
South there are comparatively few mills of the commercial class in the easternmost states, as Virginia and the Carolinas, but the proportion increases westward in the states whose lumber industries have been developed more recently. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida have high proportions of commercial mills, much above the average of the country. The Central hard wood states have small mills and comparatively few of commercial capacity. The mills of the Pacific coast states are larger, with higher proportions of those of commercial capacity. The highest proportion of commercial mills in the country is in Washington, where 58 per cent of the mills saw more than a million feet, board measure, each annually.

PLANING MILLS.

Table 19 shows in condensed form the planing-mill industry for the United States.



CYPRESS TREES—INDIANA.



EDGER IN MILL—VIRGINIA.

TABLE 19.—PLANING MILLS—SUMMARY BY STATES: 1900.
[Dependent and independent combined.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Proprie- tors.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellane- ous expenses.	Cost of mate- rials.	Value of products.
				Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Wages.			
				6,774	\$6,281,252	106,628	\$45,879,088			
United States.....	10,203	\$150,681,831	5,094	6,774	\$6,281,252	106,628	\$45,879,088	\$7,289,615	\$182,012,392	\$275,965,522
Alabama.....	251	1,073,868	58	69	54,046	1,509	406,620	15,680	2,084,537	2,848,552
Alaska.....	12	28,650	—	—	—	7	6,703	40,680	40,680	69,462
Arizona.....	6	123,340	4	2	2,006	30	21,737	1,505	109,492	177,059
Arkansas.....	222	2,833,628	67	97	73,337	1,832	1,087,351	60,778	6,094,295	8,471,932
California.....	257	5,021,445	149	191	207,929	2,896	1,683,812	175,114	5,074,664	8,724,202
Colorado.....	66	927,045	28	47	43,099	509	358,436	42,183	746,880	1,355,491
Connecticut.....	76	1,979,895	39	89	84,908	818	422,423	86,795	1,609,360	2,451,807
Delaware.....	26	241,457	17	8	5,700	113	43,028	5,169	136,609	284,888
District of Columbia.....	10	252,397	11	20	16,095	235	109,558	106,014	204,979	498,744
Florida.....	162	1,105,029	20	46	44,777	1,168	400,271	29,048	1,740,468	2,586,520
Georgia.....	235	2,596,348	120	181	167,111	8,091	885,688	102,159	8,614,526	5,958,088
Idaho.....	68	123,955	7	2	1,044	52	25,293	1,033	136,096	208,877
Illinois.....	280	7,135,890	275	440	419,316	5,645	2,776,104	572,890	7,322,036	12,916,754
Indiana.....	428	4,164,669	257	204	171,895	2,569	1,052,085	259,818	4,035,457	6,644,912
Indian territory.....	8	207,088	6	19	17,100	256	89,462	16,617	225,311	428,774
Iowa.....	82	4,256,706	66	228	229,553	3,605	1,446,586	255,970	6,086,879	8,684,566
Kansas.....	28	344,265	32	19	14,340	297	134,371	14,301	311,907	559,203
Kentucky.....	205	2,169,049	128	100	78,291	1,575	574,985	101,882	2,312,535	3,469,158
Louisiana.....	150	2,186,827	80	127	123,407	2,667	918,190	45,109	4,447,812	6,238,318
Maine.....	334	2,158,275	81	74	58,880	1,269	554,983	69,839	2,037,350	3,119,206
Maryland.....	102	8,447,559	81	98	77,911	1,422	502,136	141,244	2,516,116	3,887,536
Massachusetts.....	800	4,657,629	156	238	285,915	2,669	1,447,784	280,761	4,288,679	7,555,689
Michigan.....	476	10,602,170	288	427	388,779	6,969	2,718,605	509,357	12,753,400	18,292,013
Minnesota.....	174	8,060,931	75	239	256,888	4,603	2,140,354	133,850	11,827,740	16,058,269
Mississippi.....	170	1,447,157	41	97	85,768	2,205	657,739	82,256	3,485,350	4,621,140
Missouri.....	155	4,083,233	69	247	242,976	2,772	1,274,425	487,641	8,862,631	6,395,119
Montana.....	89	449,665	7	17	14,777	150	98,267	5,027	463,387	648,897
Nebraska.....	21	378,966	19	82	27,525	294	129,441	18,428	561,781	886,333
New Hampshire.....	237	1,669,948	70	62	43,827	1,254	580,394	65,879	1,875,119	3,014,073
New Jersey.....	164	4,198,827	122	171	186,136	2,104	1,109,200	186,678	8,197,058	5,531,005
New Mexico.....	18	41,484	6	—	—	35	18,291	8,172	89,858	75,050
New York.....	1,069	24,578,391	648	893	884,516	12,496	5,974,886	1,197,987	20,954,887	33,149,801
North Carolina.....	429	2,254,210	100	174	117,926	3,306	778,415	78,377	3,618,603	5,652,468
Ohio.....	662	8,604,688	435	463	880,194	5,554	2,500,786	468,548	8,621,659	13,921,181
Oklahoma.....	3	15,400	5	—	—	10	4,490	325	8,935	14,600
Oregon.....	226	1,219,150	57	46	45,817	964	493,707	16,337	2,288,400	3,385,018
Pennsylvania.....	900	15,790,850	765	500	483,847	8,620	8,902,443	698,316	12,415,968	20,597,428
Rhode Island.....	23	613,071	25	22	28,240	288	136,325	25,508	827,004	665,751
South Carolina.....	153	675,940	67	42	27,821	1,006	247,321	20,042	1,251,717	1,842,709
South Dakota.....	20	49,672	6	2	1,659	44	21,313	2,155	121,349	162,447
Tennessee.....	284	2,806,456	108	105	90,627	2,184	768,484	85,198	3,276,771	4,947,892
Texas.....	241	2,117,468	98	118	107,662	2,331	986,965	40,682	4,092,082	6,802,146
Utah.....	40	210,970	32	16	9,300	119	65,296	29,676	126,462	267,412
Vermont.....	851	2,869,156	54	74	65,882	1,455	510,965	121,913	3,127,846	4,443,787
Virginia.....	239	2,256,540	108	125	94,492	2,208	713,496	183,314	3,160,088	4,504,432
Washington.....	238	2,355,687	22	98	99,712	1,874	972,842	66,152	4,706,799	6,487,914
West Virginia.....	179	1,173,349	126	41	28,681	872	847,855	41,171	1,882,730	2,583,799
Wisconsin.....	384	9,390,974	123	395	487,307	9,041	3,696,994	899,644	17,805,989	23,849,791
Wyoming.....	25	130,076	6	3	3,250	77	43,418	8,079	166,341	255,504

In compiling this table the statistics of those dependent planing mills, or planing mills operated in connection with sawmills, numbering 5,999 for the United States, were combined with the statistics of independent planing mills throughout the United States, with the object of showing in one table the magnitude of this branch of the lumber industry, which, in the interest of accuracy and expediency was reported on different schedules. The independent planing mills are not included in any of the other statistics presented in this report. The item of capital in this table shows the total amount of capital invested, both in plant and live capital, in the planing-mill industry in the United States. The number of wage-earners employed in dependent planing mills was determined, as explained above, in connection with the special table of sawmill operations, and to this number was added the number reported as being employed in independent planing mills. In the case of materials the combination was made item by item and no estimating was necessary. Under the heading of "miscellaneous expenses," are shown only those miscellaneous expenses

that were incurred by the independent or separately conducted planing mills. The small percentage of the total miscellaneous expenses for the lumber industry (exclusive of the miscellaneous expenses in the independent planing mills) which was incurred by the dependent planing mills was considered to be relatively so unimportant, and the difficulty in separating it from the miscellaneous expenses of the other three branches of the industry so great, that no miscellaneous expenses have been assigned to these dependent planing mills. The total miscellaneous expense, therefore, on this condensed table of the planing-mill industry, is perhaps smaller than the other totals of the table would indicate. Under the heading "products" the amounts for dependent and independent planing mills were combined, item for item, showing the total value of planing-mill products for the United States and by states.

Table 19, therefore, presents the statistics of all the planing mills of the United States and the several states. The number of establishments is 10,203; the total capital, \$150,681,831, or \$14,763 per establish-

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ment; the number of wage earners is 106,628, or 10 per establishment; the amount of wages is \$45,879,083, or \$4,497 per establishment; the cost of materials is \$182,012,392, or \$17,839 per establishment, and the gross value of products is \$275,965,522, or \$27,047 per establishment. The cost of materials is, therefore, 66 per cent of the value of products, the difference between them, \$93,953,130, being the net value of the manufacture. The cost of materials is necessarily much higher proportionately than in sawmills or timber camps, and the net value of the manufacturing process proportionately less.

The distribution of the industry differs markedly from that of the lumber camps or sawmills, being influenced not only by the presence of forests, but by that of large bodies of population to be supplied, the latter in a far higher degree than in the other branches of the industry. Consequently, we find that in this branch New York leads, with a product exceeding 33 million dollars. Next is Wisconsin, with nearly 24 millions, and Pennsylvania, with 20.6 millions.

Table 20 shows the average capital, number of wage-earners, amount of wages, cost of materials, and value of product per establishment for the United States, and for each state and territory.

TABLE 20.—PLANING MILLS—AVERAGES PER ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATES.	Capital.	Number of wage-earners.	Amount of wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
United States	14,763	10	\$4,497	\$17,839	\$27,047
Alabama	4,278	6	1,620	8,225	11,329
Alaska	2,387	1	559	8,886	5,789
Arizona	20,557	5	8,623	18,249	29,506
Arkansas	12,764	6	4,898	27,452	38,162
California	19,529	11	8,395	19,746	33,946
Colorado	14,046	8	5,431	11,308	20,588
Connecticut	26,051	11	5,553	21,182	32,261
Delaware	9,287	4	1,655	5,254	9,034
District of Columbia	25,240	28	10,956	20,498	49,874
Florida	6,821	7	2,471	10,744	12,558
Georgia	11,048	13	8,769	15,381	25,332
Idaho	1,823	1	872	2,001	8,072
Illinois	25,485	20	9,915	26,160	46,131
Indiana	9,846	6	2,487	9,540	15,709
Indian Territory	83,385	31	11,181	28,164	53,597
Iowa	61,911	44	17,641	74,280	105,909
Kansas	12,295	11	4,799	11,140	19,972
Kentucky	10,581	8	2,805	11,281	16,928
Louisiana	14,579	18	6,121	29,649	41,089
Maine	6,462	4	1,662	6,101	9,339
Maryland	33,800	11	5,611	24,668	37,628
Massachusetts	15,525	9	4,826	14,279	25,119
Michigan	22,273	15	5,711	26,793	38,429
Minnesota	22,761	26	12,301	67,976	92,289
Mississippi	8,518	13	3,869	20,505	27,188
Missouri	26,343	18	8,222	24,920	41,250
Montana	11,580	4	2,520	12,085	16,638
Nebraska	18,046	14	6,164	26,749	42,206
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7,046	5	2,288	7,912	12,718
New Jersey	27,265	14	7,203	20,760	35,918
New Mexico	3,191	3	1,407	3,066	5,773
New York	22,992	12	5,589	19,602	37,010
North Carolina	5,255	8	1,803	8,435	15,176
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	12,998	8	3,778	13,024	21,020
Oklahoma	5,133	3	1,497	1,812	4,867
Oregon	5,394	4	2,185	9,904	14,978
Pennsylvania	17,645	10	4,486	13,796	22,886
Rhode Island	26,655	12	5,927	14,218	28,946
South Carolina	4,418	7	1,616	8,181	12,044
South Dakota	2,484	2	1,066	6,067	8,122
Tennessee	8,438	8	2,688	11,558	17,422
Texas	8,786	10	4,095	20,714	28,225
Utah	5,274	3	1,632	3,161	6,085
Vermont	8,174	4	1,466	8,910	12,660
Virginia	9,454	9	2,985	13,222	18,847
Washington	10,110	8	4,175	20,201	27,631
West Virginia	6,555	5	1,943	10,518	14,435
Wisconsin	24,456	24	9,626	46,370	62,109
Wyoming	5,208	3	1,787	6,254	10,220

TIMBER REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The country, considered in a broad way, naturally separates itself into certain timber regions, as follows:

(1) The Northeastern states, including New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The northern part of this region is forested with conifers, mainly white pine, spruce, and hemlock, becoming mixed in the southern part with hard woods, while in southern New Jersey, yellow pines are found.

(2) The Southern states, which are characterized by a broad belt of yellow pine of several species, stretching from southern New Jersey, southwest and west, to Texas and Indian Territory, while the lowlands on the coast and the Mississippi bottoms are covered with cypress, and the mountain regions are mainly covered with hard woods.

(3) The Lake states—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—whose northern portions are, or were, forested mainly with white pine, merging into hard woods in the southern parts.

(4) The Central states, characterized by a growth of hard woods, with a varying admixture of conifers.

(5) The Rocky Mountain region, where the timber is in the main confined to the mountains and consists almost entirely of conifers of several species, but largely of yellow pine.

(6) The Pacific coast region, that is, those parts of Washington, Oregon, and California lying west of the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada. These forests, which are far the heaviest in the United States, if not in the world, consist almost entirely of coniferae, the prevalent tree in Washington and northern Oregon being the red fir, with some cedar, spruce, and hemlock, while in the southern part of the latter state yellow and sugar pine appear and increase southward. In California yellow pine is the predominating tree, with some sugar pine, incense cedar, and several species of fir, and with *Sequoia gigantea* in small groves in the southern Sierra Nevada, while the redwood is found in a narrow strip along the coast north of San Francisco Bay.

TABLE 21.—TIMBER LANDS OWNED BY LUMBERMEN: BY STATES AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

1900	Number of establishments reporting.	Capital invested.	Area, in acres, according to ownership.	Average quantity merchantable timber per acre, in feet.	Estimated total quantity merchantable timber per acre, in millions of feet.
United States ...	8,888	\$214,989,866	32,222,097	6,700	215,550.6
Eastern group	1,865	40,700,556	4,498,812	4,700	20,087.3
Maine	204	4,427,513	2,107,606	2,000	4,917.5
New Hampshire	150	4,200,128	663,378	5,800	3,870.1
Vermont	830	2,064,800	372,764	7,300	2,746.2
Massachusetts	162	1,715,469	41,028	9,000	376.5
Rhode Island	18	50,995	1,678	8,000	6.8
Connecticut	50	355,102	9,195	9,200	82.8
New York	276	8,097,840	648,131	5,600	3,680.1
Pennsylvania	614	19,839,297	644,766	9,800	5,910.5
New Jersey	47	890,677	7,576	9,600	28.9
Delaware	10	58,745	2,204	5,000	10.4

TABLE 21.—TIMBER LANDS OWNED BY LUMBERMEN: BY STATES AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS—Cont'd.

1900	Number establish- ments report- ing.	Capital in- vested.	Area, in acres, ac- cording to ownership.	Average quantity mer- chantable tim- ber per acre, in feet.	Esti- mated total quantity mer- chantable tim- ber, in millions of feet.
Lake group	632	\$75,184,637	6,694,153	4,900	32,925.0
Michigan	820	24,979,990	2,747,447	5,800	14,546.1
Wisconsin	227	30,909,588	1,920,607	5,400	10,387.8
Minnesota	86	19,255,059	2,020,039	3,900	7,991.1
Central group	1,599	17,527,334	3,244,420	4,700	15,423.9
Ohio	157	8,071,577	80,699	4,100	334.8
Indiana	162	1,861,061	104,167	5,700	558.7
Illinois	187	1,110,062	182,652	4,800	778.0
West Virginia	221	3,185,542	506,059	5,200	2,008.4
Kentucky	208	2,644,006	882,649	4,700	1,787.2
Tennessee	410	2,717,973	1,188,649	3,900	4,496.1
Missouri	274	2,961,113	869,545	5,500	4,825.7
Southern group	3,854	54,037,320	12,414,165	5,000	62,711.9
Maryland	114	888,988	66,928	3,700	250.1
Virginia	418	2,986,491	402,360	4,800	1,712.9
North Carolina	629	4,680,335	1,714,135	3,800	6,488.4
South Carolina	251	1,410,050	454,785	4,400	1,998.2
Georgia	458	4,044,247	1,107,838	3,800	4,212.2
Florida	113	8,717,592	1,818,887	4,600	5,918.5
Alabama	525	5,166,012	1,224,855	4,200	5,100.7
Mississippi	349	7,229,835	1,214,458	7,600	9,242.7
Louisiana	170	6,025,622	1,497,352	6,700	9,964.1
Arkansas	517	7,060,807	1,741,779	4,500	7,917.8
Texas	315	7,287,341	1,671,308	5,900	9,906.3
Pacific group	643	23,784,549	8,188,149	24,500	78,141.6
California	156	18,408,324	1,177,587	30,600	36,087.7
Oregon	212	2,186,171	825,087	24,500	20,361.8
Washington	275	8,195,064	1,184,925	18,800	21,702.1
Miscellaneous group	295	3,754,970	2,182,398	2,500	5,380.9
Colorado	59	184,136	91,993	7,800	671.1
Idaho	43	210,484	84,420	6,900	576.9
Indian Territory	16	5,358	92,347	3,800	120.5
Iowa	43	1,978,335	56,160	4,900	273.5
Kansas	22	19,841	7,080	3,600	28.4
Montana	38	492,105	95,588	6,000	632.8
Nebraska		70,805			
New Mexico	11	112,515	1,518,780	1,500	2,819.7
North Dakota		17,660			
South Dakota	6	90,770	5,940	3,000	18.2
Utah	23	61,827	19,300	2,100	40.6
Wyoming	21	112,301	56,960	4,500	254.3
Arizona	4	980,611	202,080	2,000	409.2
Alaska		7,225			
Oklahoma	7	88,915	10,940	1,800	14.6
Nevada	2	2,082	260	4,000	1.1

TIMBER LAND OWNED BY LUMBERMEN.

Table 21 shows the number of establishments reporting, the amount of capital invested in timber land, the area in acres of timber land held by these establishments, the average amount of timber of all species on these lands, and its total amount. The total amount thus reported in the United States, 215,550.6 million feet, is probably somewhat more than one-tenth the amount now standing in the country.

The total area, 50,347 square miles, is about one-twentieth of the estimated wooded area of the country. By "wooded area" is not meant the area covered by merchantable forests, which is quite a different matter, and one concerning which little is known.

The average stand of timber per acre, being that of the selected tracts owned by lumbermen, is of course higher than the average of the country or state, and, in the case of several of the states where the average stand has been obtained, it is known to be much higher. Thus, in Minnesota the average stand is about one-half that

here given, or about 2,000 feet per acre. The same is the case in Oregon and Washington, where the large stands here given must be divided by 2 to obtain the average stand of the state. The southern pine has an average stand, according to the best information, of not far from 3,000 feet per acre, a little lower perhaps in the east and somewhat higher in the west, while the figures here given show a stand in these states of 5,000 feet per acre.

The amount given for Michigan represents probably one-half the timber yet remaining in the state. That reported for Wisconsin is about 23 per cent of that estimated to be still standing, which according to the estimate of Dr. Filibert Roth, is 45 billion feet. That for Minnesota is about one-third the amount estimated for the state by General Andrews, chief fire warden, who estimated in 1896 that the state contained 24,790 million feet of merchantable timber. The states of Oregon, Washington, and South Dakota have been canvassed as to their timber supplies by the United States Geological Survey. The mills of Oregon report a stand of 20,351.8 million feet, board measure, as owned, while cruisings in the state indicate its total stand of timber to be 215,000 million feet, or more than ten times as much. In Washington about the same proportion is reported. The estimate of the stand of the state is 195,688 million feet, of which 21,702 million feet is reported. In South Dakota the timber is practically all in the Black Hills, in the western part of the state, and is estimated at 1,502 million feet. Of this 18 million only, or a little over 1 per cent is reported. Nearly all this body of timber is contained within a Federal forest reserve. The above are the only estimates of the total stands of states available for comparison with the returns from the mill companies, and, as is seen, they afford little basis for discussion. They serve to demonstrate only that, as was stated above, the average stand of the lands reported is much greater than that of the states as a whole, but how much greater does not appear. They show, moreover, that in old lumber regions like Michigan the lands are reported much more fully than in newer ones, such as the Pacific coast states.

WHITE PINE.

This species, the most valuable of the common kinds of timber, has its home in northern New England and in the northern half of the Lake states, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Much of New York, especially the Adirondack region, contained white pine originally, but from this state it has almost entirely disappeared. Its habitat stretches southward, following the line of the Appalachian Mountains down through the higher parts of Pennsylvania, well into West Virginia, in which state there are still considerable bodies of this timber, and it is found in small amount in the high mountains of North Carolina.

White pine, formerly the most abundant tree in New England, has become, by persistent lumbering through

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many decades, greatly reduced in quantity. In Maine the holdings of lumbermen, which probably include most of the remaining stand of this species, amount to only a trifle more than a billion feet. In New Hampshire the holdings reported amount to 562 millions, or a little more than half of those of Maine. In Vermont they are trifling, and in Massachusetts 340 millions, all of which is doubtless second or third growth. The holdings reported from New York are still less than those of Massachusetts, being only 290 millions. In Pennsylvania the holdings reported are large when we consider the limited territory occupied by the species, amounting to 850 million feet.

In West Virginia, which is known to contain quite a body of untouched white pine situated in the most elevated region of the state, there is practically none reported by the lumber companies.

The greatest bodies of white pine in the country are still to be found in the northern portion of the Lake states, the upper half of the lower peninsula of Michigan, the entire area of the upper peninsula, and in general terms the northern halves of the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Before lumbering commenced, these regions were covered with a fairly dense stand of almost pure white pine, merging near the lower borders into hard-wood forests. Lumbering operations have progressed westward from the east. The lower peninsula of Michigan has been nearly depleted of this timber; the upper peninsula has been cut to a large extent, while Wisconsin has suffered less, and Minnesota still less, from the operations of lumbermen. In these three states it is estimated that the enormous amount of 183,063 millions of feet, board measure, of white pine has been cut since 1873, as is shown by the following table extracted from the American Lumberman of January 18, 1902:

TABLE 22.—CUT OF WHITE PINE, M FEET, B. M., IN MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, AND MINNESOTA, 1873 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Total cut.
1900	5,419,333
1899	6,056,508
1898	6,155,300
1897	6,238,454
1896	5,725,768
1895	7,050,669
1894	6,821,516
1893	7,826,264
1892	8,594,228
1891	7,879,948
1890	8,597,628
1889	8,188,048
1888	8,284,291
1887	7,757,917
1886	7,495,368
1885	7,053,095
1884	7,935,033
1883	7,624,790
1882	7,552,150
1881	6,768,857
1880	5,651,295
1879	4,806,948
1878	3,629,473
1877	3,595,533
1876	3,879,946
1875	3,908,558
1874	3,751,906
1873	3,993,780
Total	183,068,269

Of the stand of white pine remaining we have estimates in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but none in Michigan later than that of Professor Sargent made in 1880, when he estimated that the amount of pine standing in Michigan was 35 billion feet, at the same time placing that of Wisconsin at 41 billion feet. In 1897 an estimate was made of the standing timber of Wisconsin by Dr. Filibert Roth, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the geological survey of Wisconsin. He found 15 billion feet of white pine standing in the state at that time. Several estimates of the stand in Minnesota have been made, the earliest one which comes under my notice having been made by Professor Sargent in connection with the United States census of 1880. His figures gave a total of 8,170 million feet then standing. In 1896 Gen. C. C. Andrews, state fire warden, estimated the amount at 16,849 million feet, or a little more than double that made by Sargent sixteen years earlier. Three years later, in 1899, Mr. H. B. Ayres, acting for the United States Geological Survey, estimated that there was standing 11,190 million feet, his estimate agreeing closely with that of General Andrews. There is probably 50 billion feet of white pine standing in the country. The total amount reported as owned by lumbermen is 16,352 million feet, and the cut in the census year was approximately 7,500 million feet, showing that the holdings of lumber companies, so far as reported, are sufficient to supply the cut for two or three years only.

SPRUCE.

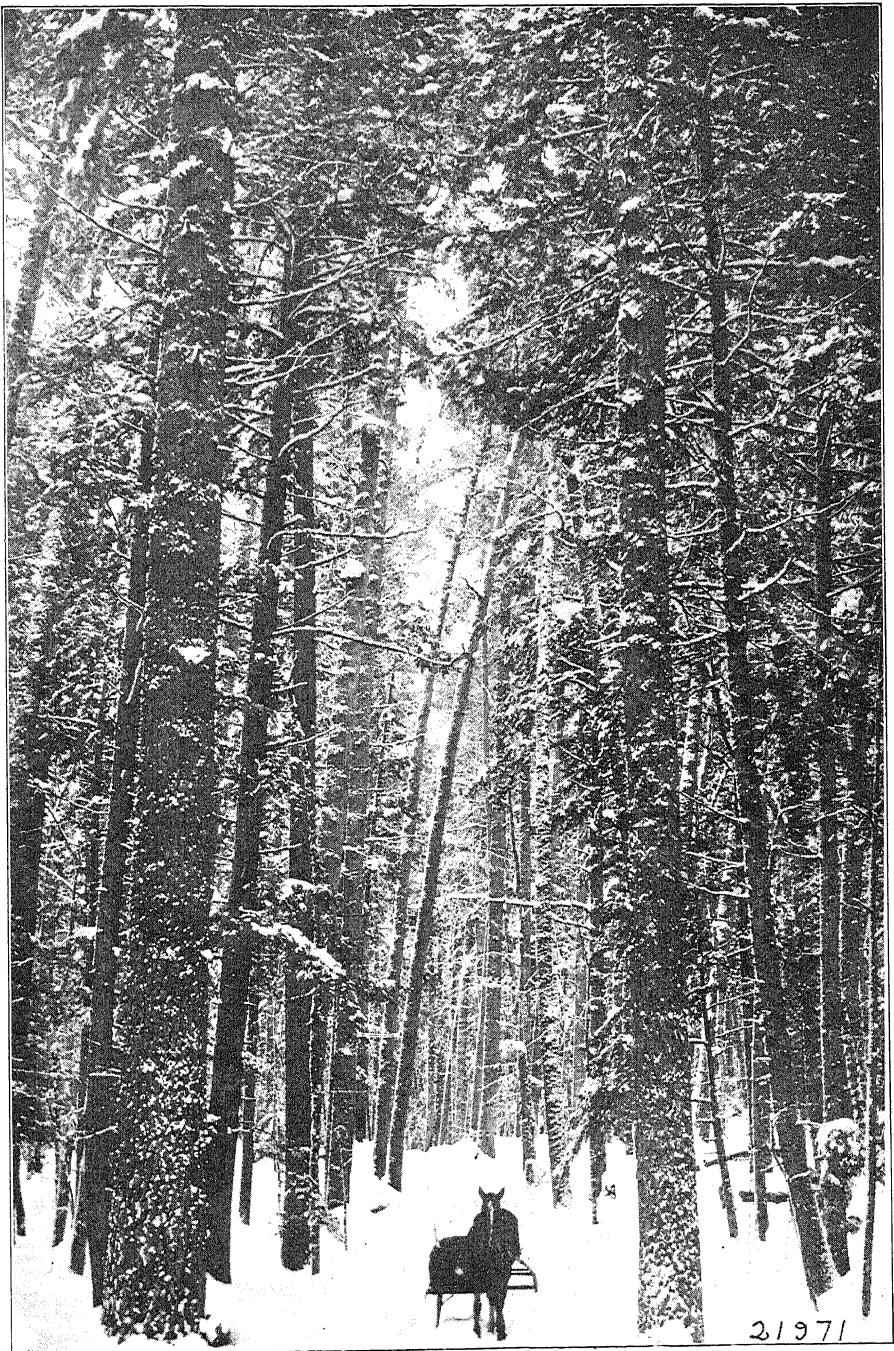
Spruce in the Eastern states is found mainly in New England and in New York, where in recent years, since the partial destruction of white pine, it has become the principal commercial timber, the amount annually cut far exceeding that of pine. The estimated stand in these states is, in round numbers, 50 billion feet, of which 8,600 million feet was reported as owned by lumbermen. The cut in these states in the census year was 1,448 million feet.

Spruce is found also in the Rocky Mountain region, where in some places it forms a notable component of the forest.

It is found also in western Washington and Oregon, scattered sparsely through the forests in the interior, and upon the Pacific coast, forming a large and important component of the forests.

HEMLOCK.

Hemlock occupies much the same range as does white pine, being found in the New England and other Northeastern states, and extending down the Appalachian Mountains as far as southwest Virginia or North Carolina. It is found also in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes in considerable quantity. It exists in large quantities in the forests of the Pacific coast, but heretofore has been cut, at least under its proper name, to a



WHITE PINE FOREST—MICHIGAN.

21971



MIXED FOREST OF RED FIR AND HEMLOCK NEAR DETROIT, OREGON.

trifling extent only, although it is a valuable timber and will be appreciated hereafter.

Growing nowhere as a pure forest but everywhere intermingled with other species, its stand is a difficult thing to even guess at, but is doubtless not less than 100 billion feet. The total amount in the country reported by lumbermen is 6,755 million feet. The cut in the census year was 3,420 million feet.

CYPRESS.

Cypress is a tree of low marshy regions. It occurs along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia nearly to the Rio Grande. It is found in the lowlands and marshes of the Mississippi from southeastern Missouri to the mouth of the river.

Little is known of the amount of this timber, though it is of great value. The total amount reported as owned by lumbermen was 6,562 million feet, and this is probably but a small fraction, probably not more than 10 per cent, of the total stand. The cut in the census year was 495 million feet.

SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE.

Yellow pine, of the species known as long leaved, short leaved, loblolly, and Cuban, is found in all the Southern states, but more than nine-tenths of it is in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. In these states it occupies the Atlantic plain, with the exception of the low, marshy strips near the coast occupied by cypress, while inland it extends beyond the Fall Line to varying distances in the Piedmont region, passing slowly by different stages of admixture into the hard wood forests of the interior. Over most of its range it forms pure forests of open stand, with little or no undergrowth. The area occupied by pure pine forests in the nine states above enumerated is approximately 150,000 square miles, or about 100,000,000 acres. The average stand of timber on this area, from the best information obtainable, is not far from 3,000 feet, B. M., per acre, giving a total stand on this area of 300 billions of feet. An estimate made in 1880 (Tenth Census) by Prof. C. S. Sargent gives at that time but 237 billion feet, but there is abundant evidence to show that this estimate is much too low. The holdings by lumbermen of yellow pine in 1900 in these states showed a total of 46,507 million feet, or 15 per cent of the total estimated stand. The cut in the census year 1900 was 8,523 million feet, or 3 per cent of the estimated stand, and 18 per cent of the amount held by lumbermen. If the estimate of the total stand given above is approximately correct, there is sufficient yellow pine to supply the present cut for thirty-three years, without allowing anything for growth in the interval.

HARD WOODS.

The central part of the United States, including the eastern portion of the Upper Mississippi Valley, is a region of hard woods, composed of a great variety of species. The principal of these, from an economic point of view, are the oaks, which, with gum, poplar, maple, cottonwood, elm, and ash, make up the great bulk of the forest. The forest is nowhere composed of any one species, but is mixed commonly, not only of various species of hard woods, but with more or less conifers intermingled. The area in which hard woods form a predominant element of the forest is large, comprising several hundred thousand square miles, but it is ill defined. The stand differs greatly in different parts, hence it is impossible to make even a guess at the amount of timber of this species. The amount reported as owned by lumbermen is in the neighborhood of 30 billion feet, half of which consists of oak. This amount reported by lumbermen doubtless forms only a small part of the stand, which may be five or ten times as great. The total cut of this species in the census year was 4,438 million feet, B. M. The species cut most largely, with the approximate amount, were as follows:

SPECIES.	Quantity (million feet, B. M.).
Oak.....	4,438
Poplar.....	1,115
Maple.....	633
Elm.....	456
Ash.....	269

WESTERN YELLOW PINE.

Western yellow pine, *pinus ponderosa*, is the commonest pine of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states. Its range extends from the Black Hills of South Dakota on the east nearly to the coast, and from the southern to the northern boundaries of the country. While many other species are found intermingled with it in the forests, it is in most localities the predominant tree, excepting in Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade Range, and in the redwood belt of California. In some localities it appears as a pure growth, in others greatly mingled with other species. Its tendency, however, is to form pure growths of open forests with little underbrush. It endures moderately arid conditions, its lower limit representing approximately the isohyetal line of 20 to 25 inches. In Oregon and northern Washington, its western extension is limited by the Cascade Range, the moist conditions of the western side of that region enabling the red fir and associate species to monopolize the ground, and, in about the middle latitude of Oregon, the increasing temperature and diminishing rainfall enable it to cross the Cascade Range and to mingle with red fir in the southwestern part of the state. Throughout California, excepting in the red-

wood strip, it is the predominant tree, occupying in the Sierra Nevada range a belt whose altitude ranges from 3,000 feet in the southern end of the range, to 1,500 feet in its northern end, and extending upward to 8,000 or 9,000 feet. The southern portion of the Cascade Range contains a mixed forest, in which yellow pine is a predominant element. It is found in the ranges of southern California above an altitude of 5,000 feet.

In size the tree ranges greatly with localities. In the Black Hills, where it forms pure growth, it is small, while in the Sierra Nevada and coast ranges in southern California, it is a good-sized tree, commonly 3 to 5 feet in diameter, but with individual trees much larger, ranging up to 200 and 250 feet in height, cutting 3 to 5 clear logs per tree.

Most of the logging in this species, as well as in the sugar pine, is done for local consumption and in a small way; consequently, there are few distinctive features associated with it.

The total supply of yellow pine, which is mainly in Washington, Oregon, and California, is estimated to be about 125 billion feet. Of this, 24,610 million feet, or about one-fifth, was reported as owned by lumbermen. The cut for the census year was a trifle less than a billion feet.

SUGAR PINE.

Sugar pine, *pinus lambertiana*, is found mainly on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada range in a belt ranging from 3,000 feet above the sea in the southern portion of the range, to 1,500 feet in the northern part, its upper limit being between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above the sea. It is also found in the northern part of the coast ranges in the same state in considerable quantities, as well as in the southern portion of Oregon. It is never found in pure forests, but always intermingled with other species, the principal of which is yellow pine, which commonly forms from two-thirds to three-fourths of the forest. Some red fir and incense cedar is also commonly intermingled.

The sugar pine is a large tree, from 5 to 10 feet in diameter, and 250 feet in height, and a large proportion of it is clear. The wood is fine, greatly resembling in many respects the white pine of the East, and splits easily, for which reason it was in early days largely used for shingles, and much of it was culled from the forest in the mining days for this purpose, involving an enormous waste of valuable timber.

Heretofore it has been cut mainly for local consumption, but at present two or three large companies are operating in the Sierra Nevada regions cutting this timber, as well as the other components of the forest in large amounts.

The stand of sugar pine in California and Oregon is estimated at about 25 billion feet, 3,911 million of which was reported as owned by lumbermen. The cut in the census year was 53,558 M feet, B. M.

RED FIR.

The red fir, *pseudotsuga taxifolia*, is found quite generally distributed over the Rocky Mountain country, where it forms, however, but a minor component of the forest. Its home is in western Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascade range, whence it extends nearly to the Pacific coast. In altitude it extends from the sea level on Puget Sound and the Columbia River up to from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, dropping with the latitude. Under conditions most favorable to its development it forms pure forest, as in the country bordering upon Puget Sound, and thence southward to the Columbia. In other localities the proportion of fir to other trees differs greatly and in southern Oregon, where it is largely mixed with yellow and sugar pine, the proportion becomes small. The tree is one of the largest on the Pacific coast, being exceeded in size only by the *sequoia gigantea*, or big tree, and the redwood. The red fir ranges from 200 to 300 feet in height and up to 20 feet in diameter, although the average diameter is much less. Growing in close stand, the clear height is great, six logs being frequently cut from a tree. The stand is heavy, 50,000 feet to the acre on entire townships being not uncommon. The timber is of great strength, and is largely used for dimension timber in bridges, and for other purposes where great strength is required. It is transported east in considerable quantities for this purpose. It is also shipped to Asiatic and Australian ports and to South America.

The stand of red fir is estimated at about 300 billion feet, of which 23,772 million feet were reported by the lumbermen. The cut of the census year was 1,736 million feet.

REDWOOD.

Redwood, *sequoia sempervirens*, is found only in a narrow strip closely bordering the Pacific coast, from the southern line of Oregon southward through California nearly to San Francisco Bay, with a few comparatively small patches south of the bay. The strip ranges in width from 5 to 25 miles, never extending inland beyond the influence of the coast fogs. The area of the strip is approximately 2,000 square miles. The characteristics of its habitat are those of extreme moisture, with much rain in the winter season and fogs at all times of the year.

The forest is nearly pure, practically the only admixture consisting of a small percentage of red fir, or, as it is there designated, Oregon pine. The trees are large, with an average diameter of about 5 to 10 feet, while many individuals exceed 20 feet in diameter. In height they range up to 300 feet, from one-half to two-thirds of which is clear lumber. The forest is extremely dense, the average stand being nearly 60,000 feet per acre, while many tracts of considerable size carry from 100,000 to 150,000 feet per acre. Indeed,



REDWOOD FOREST—CALIFORNIA.

in the yield of lumber, this forest is probably the densest on earth, exceeding the fir forests of Oregon and Washington.

Lumbering is carried on at many points in the strip, at Crescent City, Humboldt Bay, and in various points in Mendocino and Sonoma counties. The principal center of this lumber industry, however, is about Humboldt Bay, of which Eureka is the metropolis. The lumbering and milling are carried on in this neighborhood by large companies, and the most modern methods and machinery are there employed. The mills are of the most modern type, equipped with gang and band saws, while the machinery for moving the logs and lumber is very complete. Indeed, the redwood mills about Eureka probably represent the highest development of this branch of manufacture in the world.

Redwood is a strong and very durable lumber, and is used in California for a great variety of purposes, for house building, for water pipes, shingles, and inside finishing. It is shipped not only to all parts of California but to Australia, Japan, and South America. There is only a limited local consumption of the wood, by far the greater part of it entering into commerce.

The supply of redwood is estimated at 75 billion feet, of which 14,245 million feet was reported as owned by lumbermen. The cut for the census year was 360 million feet.

DESCRIPTIONS, BY STATES.

Maine.—Maine was originally a forest-clad state throughout. The timber consisted mainly of white pine and spruce with some admixture of hemlock, tamarack, and cedar, and in the southern part of hard woods of various species. The southern part of the state has been largely cleared, and the forests in the northern part have in the main been culled of white pine, although there still remains in the remoter parts of the state, especially in the northwest, and in areas removed from the streams, a notable amount of this species. That considerable white pine still remains in the state, in spite of the fact that for a century the lumbermen have been cutting it, is shown by the fact that the lumbermen own tracts comprising a stand of 1,017.6 millions of feet. As the supply of white pine has diminished, the cut of spruce has increased, both absolutely and relatively, until it is at present far the more important of the two.

The extension in recent years of railroads into the northern portion of the state, supplementing and in many places supplanting the streams as the means of conveying logs to the mill, has resulted in opening up new regions previously almost untouched.

The wooded area of the state is estimated at 23,700 square miles, or 79 per cent of the entire area. The land covered with merchantable timber is, of course, of much less area. The only estimates of the stand of timber are those of Prof. C. S. Sargent, made in 1880.

His estimate of 475 million feet of white pine is certainly only a fraction of the amount then standing, and his estimate of 5 billion feet of spruce, though probably not so greatly in error, is evidently much less than the fact, since more than half that amount is to-day reported as owned, after twenty years of cutting.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$5,872,573
1860.....	6,598,565
1870.....	11,395,747
1880.....	7,933,868
1890.....	11,849,654
1900.....	13,459,401

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B.M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B.M.).
Spruce.....	2,575,600	1,900	425,148
White pine.....	1,017,600	2,800	220,235
Hemlock.....	503,100	.....	88,552
Other conifers.....	108,600	.....	86,994
Hard woods.....	112,600	.....	28,757
Total.....	4,317,500	.....	849,636

New Hampshire.—New Hampshire was originally covered with forests of white pine, spruce, and hemlock, with some hard woods intermingled in the southern part of the state. The result of two centuries of cutting, with much destruction by fire, has been to reduce the stand of white pine to a very small amount, and instead of being the principal timber product, it has become of very little importance, while spruce is cut in far greater amount. In the last half century the value of the lumber product has multiplied nine times, and has nearly doubled in the past decade, as shown below.

The woodland of the state is estimated at 5,200 square miles, or 58 per cent of the area of the state. For the quantity of timber we have the figures of Professor Sargent, who estimated to be standing in 1880, 1,510 million feet of spruce and 165 million feet of hemlock. Since more spruce and hemlock were reported as owned in 1900, besides the cut of twenty years, it is seen that these estimates were far below the truth. In 1898 Professor Farnow estimated that the state contained 3,000 million feet of conifers. Since more than that amount is reported as owned by lumbermen in 1900, this estimate also is seen to be of no value.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,099,492
1860.....	1,208,629
1870.....	4,286,142
1880.....	3,842,012
1890.....	5,641,445
1900.....	9,218,310

MANUFACTURES.

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Spruce.....	2,070,100	6,700	188,605
White pine.....	562,600	6,800	310,424
Hemlock.....	504,600	.....	46,557
Other conifers.....	79,300	.....	2,303
Hard woods.....	662,600	.....	23,468
Total.....	3,879,100	.....	570,357

Vermont.—This state was originally forested throughout with white pine, spruce, and hemlock, with some hard woods in the southern part and near the shores of Lake Champlain. For many decades its lumber trade was of much importance, but since 1890 it has begun to decline, owing to the practical exhaustion of white pine, although spruce and hemlock are still found in considerable amounts. In 1900 its product had a value nearly ten times as great as in 1850.

The woodland of the state is estimated to have an area of 3,900 square miles, or 43 per cent of the area of the state. The only estimates of standing timber are those of Prof. C. S. Sargent, who estimated that in 1880 there were 755,000,000 feet standing, an amount less than half that reported in 1900.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$618,065
1860.....	901,519
1870.....	2,625,122
1880.....	2,258,816
1890.....	6,958,674
1900.....	6,181,808

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Spruce.....	1,604,200	6,000	261,759
Hemlock.....	370,100	.....	42,826
Other conifers.....	51,900	.....	21,367
Hard woods.....	720,000	.....	50,495
Total.....	2,746,200	.....	376,447

Massachusetts.—Originally covered with forests of conifers, mixed with hard woods, the state was long ago thoroughly lumbered, and to-day contains very little, if any, virgin forest, and cutting is confined to second growth. Most of the timber reported as owned in the state is located in other states, mainly New Hampshire and Vermont, and consists almost entirely of white pine, of which 340,400 M feet, B. M. is reported. The lumber cut probably comes entirely from the two states above mentioned. The cut of Massachusetts has increased quite steadily for the past fifty years, and in 1900 had a value four times that of 1850.

The woodland has an area, by measurement from the maps of the state, prepared by the United States Geological Survey, of 4,200 square miles, or 52 per cent of the area of the state. Very little of this, however, contains timber of mill size and quality.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,552,265
1860.....	2,218,144
1870.....	3,556,870
1880.....	3,120,184
1890.....	5,211,607
1900.....	6,626,230

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
White pine.....	840,400	10,300	261,138
Other conifers.....	7,200	.....	42,846
Hard woods.....	27,900	.....	42,639
Total.....	875,500	.....	346,618

Rhode Island.—Originally a forest-clad state, Rhode Island was long since cleared, and in great part put under cultivation. The only timber now in the state is second or third growth, and little, if any, is of lumber size. Practically all the timber reported as cut within the state is brought from other states.

The woodland of the state has an area, as measured from the maps of the United States Geological Survey, of 400 square miles, or 40 per cent of the area of the state.

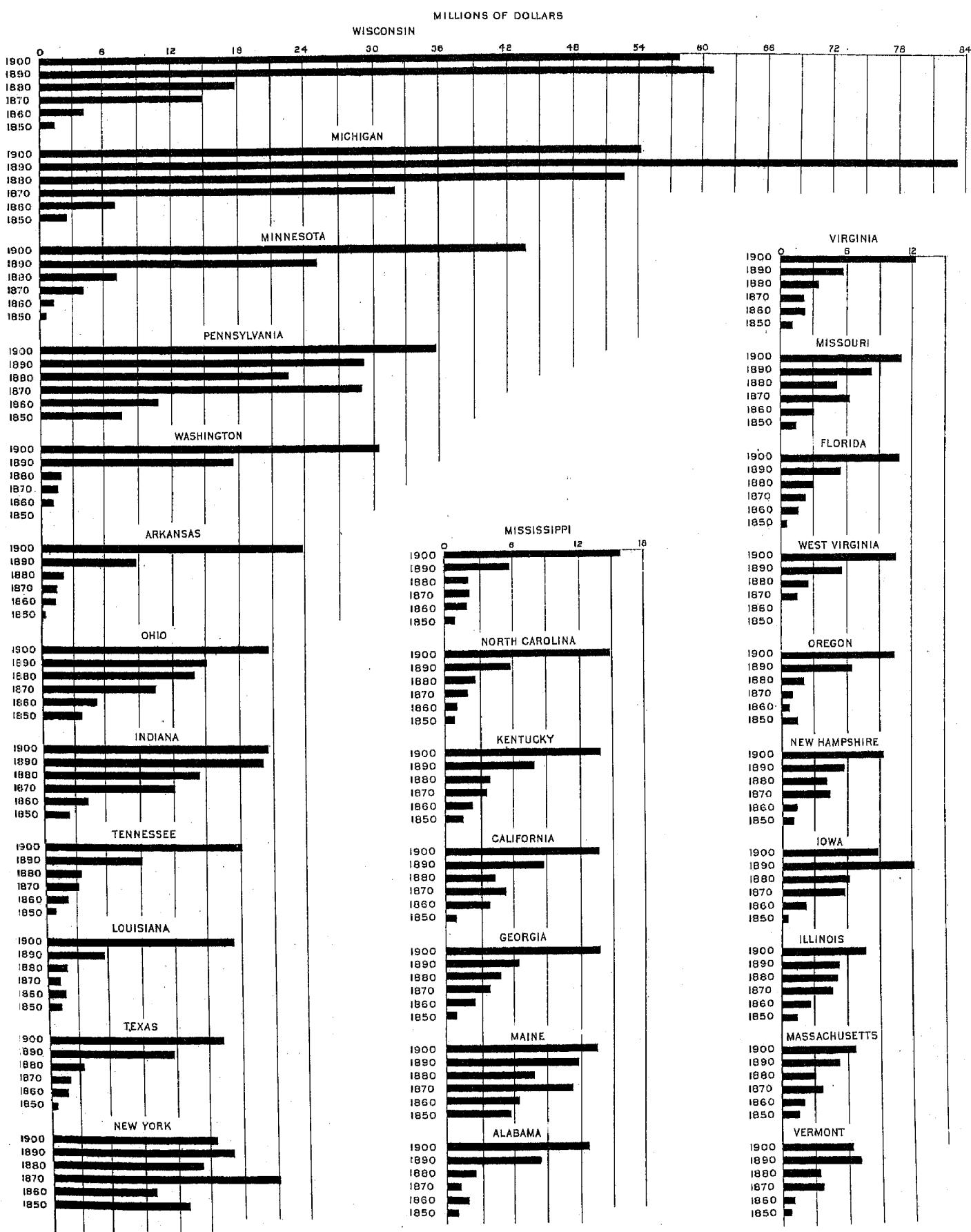
LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$241,556
1860.....	74,592
1870.....	257,258
1880.....	240,579
1890.....	264,626
1900.....	238,579

Connecticut.—Like Massachusetts, Connecticut was originally covered with forests of mixed growth, nearly all of which was long ago cut away, and to-day the state contains little virgin forest and not much of second growth fit for the mill. Most of the timber reported as owned in the state is probably located in other states, and most of the timber reported as cut is probably brought from elsewhere.

The woodlands of the state, as measured from the maps prepared by the United States Geological Survey, have an area of 1,900 square miles, or 39 per cent of the state's area.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER AT EACH CENSUS IN EACH STATE IN WHICH THIS INDUSTRY
IS OF IMPORTANCE: 1850 TO 1900



LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$534,794
1860.....	572,781
1870.....	1,541,088
1880.....	1,076,455
1890.....	1,352,544
1900.....	1,818,643

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Coniferous.....	85,200	14,600
Hard woods.....	47,600	4,118
Total.....	82,800	18,718

New York.—New York was originally covered with forests, composed, in the Adirondacks, of white pine, spruce, and hemlock, and in other parts of the state, of these species mingled with hard woods. During the centuries which have elapsed since the commencement of settlement half the area has been cleared for cultivation, and, except in the Adirondacks, the merchantable timber has in great part been destroyed. In these mountains the pine has been largely culled, so that but little of that species remains, and lumbermen are now actively at work on the spruce and hemlock.

The wooded area of the state is estimated at 18,700 square miles, or 89 per cent of the area of the state. This area is, of course, much greater than that occupied by merchantable timber.

The earliest estimates of the stand of timber are those of Sargent and are confined to the Adirondack region. His figures gave this region, in 1880, a stand of only 320 million feet of white pine, 5,000 million feet of spruce, 8,000 million feet of hemlock, and 6,400 million feet of hard wood. In 1896 Professor Fernow estimated a total stand of conifers of 5,000 million feet in the state. All the above figures are plainly much too small. The state possesses lands in the Adirondack region having a total area of 1,325,851 acres. Outside of these tracts there were considerable bodies of timber owned by lumbermen. As shown below, the amount of white pine reported as owned by lumber men was nearly as great, after twenty years' cutting, as was estimated by Sargent, and the amount of spruce was nearly half that estimated.

The Adirondack region, or Park, as it is known, is an area comprising 3,296,144 acres, or 5,041 square miles, including the mountainous portion of the region. Of this area, 1,163,414 acres are owned by the state, 705,914 acres are held as private reserves by individuals or organizations, and the remainder, 1,356,816 acres, by individuals or companies for other purposes. These

lands are classified as follows by the Fish, Forest, and Game Committee of New York:

CLASS.	State acres.	Private preserves.	Individuals or companies.
Forest.....	455,415	257,186	445,453
Lumbered.....	592,680	368,115	710,394
Waste.....	10,276	22,483	15,793
Burned.....	14,617	5,801	23,247
Denuded.....	15,789	13,555	27,388
Wild meadows.....	9,961	380	12,188
Improved.....	4,642	6,239	90,099
Water.....	60,185	32,655	32,254
Total.....	1,163,414	705,914	1,356,816

Forest lands include those covered with virgin forest and those lumbered for pine or spruce only, many years ago, and which still contain valuable coniferous timber. Lumbered lands are those from which the coniferous timber has been removed, leaving little except hard woods. Assuming that the forest lands contain an average stand of 3,000 feet per acre, it appears that this region contains three and a half billion feet of coniferous timber. Of this amount, about two and one-tenth billions were state and private preserves. In the Adirondack region there is held by lumbermen about an equal amount, making a total stand accounted for of 4,200 million feet of coniferous timber. How much more there may be unaccounted for is, of course, unknown. The state possesses also a small preserve in the Catskills, comprising 82,330 acres.

The value of the lumber product of New York shows violent fluctuations at different times, so that it is unsafe to conclude, from the slight reduction in the value in 1900 as compared with that in 1890, that the lumber industry has passed its maximum. In 1850 it was the leading state in this industry; in 1860 it had been passed by Pennsylvania, and in 1900 it stood twelfth in the list.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$18,126,759
1860.....	9,710,945
1870.....	21,238,228
1880.....	14,356,910
1890.....	17,160,547
1900.....	15,766,977

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Hemlock.....	638,800	.....	314,191
Spruce.....	2,352,700	6,000	255,393
White pine.....	299,800	4,700	122,756
Other conifers.....	7,900	.....	5,950
Hard woods.....	840,900	.....	207,976
Total.....	8,630,100	.....	906,812

MANUFACTURES.

New Jersey.—The northern part of New Jersey was originally covered with a mixed forest, composed mainly of hard woods, while the southern part was a continuous forest of yellow pine, with some cypress in the lowlands bordering the coast. Most of the timber suitable for the mill has been removed and a large proportion of the land cleared for cultivation. The state now contains, however, much valuable second-growth timber. Measurements made on the state map show that 43 per cent of its area, or 3,234 square miles, are wooded. The area is said to be at least holding its own, and the value of forest to be increasing.

The cut is not large; indeed, this state has never been of great importance in this industry.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,123,052
1860.....	1,608,610
1870.....	2,745,317
1880.....	1,627,640
1890.....	1,225,768
1900.....	1,859,014

Pennsylvania.—The state was originally forest clad, with pine and hemlock on the higher parts of the Alleghany plateau, and with an increasing mixture of hard woods as the altitude diminishes to the westward. The southeastern part of the state, outside of the Appalachian region, was timbered with hard woods almost exclusively. The result of over two centuries of lumbering has been to reduce the wooded area one-half, leaving, as is estimated, 23,000 square miles, or 51 per cent, wooded. This wooded area, moreover, has been in great part depleted of its merchantable timber, especially of its white pine, although there still remains a large amount, as is shown by the fact that the cut of this species in 1900 was nearly 3 billion feet.

The earliest estimates of the stand of timber in the state are Sargent's. He assigned a white-pine stumpsage of 1,800 million feet, and of hemlock, 4,500 million feet, figures which are far below the truth.

In 1896, Professor Fernow published an estimate made by the commissioner of forestry of the state, giving a pine stumpsage of 500 million feet; spruce, 70 million feet; and hemlock, 5,000 million feet. The statements of cut and of the stand owned of these species presented below show that these figures are much below the truth.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$7,729,058
1860.....	10,743,752
1870.....	28,958,985
1880.....	22,457,359
1890.....	29,087,970
1900.....	35,749,965

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Hemlock.....	3,904,200	.....	1,608,252
White pine.....	858,200	6,500	238,021
Other conifers.....	125,600	.....	19,168
Chestnut.....	208,800	.....	50,759
Oak.....	655,700	7,200	842,404
Other hard woods.....	158,000	.....	140,252
Total.....	5,910,500	.....	2,398,916

Pennsylvania has always been a state of great importance in the lumber industry. In 1850 it was exceeded in product only by New York, and in 1860 it took first place. In 1870 and 1880 it was exceeded by Michigan only. In 1890 Michigan and Wisconsin produced more, and in 1900 the third of the lake states, Minnesota, also took rank above it, making it the fourth state in the country.

Delaware.—This state, originally covered with forests of hard wood and yellow pine, has been pretty well cut over, and the greater part of it cleared and cultivated. It is estimated that 700 square miles, or 36 per cent of its area, are wooded. It probably contains little, if any, merchantable timber.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$230,863
1860.....	270,161
1870.....	405,011
1880.....	411,650
1890.....	465,657
1900.....	471,482

Maryland.—Originally the northwest portion of the state, which lies within the Appalachian mountain region, was covered with mixed forests of white pine, hemlock, and hard wood. The central portion, stretching from the Blue Ridge to Chesapeake Bay, was covered with forests of hard woods, while the eastern shore contained pine forests with some hard woods. At present the pine has been cut, and much of the hard woods have been removed from the western part, while east of the Blue Ridge the merchantable timber of all sorts has been practically all cut away, and a large proportion of the land cleared for cultivation.

The wooded area is estimated at 4,400 square miles, or 44 per cent of the land area of the state. Very little of this, however, is occupied by merchantable timber.

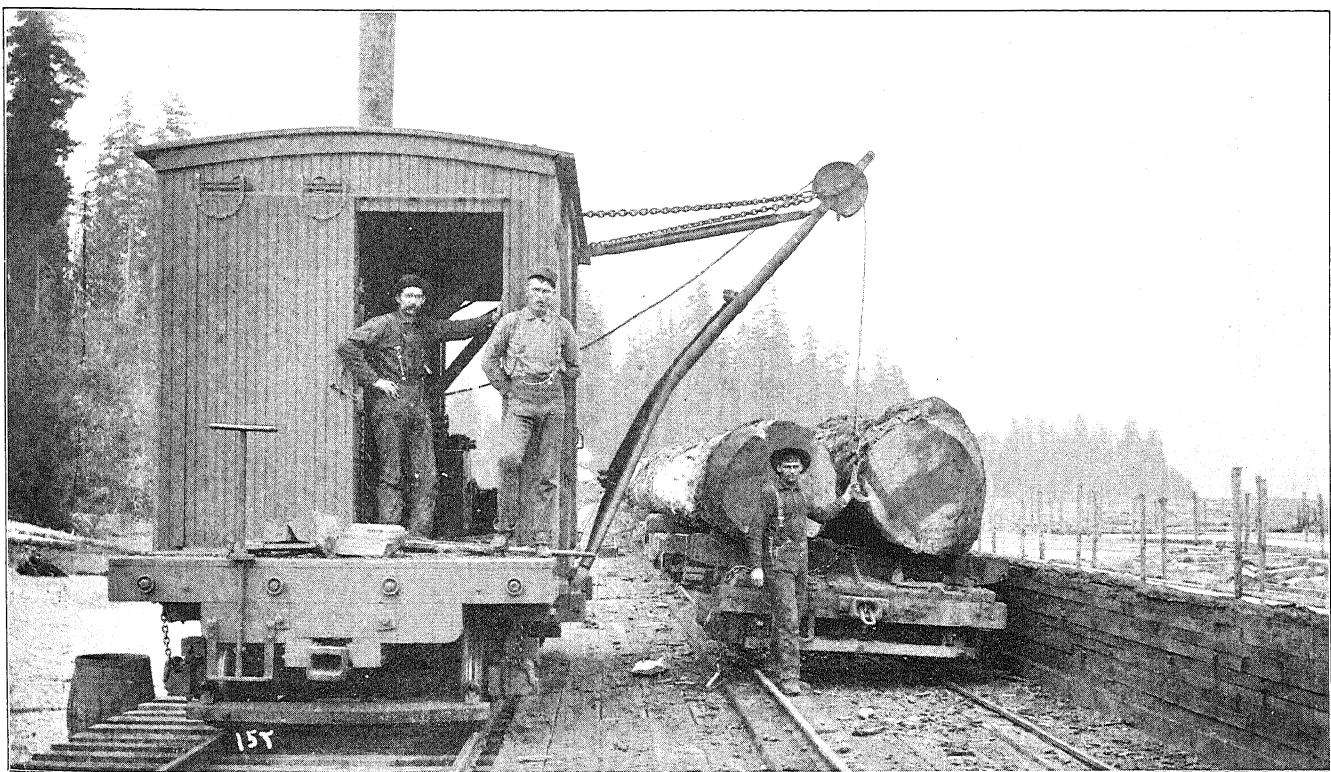
The lumber industry has never been a prominent factor, but has grown quite steadily from the beginning.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$585,168
1860.....	605,861
1870.....	1,501,471
1880.....	1,819,832
1890.....	1,600,472
1900.....	2,650,082



LONGLEAF PINE FOREST—GEORGIA.



LOADING ON CARS—WASHINGTON.

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	120,600	109,651
Hard woods.....	129,500	78,306
Total.....	250,100	187,957

Virginia.—In common with many of the other Southern states, this one may be divided into three areas; the mountain section formerly forested with pine, hemlock, and hard woods; the Piedmont region largely with oaks, mingled with some pine; and the Tertiary lands below the Fall Line formerly covered with yellow pine.

The pine has been, in the main, removed from the mountain region, and the yellow-pine belt below the Fall Line has been, in great part, depleted, and everywhere the better class of the hard woods has been cut away. Still the production of timber is large and rapidly increasing, the value of the cut having more than doubled between 1890 and 1900. The principal lumber product of the state is yellow pine, but much white pine and poplar is also cut.

The area of woodland is estimated at 23,400 square miles, or 58 per cent of the area of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$977,412
1860.....	2,201,187
1870.....	2,111,055
1880.....	3,434,163
1890.....	5,680,600
1900.....	12,187,177

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Hemlock.....	101,400	.....	1,364
Yellow pine.....	1,197,900	4,600	710,607
Poplar.....	132,700	.....	86,201
White oak.....	276,200	3,600	148,248
Other hard woods.....	4,700	.....	12,674
Total.....	1,712,900	.....	954,089

West Virginia.—The entire area of West Virginia lies on the Alleghany plateau, which, in a general way, slopes from the east line of the state northwestward to the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers. The higher parts of this plateau are timbered with white pine, hemlock, and hard woods, while lower down the slope the proportion of hard woods increases, and the lower slopes were originally covered with forests of these species. Lumbering has been most active in the western part of the state near the Ohio River, where considerable areas have been cleared for cultivation. In the more eastern and higher parts of the state the forests have been in

great part culled for their more valuable species, such as black walnut and yellow poplar, but little cutting of the white pine has yet been done owing to its inaccessibility.

Until recently West Virginia has not been important in the lumber industry, but during the last ten years the value of its product has more than doubled. The principal species cut are hard woods; and of these, white oak and poplar.

The wooded area of West Virginia is estimated at 18,400 square miles, or 73 per cent of the area of the state, and most of this is occupied by timber of merchantable size and quantity.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$1,478,399
1880.....	2,481,857
1890.....	5,515,056
1900.....	10,612,837

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Hemlock.....	188,100	.....	90,778
Spruce.....	439,400	.....	94,067
Yellow pine.....	352,200	9,800	17,954
Other conifers.....	100	.....	5,054
Poplar.....	589,200	.....	193,402
White oak.....	1,004,400	6,100	358,469
Other hard woods.....	35,000	.....	25,731
Total.....	2,608,400	.....	780,458

North Carolina.—The mountain regions of this state were originally covered with dense forests of mixed conifers and hard woods, the Piedmont region mainly with oak forests and the Atlantic plain with open forests of yellow pine, while the swampy regions near the coast contain large quantities of cypress. Considerable areas in all parts of the state have been cleared for cultivation. The forests in the mountain region and in the Piedmont country have been, in great part, culled of their most valuable species, mainly of oak and poplar, while vast amounts of yellow pine have been cut, and a beginning has been made upon the cypress. Much timber, however, still remains in the state, and the lumber industry is rapidly increasing in importance.

The wooded area of the state is estimated at 35,300 square miles, or 73 per cent of its area, and much the greater part of this, in spite of the extensive cutting, is still occupied by merchantable timber. In 1900 and 1901 an examination was made of the forests in the mountain region of the state by Messrs. H. B. Ayres and W. W. Ashe, under the United States Geological Survey. They found in this region a total stand of timber, of all species, of 10,650 million feet, distributed as follows among the different species represented, with an average stand per acre upon the timbered areas of

MANUFACTURES.

2,640 feet of merchantable timber and 16.83 cords of fire wood.

SPECIES.	Percent-age of total.	SPECIES.	Percent-age of total.
Oak.....	41.41	Linnwood.....	2.69
Chestnut.....	17.20	Black gum.....	1.64
White pine.....	2.68	Beech.....	1.06
Hemlock.....	5.30	Birch.....	8.08
Spruce.....	0.80	Maple.....	2.67
Poplar.....	1.85	Hickory.....	3.16
Ash.....	1.43	Locust.....	0.67
Cherry.....	0.17	Black pine.....	1.34
Cucumber.....	0.84	Short leaf pine.....	0.48
Peawood.....	0.09	Other species	9.40
Buckeye.....	2.00		

The only estimate of the stand of yellow pine in the eastern portion of the state is that made by Professor Sargent in 1880. His figures give a total of 5,229 million feet at that time. This estimate must be greatly in error, inasmuch as several times this amount has been cut during the twenty years which have elapsed, and in 1900 an amount greater than these figures was reported as owned by lumbermen.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$985,075
1860.....	1,074,003
1870.....	2,000,243
1880.....	2,672,796
1890.....	5,898,742
1900.....	14,862,593

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet B. M.).
Cypress.....	267,600	8,700	31,345
Yellow pine.....	5,327,100	8,900	1,228,022
Other conifers.....	31,600	.....	10,696
Poplar.....	267,000	.....	51,638
White oak.....	634,300	8,700	86,245
Other hard woods.....	60,800	.....	7,977
Total.....	6,488,400	.....	1,415,978

South Carolina.—The upland portion of this state, from the Blue Ridge down to the Fall Line, was originally covered with hard-wood forests, in which was interspersed some pine. Below the Fall Line stretches the yellow-pine belt, while in the lowlands along the coast is some cypress. Lumbering has never been actively prosecuted in the state, and the probability is that a large part of the original stand still remains. The lumber product has increased greatly during the past ten years, the principal product being yellow pine, with a small quantity of cypress.

The wooded area of the state is estimated to be 20,500 square miles, or 68 per cent of its area, and the

most of this is believed to be timber of merchantable size and quality.

The only estimate that we have of timber in the state is that made by Professor Sargent in 1880, of the yellow pine, the stand of which was given in 1880 as 5,216 million feet, which may not be far from the truth.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,108,880
1860.....	1,124,440
1870.....	1,197,005
1880.....	2,031,507
1890.....	2,146,750
1900.....	5,207,184

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet B. M.).
Cypress.....	185,800	4,700	32,155
Yellow pine.....	1,184,600	4,000	438,396
Other conifers.....	.....	.....	370
White oak.....	223,700	9,300	11,419
Other hard woods.....	404,200	.....	6,544
Total.....	1,998,200	.....	483,884

Georgia.—The northern mountainous portion of the state and the Piedmont region, extending southwestward to the Fall Line, which passes through Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, are covered with mixed forests, mainly of hard wood; and the region below the Fall Line comprises the yellow pine belt, which is succeeded in the lower regions immediately bordering the coast by cypress. Aside from the clearing for cultivation no great amount of timber has been cut in the state until recent years, the cut in 1900 being more than double that of 1890, and reaching a very respectable total. This cut consists almost entirely of yellow pine.

The wooded area of Georgia is estimated at 42,000 square miles, or 71 per cent of its area, and it is believed that most of this wooded area is occupied by merchantable timber.

The only estimates which we have of the stand of timber relate to yellow pine, which was estimated by Professor Sargent in 1880 at 16,778 million feet.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$928,403
1860.....	2,412,998
1870.....	4,044,875
1880.....	4,875,310
1890.....	6,548,195
1900.....	18,704,923

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.....	4,123,300	3,800	1,295,664
Other conifers.....	1,500	.....	18,724
Hard woods.....	87,400	.....	39,622
Total.....	4,212,200	.....	1,854,010

Florida.—The northern part of Florida, including half of the peninsula, is a forested region, covered in the main with yellow pine, with a large amount of cypress in the marshy regions, especially along the coasts. The forest is not continuous, but is much broken by prairie openings. Cutting in recent years has been quite active, the product having doubled between 1890 and 1900. The chief lumber product of the state is yellow pine, with a large amount of cypress.

The wooded area of the state is estimated at 87,700 square miles, or 70 per cent of its area, most of which is occupied by merchantable timber.

The only estimate of the timber which we have is that of Professor Sargent in 1880, which gives 6,615 million feet of yellow pine.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$391,034
1860.....	1,476,645
1870.....	2,235,780
1880.....	3,060,291
1890.....	5,514,879
1900.....	10,848,408

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Cypress.....	1,342,800	10,500	110,367
Yellow pine.....	4,573,700	3,800	711,762
Hard woods.....	2,000	.....	2,200
Total.....	5,918,500	.....	824,329

Alabama.—The northern part of the state, including nearly three-fourths of it, is covered with a timber growth of which hard woods form the principal component. Throughout this region, however, there is scattered some yellow pine, which in several localities develops into nearly pure growth. The southern fourth of the state is covered with a nearly pure growth of yellow pine, mainly of the long-leaf species. In the marshes around Mobile Bay, however, this gives way to cypress.

The estimated wooded area of the state is 38,300 square miles, or about 74 per cent of the total area. Sargent's estimate of the stand of yellow pine in the state assigned to it 21,192 million feet. Of this there were owned by lumbermen in 1900 nearly 4 billion feet, or a little less than one-fifth of the estimated stand.

The cut of pine in 1900 was a trifle over a billion feet, being nine-tenths of the total cut of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,103,481
1860.....	1,873,484
1870.....	1,359,088
1880.....	2,649,684
1890.....	8,507,971
1900.....	12,807,551

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.....	3,925,000	3,700	1,012,286
Other conifers.....	99,100	.....	32,111
White oak.....	908,400	5,800	61,263
Other hard woods.....	173,200	.....	44,384
Total.....	5,100,700	.....	1,149,994

Mississippi.—This state was originally nearly all covered with timber, consisting of pine in the southern third, of which a long tongue extended nearly to the north line of the state, following roughly the divide between the Mississippi and the Tuscaloosa rivers. There was also a small area near the Tennessee River in the northeastern corner. Elsewhere the timber consisted almost entirely of hard wood with much cypress in the Yazoo Bottom.

The timbered area of the state is estimated to comprise 32,300 square miles, or seven-tenths of its area. The estimated stand of yellow pine, as given by Sargent in 1880, was 24,975 million feet. Of this, seven and a half billion are reported as owned by lumbermen. More than three-fourths of the cut of 1900 consisted of yellow pine, the remainder being largely oak.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$913,197
1860.....	1,823,627
1870.....	2,160,667
1880.....	1,920,335
1890.....	5,770,987
1900.....	15,656,110

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.....	7,539,600	7,900	964,360
Other conifers.....	93,800	.....	37,057
Cottonwood.....	141,900	.....	39,714
Red gum.....	890,400	.....	23,270
White oak.....	503,800	4,800	102,506
Other hard woods.....	73,200	.....	41,832
Total.....	9,242,700	.....	1,208,738

MANUFACTURES.

Louisiana.—The southern portion, and especially the southwestern part, of the state, the counties of Cameron, Vermilion, and Calcasieu, are largely prairie. Elsewhere the state is densely forested. The southeastern part of the state, south of the Mississippi boundary, is largely covered with pine, as is also the northwestern portion of the state—that is, west of the Mississippi bottom lands and north of the prairie region of the southwest. The timber of the bottom lands consists of hard woods and cypress, in which the latter species largely predominates.

The timbered area of the state is estimated at 28,300 square miles, or 62 per cent of its area. The estimate of the stand of pine made by Sargent is 48,213 million feet. Of this between one-fifth and one-sixth was reported as owned by lumbermen. There was also reported as owned by them not less than 2 billion feet of cypress. Two-thirds of the cut consisted of yellow pine, the remainder consisting mainly of cypress.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.		Value of product.
1850.	\$1,129,677	
1860.	1,575,995	
1870.	1,212,037	
1880.	1,764,640	
1890.	5,746,194	
1900.	17,408,518	

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet, B. M.).
Cypress.	2,024,900	6,500	389,668
Yellow pine.	6,177,100	7,100	802,626
Cotton wood.	904,900	.....	58,097
White oak.	828,900	7,800	5,186
Other hard woods.	28,300	.....	13,965
Total.	9,964,100	.....	1,214,387

Texas.—With the exception of the northeastern portion this great state is almost treeless. A considerable area in the northeastern portion adjoining Louisiana is covered with yellow pine of commercial size. West of this extends woodland, covered mainly with post oak and black-jack of value only for firewood, fencing, and other minor purposes. Further to the southwest extends a considerable area of mesquite, which in some regions develops into the magnitude of trees, and becomes of service for fencing and firewood.

Of the area of the state, 64,000 square miles, or 24 per cent, is estimated to be wooded. The stand of yellow pine in the state is estimated by Sargent at 67,508.5 million feet. Of this, 9,750 million feet are reported as owned by lumbermen. The cut consists almost entirely of this yellow pine.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.	\$166,012
1860.	1,735,454
1870.	1,960,851
1880.	3,678,449
1890.	11,942,506
1900.	16,296,473

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.	9,760,700	6,100	1,225,344
Other conifers.	.....	.....	9,540
Hard woods.	145,600	.....	11,294
Total.	9,906,300	.....	1,246,178

Indian Territory.—Pine is found in Indian Territory only in the eastern part, and, with the exception of a small area in the Boston Mountains, only in the southeastern part south of the Arkansas River. Elsewhere the timber of the territory consists of hard woods, mainly of black-jack and post oak upon the uplands, with larger and more valuable species in the bottom lands.

The woodland of the territory is 20,000 square miles, or 65 per cent of its area, as derived from the maps made by the United States Geological Survey.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEAR.	Value of product.
1900.	\$198,879

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet, B. M.).
Conifers.	8,400	.....	6,602
Hard woods.	112,100	.....	9,378
Total.	120,500	.....	16,980

Oklahoma.—Of the area of Oklahoma it is estimated that 4,400 square miles, or 11 per cent, is timber, consisting almost entirely of black-jack and post oak.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1890.	\$27,260
1900.	63,569

Arkansas.—The area of Arkansas is almost entirely covered with forests, the only exception being a few prairies in the eastern part of the state. The timber

in the northern part consists mainly of hard woods, with a little pine, while in the southern part of the state, west of the alluvial region, are extensive forests of yellow pine. The alluvial regions are wooded, as elsewhere, with an admixture of cypress and hard woods.

The timbered area of the state is estimated at 45,000 square miles, or 84 per cent of its area. The stand of pine in the state, as estimated by Sargent, is 41,315 million feet. Of this nearly 4 billion feet is reported as owned by lumbermen. Of the total cut of the state, more than two-thirds consisted of yellow pine, the remainder being mainly hard wood.

The lumber industry of this state has increased enormously in the past ten years, making it one of the leading states of the Union in this industry.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$122,918
1860.....	1,155,902
1870.....	1,844,403
1880.....	1,793,848
1890.....	8,943,052
1900.....	23,059,983

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Cypress.....	515,100	5,000	108,398
Yellow pine.....	8,896,000	4,500	1,118,297
Other conifers.....	2,900	.....	20
Cottonwood.....	588,800	.....	116,825
Red gum.....	768,000	.....	60,656
White oak.....	1,829,600	4,700	225,948
Other hard woods.....	817,900	.....	40,014
Total.....	7,917,800	.....	1,665,158

Tennessee.—The western part of Tennessee is still heavily timbered with a mixture of hard woods and cypress, the latter species being mainly found in the river valleys. In the central part of the state much clearing has been done. The eastern part of the state, with the exception of the valley of the Tennessee, which has been to a large extent cleared, is still heavily forested with hard woods, while upon the greater elevations the growth changes to coniferæ.

The wooded area is estimated at 27,300 square miles, or 65 per cent of the area of the state. As is seen from the table of timber holdings, the amount of conifers is trifling, while more than two-thirds of the entire stand owned consists of white oak. The lumber industry of the state has more than doubled in the past ten years.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$725,387
1860.....	2,199,708
1870.....	3,390,687
1880.....	3,744,905
1890.....	9,073,686
1900.....	18,127,784

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900, cut (M feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	55,500	.....	82,036
Ash.....	149,500	.....	18,330
Poplar.....	446,900	.....	275,623
Red gum.....	276,300	.....	52,333
White oak.....	2,653,000	3,800	408,863
Other hard woods.....	163,400	.....	114,203
Total.....	3,745,200	.....	951,408

Kentucky.—The timber conditions of Kentucky are very similar to those of Tennessee, with heavy hard wood and cypress forests in the west, the extensive clearing in the central part of the state—the Blue Grass country—and heavy forests again in the Alleghany plateau, which forms the eastern part of the state.

It is estimated that 22,200 square miles, or 53 per cent, of the area of the state is wooded.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,502,434
1860.....	2,463,085
1870.....	3,602,086
1880.....	4,064,361
1890.....	7,904,428
1900.....	13,774,911

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	5,700	.....	84,602
Ash.....	125,500	.....	4,877
Black walnut.....	125,000	.....	2,113
Poplar.....	549,800	.....	275,740
White oak.....	874,400	4,800	992,804
Other hard woods.....	79,400	.....	63,082
Total.....	1,759,800	.....	777,218

Ohio.—When settlement commenced in this state it was in the main covered with heavy forests of hard woods, through which was scattered a small admixture of white pine. Persistent cutting for a century, however, has practically destroyed all the forests of the state, and even the areas upon which timber is growing have been greatly reduced, since much the larger part of the state is now devoted to agriculture.

It is estimated that 9,300 square miles, or 23 per cent of its area, is wooded.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$8,864,452
1860.....	5,158,076
1870.....	10,235,180
1880.....	18,864,460
1890.....	15,279,843
1900.....	20,790,850

MANUFACTURES.

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	100	.....	42,818
White oak.....	296,700	5,300	503,440
Other hard woods.....	38,000	.....	825,010
Total.....	334,800	.....	961,268

Michigan.—The upper peninsula and the northern half of the lower peninsula were originally covered with heavy forests of conifers, consisting mainly of white pine. Southward, in the lower peninsula, hard woods were intermingled in increasing proportion, while the southern part was largely prairie. The result of a half century of lumbering is to reduce the white pine to a small fraction of its former stand, to cut much of the hard wood, and to make a good beginning on the other conifers. Much of the southern part of the lower peninsula has been cleared for cultivation.

The woodland of the state, including stump lands, is estimated to have an area of 38,000 square miles, or 67 per cent of the estimated area. The stand of white pine was estimated by Sargent in 1880 at 35 billion feet, which, judging from the amount subsequently cut and that now supposed to be standing, was probably not far from correct. In 1896 Professor Fernow estimated the coniferous stand at 18 billion feet, of which 6 billions was white pine. The last item is somewhat small, as the cut, plus the amount reported as owned, two items which we know quite definitely, foot up more than 6 billion feet.

With a relatively small production in 1850 and 1860, Michigan leaped in 1870 into the leading position as a lumber state and maintained that position until 1900, when, owing to the partial exhaustion of her resources, she fell slightly behind Wisconsin, but still remains the second state in the production of lumber.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$2,464,929
1860.....	7,040,190
1870.....	31,948,396
1880.....	52,449,928
1890.....	83,121,969
1900.....	54,290,520

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet, B. M.).
Cedar.....	1,299,700	.....	871,082
Hemlock.....	4,522,000	.....	847,634
White pine.....	3,716,000	6,200	1,306,002
Other conifers.....	432,100	.....	110,569
Ash.....	763,300	.....	85,769
Basswood.....	729,700	.....	45,796
Elm.....	891,800	.....	110,048
Maple.....	1,230,700	.....	398,165
White oak.....	701,200	13,200	184,562
Other hard woods.....	259,600	.....	52,440
Total.....	14,546,100	.....	3,462,152

Wisconsin.—The northern part of Wisconsin was formerly covered with coniferous forests, consisting mainly of white pine. Southward these forests changed into hard wood, which in the southern part of the state were broken by prairies. Lumbermen have cut much of the pine, although that species is still far the largest product of its mills, forming two-thirds of the cut, and Wisconsin is still the chief contributor to the country's supply of this species.

The woodland of the state, including stump land, is estimated to have an area of 31,750 square miles, or 58 per cent of its area. An estimate of the stand of white pine was made by Sargent in 1880, showing 41 billion feet. Another estimate by Roth in 1897 gave 17 billions. In the interval 50 billions had been cut. Since 1897 about 7,500 millions have been cut, and the cut is increasing, rather than diminishing. Moreover, there are reported as owned by lumbermen 4,750 million feet. These facts suggest the probability that Dr. Roth's estimate may be rather small.

The lumber industry did not acquire great prominence in the state until 1870. In 1880 it occupied third place, being exceeded by Pennsylvania and Michigan. In 1890 it rose to second place, and in 1900 had the largest product of all the states.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,218,516
1860.....	4,377,880
1870.....	15,180,719
1880.....	17,952,317
1890.....	60,966,444
1900.....	57,634,816

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M. feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M. feet, B. M.).
Hemlock.....	1,713,200	.....	402,054
Norway pine.....	2,518,700	.....	93,798
White pine.....	4,747,600	4,600	2,478,795
Other conifers.....	44,900	.....	66,141
White oak.....	813,600	6,400	127,754
Other hard woods.....	549,800	.....	392,286
Total.....	10,387,800	.....	3,580,828

Minnesota.—This, the latest of the Lake states to develop a great lumber industry, was, like Michigan and Wisconsin, heavily timbered, mainly with white pine in the northern portion, while the Red River Valley on the west and the southern portion were largely prairie, with a belt of mixed hard-wood forests intervening.

Lumbering has been carried on actively for thirty years, and a large part of the pine has been removed. The woodland of the state, including stump lands, is estimated at 52,200 square miles, or 66 per cent of the total area. The stand of timber has been variously estimated. In 1880 Sargent estimated the stand of white pine remaining at 8,170 million feet. Since then

double that amount has been cut, and the cut is still increasing. In 1896 Gen. C. C. Andrews, state fire warden, estimated the white pine at 17 billions, and in 1899 Mr. H. B. Ayres estimated it at between 11 and 12 billions. The last two estimates agree closely, and yet it is safe to say that for various reasons much more than the amount given will eventually be cut.

The lumber industry in Minnesota grew slowly, and became of great importance only between 1880 and 1890. In the latter year its product placed it third among the states, following Wisconsin and Michigan.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$57,800
1860.....	1,234,203
1870.....	4,299,162
1880.....	7,366,038
1890.....	25,075,132
1900.....	43,585,161

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Norway pine.....	2,623,300	.....	107,695
Spruce.....	894,000	.....	1,217
White pine.....	4,290,000	8,600	2,250,841
Other conifers.....	800	.....	19,669
Hard woods.....	188,000	.....	61,776
Total.....	7,991,100	.....	2,441,198

Indiana.—This state, with the exception of a small proportion of prairie, was originally covered with forest. This, however, has in the great part been cut away and the land is now devoted to agriculture.

It is estimated that the area of woodland comprises 10,800 square miles, or 30 per cent of the state's area. Little of this, however, consists of merchantable forests. It is probable that most of the lumber manufactured in the state is brought from outside the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$2,195,351
1860.....	4,271,605
1870.....	12,924,755
1880.....	14,260,830
1890.....	20,278,028
1900.....	20,613,724

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	422,900	6,500	2,985
White oak.....	170,800	.....	646,065
Other hard woods.....	.....	.....	335,668
Total.....	598,700	.....	984,718

Illinois.—The surface of this state is mainly prairie with forests only in the southern part. These consist of hard wood, and comprise, it is estimated, 10,200 square miles, or 18 per cent of the area of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,824,484
1860.....	2,543,985
1870.....	4,546,769
1880.....	5,063,037
1890.....	5,135,155
1900.....	7,652,118

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	12,100	.....	138,206
Cottonwood.....	363,000	.....	18,938
White oak.....	353,900	5,100	170,001
Other hard woods.....	49,000	.....	63,004
Total.....	778,000	.....	390,149

Nebraska.—In this state woodlands are found only in the eastern part closely bordering the Missouri River, and in narrow strips extending up the streams. It is estimated that only 2,300 square miles, or 3 per cent of the area of the state, are wooded.

Kansas.—There are no forests in Kansas. Hard wood is found in the southeastern part of the state, and there only to a small extent, comprising, it is estimated, 5,700 square miles, or 7 per cent of the area of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1860.....	\$1,550,737
1870.....	1,736,881
1880.....	682,697
1890.....	85,521
1900.....	104,182

Iowa.—Iowa is a prairie state without merchantable forests. Such as formerly existed have been practically cut away. Scattered woodlands are found in the eastern part of the state, especially along the courses of the rivers and upon the face of bluffs. The total extent is estimated at 7,000 square miles, or 13 per cent of the area of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$470,760
1860.....	2,124,502
1870.....	5,794,285
1880.....	6,185,628
1890.....	12,056,302
1900.....	8,677,058

MANUFACTURES.

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Conifers.....	231,500	.....	808,969
Hard woods.....	42,000	.....	40,894
Total.....	273,500	.....	844,853

Missouri.—The northern part of Missouri is, like Iowa, a prairie region, with timber in the valleys of the principal streams and in occasional patches on the uplands. The southern portion is, except where cleared for farming, quite continuously wooded. The forests consist in the main of hard wood with a little admixture of pine, while in the bottom lands of the southeast is considerable cypress.

The timber land of the state is estimated at 41,000 square miles, or 60 per cent of its area.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,479,124
1860.....	3,074,228
1870.....	6,363,112
1880.....	5,265,617
1890.....	8,359,925
1900.....	11,177,529

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Cypress.....	2,006,000	.....	9,848
Other conifers.....	208,000	.....	269,894
Cottonwood.....	126,800	.....	75,750
Elm.....	418,800	.....	28,124
Red gum.....	278,900	.....	51,498
White oak.....	1,468,000	8,300	251,552
Other hard woods.....	61,700	.....	35,466
Total.....	4,557,200	.....	721,032

North Dakota.—In this state woodlands are found only on the Turtle mountains and perhaps a few other glacial hills and in narrow strips along the Missouri and other streams.

The total area of wooded land is estimated at only 600 square miles, or 1 per cent of the state's area.

South Dakota.—In the eastern part of this state timber is found only in the valley of the Missouri and perhaps one or two other streams. In the western part of the state are the Black Hills, which are covered with a pure forest of yellow pine. The trees are not large but are of sufficient size to serve for building purposes and mine props, and this forest is of inestimable value to the great mines about Deadwood, for without a supply of cheap lumber it would probably be impossible to work these mines at a profit.

Nearly all of this timber has been reserved by the United States Government for the purpose of protect-

ing this source of supply from destruction by reckless lumbering and fires. The area of land thus reserved is 1,833 square miles.

The wooded area of the state is estimated at 2,500 square miles, or 3 per cent of its area. It is estimated that there is in the Black Hills a total amount of 1,500 million feet of standing yellow pine. The reported cut for 1900 is but 30 millions.

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.....	15,100	.....	30,163
Other conifers.....	3,100	.....	1,148
Hard woods.....			558
Total.....	18,200	.....	31,864

Montana.—The forests of Montana are limited to the western half of the state, and in that region almost entirely to the mountains, the valleys being, as a rule, timberless. The timber consists entirely of conifers, yellow pine, red fir, and tamarack being the principal species represented.

The woodland of the state is estimated at 42,000 square miles, or 29 per cent of its area. A large part of this area, however, has been burned over, with a greater or less destruction of the timber, and is in various stages of regrowth.

Within this state the United States has reserved for forest purposes areas amounting to 7,875 square miles, containing, it is estimated, 4,517 million feet of timber. This reserved area is somewhat more than one-tenth of the wooded area of the state.

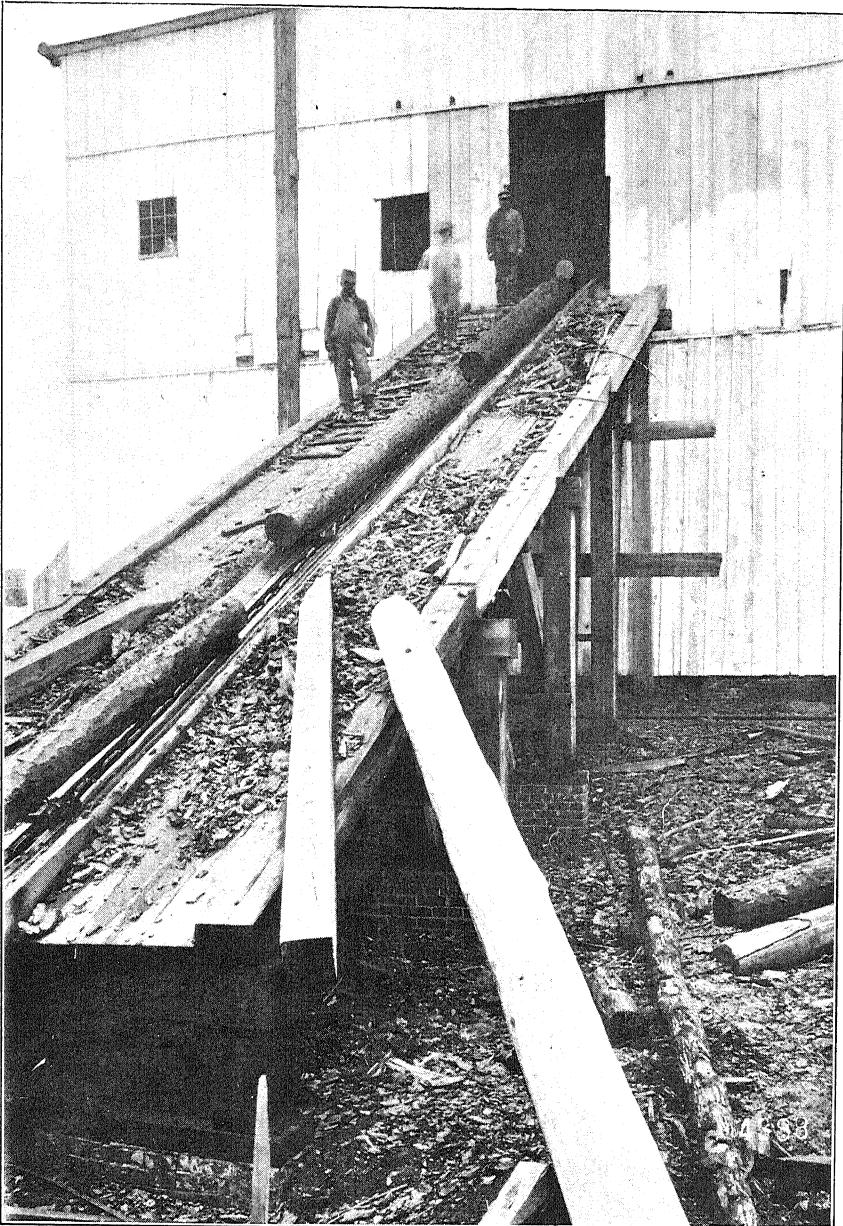
The principal timber cut of the state is yellow pine, with less quantities of red fir and tamarack. The small amount of hard wood reported as cut in the state is doubtless brought in from other parts of the country, as no hard wood grows within its limits.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$480,957
1880.....	527,695
1890.....	1,182,510
1900.....	2,940,992

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Red fir.....	280,600	.....	61,981
Tamarack.....	264,200	.....	34,197
Yellow pine.....	85,500	.....	184,171
Other conifers.....	2,500	.....	5,462
Hard woods.....			1,300
Total.....	682,800	.....	257,061



HAULING LOGS UP INCLINE INTO MILL—VIRGINIA.

Idaho.—The northern part of Idaho is well timbered, the amount and density of the forest diminishing southward, so that in the Salmon River Mountains there is not much timber, while the great lava plateau occupying the southern part of the state is entirely devoid of anything larger than sagebrush. The timber consists entirely of conifers, and mainly of western yellow pine, western white pine, and red fir, with a little cedar. Four-fifths of the cut in the census year consisted of yellow pine.

The area of woodland is estimated at 35,000 square miles, or 42 per cent of the area of the state. Much of this land, however, has been burned over, causing the partial or complete destruction of the timber, and is now covered with young growth.

Within the state the United States has reserved an area of 6,164 square miles, estimated to contain 6,800 million feet of timber.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$56,850
1880.....	319,635
1890.....	631,790
1900.....	937,665

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Cedar.....	137,500	.....	4,975
Red fir.....	56,700	.....	4,966
White pine.....	178,700	.....	1,990
Yellow pine.....	197,200	6,800	58,076
Other conifers.....	6,800	.....	3,485
Total.....	576,900	.....	68,492

Colorado.—The timber of Colorado is found only in the mountainous portions of the state, the plains in the east and the plateaus in the west being almost entirely destitute of tree growth. The timber of merchantable character consists entirely of conifers, and largely, if not mainly, of yellow pine. Nearly three-fourths of the cut during the census year consisted of that species.

The wooded area of the state is estimated to comprise 33,500 square miles, or 32 per cent of its total area.

The United States has reserved areas amounting to 4,849 square miles, or nearly one-seventh of the wooded area of the state. These reserves, however, contain but little merchantable timber, as they had been cut and burned very exhaustively before being reserved. They are of value principally for the protection of future crops.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$324,370
1880.....	1,051,295
1890.....	1,363,749
1900.....	1,627,605

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.....	595,300	8,000	97,339
Other conifers.....	75,800	.....	37,855
Hard woods.....	.....	.....	85
Total.....	671,100	.....	134,779

Wyoming.—The timber of this state is confined mainly to the Yellowstone Park with the mountains east and south thereof, the Big Horn Mountains in the north, and the Medicine Bow Mountains in the southeast. It consists, so far as merchantable species are concerned, almost entirely of yellow pine.

The wooded land covers an area estimated at 12,500 square miles, or 13 per cent of the area of the state. Of this the United States has reserved an area amounting altogether to 5,207 square miles, and an area in Yellowstone National Park of about 3,500 square miles, making altogether a reservation of more than two-thirds of the estimated wooded area of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$268,000
1880.....	40,990
1890.....	124,482
1900.....	831,558

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT; BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine.....	238,200	4,000	14,242
Other conifers.....	21,100	.....	3,152
Total.....	254,300	.....	17,394

Utah.—Merchantable timber in Utah is found mainly in the Uinta Mountains in the northeastern part of the state, and upon the high plateaus in the southern part. The Wasatch Range, which traverses the middle of the state from north to south, contains very little, if any, timber of merchantable quality.

The wooded area is estimated at 10,000 square miles, or 13 per cent of the area of the state. Of this the United States has reserved, mainly in the Uinta Mountains, an area of 1,606 square miles.

The amount of timber owned by lumber companies, and the amount reported as cut in the census year are very small.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$14,620
1860.....	119,145
1870.....	661,431
1880.....	375,104
1890.....	249,940
1900.....	214,187

Nevada.—There is but little timber in Nevada, that little being mainly found in the western part of the state in the regions outlying the Sierra Nevada.

The entire area of wooded land is estimated at only 6,100 square miles, or 6 per cent of the state's area. The amount of timber land owned by lumber companies and the cut in the census year were insignificant.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$492,500
1880.....	243,200
1890.....	.....
1900.....	7,060

New Mexico.—Merchantable timber in this territory is confined to the mountains and is composed in the main of yellow pine and spruce, the cut during the census year being composed almost entirely of the first-named species.

The wooded area of the territory is estimated at 23,700 square miles, or 19 per cent of its total area. In the territory the United States has reserved tracts amounting to 4,299 square miles, the principal of these being about the head of Gila River, in the western part of the territory.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$20,000
1860.....	45,150
1870.....	121,225
1880.....	173,030
1890.....	389,761
1900.....	411,627

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Spruce.....	1,003,800	.....	203
Yellow pine.....	1,815,900	1,700	31,037
Total.....	2,819,700	.....	31,840

Arizona.—Merchantable timber of Arizona is confined almost entirely to the summit and borders of the Colorado plateau. It consists almost entirely of yellow pine, there being no hard woods, and the conifers other than yellow pine are found only upon higher parts of the mountains and in very limited quantities.

The total wooded area of the territory is estimated at 25,000 square miles, or 22 per cent of the area of the territory. Only a small part of this, however, is occupied by yellow-pine forest, the principal portion consisting of piñon and juniper forest, which are of value only for firewood, fencing, etc.

Within the territory the United States has reserved

an area of 9,195 square miles, including most of the yellow-pine country, together with considerable areas of piñon and juniper.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1870.....	\$10,000
1880.....	215,018
1890.....	248,790
1900.....	547,790

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

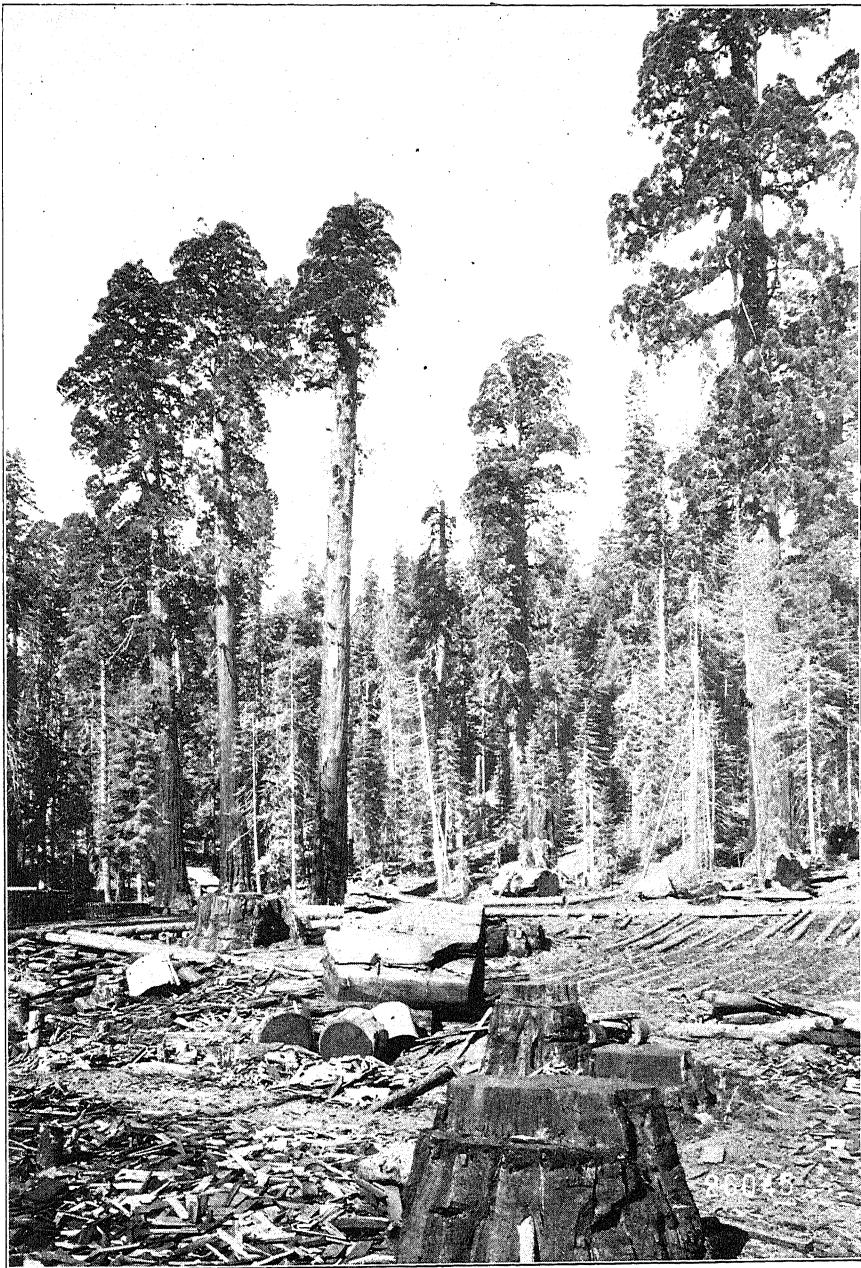
SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B. M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B. M.).
Yellow pine	409,200	2,000	36,048
Other conifers.....	.....	.....	154
Total.....	409,200	.....	36,252

California.—The timber of California is found upon the Sierra Nevada and the coast ranges north of San Francisco Bay. A little is found in the coast ranges farther south and in those of southern California. The species consist mainly of yellow and sugar pine, redwood, and red fir.

Redwood is found in a narrow strip stretching from the Oregon line southward, closely bordering the coast, nearly to the bay of San Francisco. In this strip, comprising some 2,000 square miles, there is estimated to be 75 billion feet of redwood in a pure forest. This is probably the densest forest, as measured by the amount of lumber per acre, in the world. Lumbering is carried on mainly about Humboldt Bay, at Crescent City near the Oregon line, and at various points in Mendocino county. The cut is almost entirely for domestic and foreign export, the local trade being very small. It is shipped to South America, Australia, and Japan.

Yellow pine is found along the entire length of the Sierra Nevada and in the northern coast ranges. It occupies in the Sierra a well-defined belt, which in the southern part of the range is limited by a contour 3,000 feet above sea level, while northward it gradually descends, coming down to about 1,500 feet in the upper Sacramento valley. Its upper limit is, on an average, about 8,000 feet, above which it is succeeded by species which are fitted to a colder climate. Throughout its range it is accompanied by sugar pine in the average proportion of about three of the former to one of the latter. The forest also contains a notable amount of incense cedar and of red fir. The composition of the forests in the northern part of the coast ranges is quite similar to that of the Sierra, excepting that the proportion of red fir is somewhat greater.

Scattered about in the yellow-pine forest, on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, are ten groves, differing greatly in



LUMBERING SEQUOIA GIGANTEA—CALIFORNIA.

magnitude, of *Sequoia gigantea*, the big tree. These trees range in height up to 325 feet, and in diameter to a little over 30 feet. They do not occur in pure growth, but scattered through the yellow-pine forest.

The wooded land of the state is estimated to have an area of 44,700 square miles, or 22 per cent of the total area of the state. The total amount of standing timber in the state is estimated to be at least 200 billion feet, the principal species being redwood and yellow pine, with smaller amounts of sugar pine, red fir, and incense cedar. Of the total estimated stand, about one-sixth is reported as owned by lumbermen, while the cut is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total stand.

The United States has made a number of forest reserves which include all the ranges of the southern part of the state, and the Sierra Nevada range from its southern end northward to latitude $38^{\circ} 30'$. Besides the reserves, which include a total area of 13,833 square miles, it has also set apart an area of 1,500 square miles, inclosing the Yosemite valley as a national park, making a total reserved area in the state of 15,333 square miles, or more than one-third of the wooded area of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$959,485
1860.....	8,943,881
1870.....	5,227,064
1880.....	4,428,950
1890.....	8,794,655
1900.....	13,764,647

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B.M.)	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B.M.).
Cedar.....	783,000	20,600	1,211
Red fir.....	1,341,700	20,800	15,621
Redwood.....	14,245,200	58,600	486,191
Sequoia.....	600,000	37,600	-----
Spruce.....	1,468,800	19,500	18,561
Sugar pine.....	3,911,200	19,000	52,308
Yellow pine.....	13,785,300	-----	289,095
Other conifers.....	-----	-----	1,180
Hard woods.....	-----	-----	539
Total.....	36,087,700	-----	864,665

Oregon.—The forests of Oregon are found mainly west of the crest of the Cascade range. In this region, taken as a whole, the forests are very heavy, especially near the Pacific coast in the northern part of the state, where stands of 100,000 feet per acre for entire townships have been reported. East of the range the timber is by no means as heavy, and is confined to the eastern slopes of the range, the higher parts of the plateau, and the Blue Mountains in the northeastern part of the state.

In the region east of the range the timber consists almost entirely of yellow pine. West of the range the principal tree is red fir, with some hemlock, cedar, and

spruce. In this part of the state, and near its middle latitude, yellow pine appears and gradually increases in importance southward, so that near the southern boundary of the state it divides the forest with the red fir. A little sugar pine accompanies it.

It is estimated that the woodlands cover 54,300 square miles, or 57 per cent of the area of the state. A careful canvass of the timber resources of the state, as recently made by the United States Geological Survey, shows a total stand of timber of about 225 billion feet, 150 billion feet of which is estimated to consist of red fir and 40 billion feet of yellow pine, the remainder consisting of other species of conifers—mainly cedar, hemlock, and spruce. There were reported by lumbermen as owned in the state a trifle over 20 billion feet, or less than 10 per cent of the total amount of standing timber. The cut in the census year, 740 million feet, was about three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total stand. The principal lumber center is Portland.

The United States has reserved areas amounting to 7,271 square miles, nearly all of which is comprised in the Cascade range reserve, which includes that range throughout its extent within the state. These reserves are estimated, as the result of a careful examination, to contain about 55 billion feet of timber, or one-fourth the supply of the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1850.....	\$1,355,500
1860.....	690,008
1870.....	1,014,211
1880.....	2,030,403
1890.....	6,530,757
1900.....	10,352,167

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT, BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B.M.)	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B.M.).
Cedar.....	2,803,900	31,200	86,587
Hemlock.....	4,184,300	-----	35
Red fir.....	11,153,100	26,500	501,401
Spruce.....	680,100	9,000	68,209
Yellow pine.....	1,530,400	16,000	184,188
Other conifers.....	-----	-----	2,430
Hard woods.....	-----	-----	2,529
Total.....	20,851,800	-----	740,419

Washington.—East of the Cascade range the timber of this state consists in the main of yellow pine, which occupies the eastern slope of that range and the country north of the Columbia, with a light forest in the extreme eastern part of the state south of Spokane. In the region north of the Columbia, the yellow pine is interspersed with some tamarack and western white pine, while upon the east slope of the Cascades there is considerable red fir. All these forests east of the mountains are light as compared with those west of the range. In that portion of the state the forests, consisting mainly

MANUFACTURES.

of red fir, are very heavy, being exceeded only by the redwood forests of California. Red fir, which is not only the most numerous but the most valuable component of the forest in commercial size and quality, extends from the shores of Puget Sound up the mountains to an altitude of perhaps 4,000 feet. Near the Pacific coast the climate seems to be unfitted to it, and its place is taken by hemlock, cedar, and Sitka spruce.

It is estimated that 47,700 square miles, or 71 per cent of the area of the state, are wooded. Much of this, however, consists of burned and cut lands that are now restocking. The total stand of timber, as obtained from a fairly thorough canvass of the state made by the United States Geological Survey, is estimated at 195,688 million feet. This is distributed among the principal species as follows:

Red fir.....	90,593
Spruce.....	8,221
Cedar.....	22,846
Hemlock.....	41,571
Yellow pine.....	13,082

Within the limits of the state the United States has reserved areas amounting to 9,500 square miles as forest reserves, besides a small tract about Mount Rainier of 324 square miles, which has been made a national park. All these forest reserves are in mountainous country, mainly in the Cascade range and the Olympics.

Enormous amounts of valuable timber have been destroyed by fire in the state, and large portions of the amount formerly standing have been cut. The lumber industry has been carried on in an extremely wasteful manner, only from a fourth to a third of the wood material having been utilized. When contrasted with the practice in the states bordering on the Great Lakes, where three-fourths of the tree is utilized, the amount of waste becomes apparent. This is unavoidable under present conditions of market and price, but will improve as the demand for this lumber increases.

The lumber industry of Washington is of far greater importance than in either of the other two Pacific coast states; indeed, it is greater than the two combined. It first assumed importance between 1880 and 1890, and increased with tremendous rapidity, so that in 1900 Washington was the fifth state of the Union in the lumber industry, with a cut of 2,300 million feet, while the product was valued at over \$30,000,000.

Lumbering is carried on in this state, mainly for export, by large mills with the most improved machinery and appliances for doing work upon a wholesale scale. In the lumber camps the work is done with donkey engines and wire cables. The sawmills are, in the main, large establishments with band and gang saws and all appliances for the saving of labor in the handling of lumber. The principal centers of the sawmill industry are Tacoma, Port Blakeley, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham Bay, and Grays Harbor.

The preeminence of Washington in the lumber indus-

try over the other states on the coast is due primarily to the fact that much of the timber land has been easily accessible to water transportation, since it borders upon the shores of Puget Sound. The timber accessible to this means of transportation is, however, at present largely cut, and the transportation of logs from the camps is now mainly carried on by means of logging railways.

There was reported as owned by lumbermen 21,700 million feet of lumber, half of which consisted of red fir, and a third of yellow pine. This amount owned is a trifle more than one-tenth of the total amount estimated to be standing in the state.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

YEARS.	Value of product.
1860.....	\$1,172,520
1870.....	1,307,585
1880.....	3,784,742
1890.....	17,450,801
1900.....	30,286,280

TIMBER OWNED AND CUT BY SPECIES, AND AVERAGE STAND.

SPECIES.	Owned (M feet, B.M.).	Average stand.	1900 cut (M feet, B.M.).
Cedar.....	8,472,500	23,800	899,124
Red fir.....	10,940,000	16,300	1,197,595
Spruce.....	781,600	24,500	89,919
Yellow Pine.....	6,449,800	22,000	95,968
Other conifers.....	95,700	.....	8,094
Hard woods.....	10,000	.....	5,703
Total.....	21,702,100	.....	2,295,803

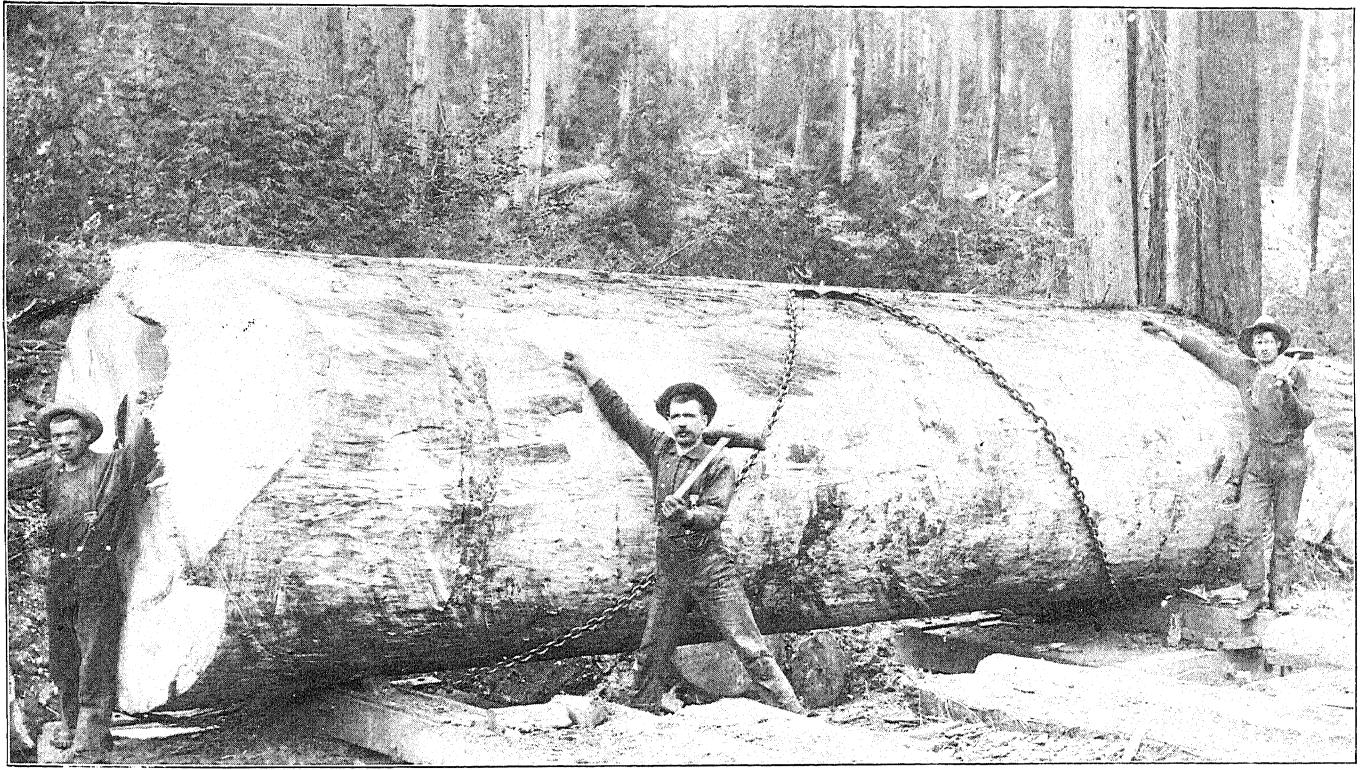
FOREIGN TRADE IN LUMBER FOR 1900.

TABLE 23.—IMPORTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
Cabinet woods:		
Mahogany, M feet.....	28,228	\$1,572,269
All other.....	855,493	855,493
Logs and round timber, M feet.....	101,897	879,556
Timber, hewn, squared or sided.....	46,590	46,590
Sawed lumber, M feet.....	680,226	7,475,599
Shingles, M.....	541,040	1,011,234
All other.....	3,993,891	3,993,891
Total	15,837,842	15,837,842

TABLE 24.—EXPORTS.

	Quantities.	Value.
Timber:		
Sawed, M feet.....	478,542	\$5,768,890
Hewn, cubic feet.....	4,416,741	785,395
Logs.....	8,608,092	8,608,092
Lumber:		
Boards, deals, planks, M feet.....	1,046,758	17,731,696
Joists and scantling, M feet.....	41,043	560,495
Shingles, M.....	86,118	169,667
Shooks	1,315,800	1,315,800
Staves and headings	4,415,584	4,415,584
Total	34,840,119	34,840,119



HANDLING LOGS TO SKID ROAD—WASHINGTON.



MAKING UP TRAIN OF LOGS IN TIMBER CAMP—WASHINGTON.

As is seen from the above, the foreign trade in lumber is not of magnitude. The exports are more than double the imports, but the net exports are but little over 3 per cent of the total cut of the country.

Tables 26 to 54 contain detailed statistics of the lumber industry, and these extended tables are summarized in Table 25, which precedes them. The capital invested in logging plants conducted by milling establishments appears as a part of the total capital invested in sawmills, the capital invested in independent logging camps or timber camps being shown separately and under its appropriate heading. The other items of capital are self-explanatory. It will be noticed that "live capital" is reported in two places, the first giving items of live capital for three branches of the industry, namely, dependent logging camps, sawmills, and planing mills, and the second giving items of live capital for timber camps or independent logging camps only.

Under the heading of "wage-earners, including piece-workers," are shown the greatest and least numbers employed at any one time during the census year, as well as the aggregate average number of wage-earners employed in all four branches of the industry, namely, in dependent logging camps, sawmills, planing mills, and independent logging camps. Wage-earners in the dependent logging camps appearing in this table as such, their wages are accordingly counted as a factor in the aggregate amount of wages paid for the whole industry. Following the summary are the details of employees under logging, saw and planing mills, and timber camps.

Under the heading of "materials used," the "aggregate cost" includes, first, stumpage value of all timber cut and used, whether in dependent or independent logging camps; second, the total cost of all logs, bolts, rough lumber, and other materials purchased; third, the cost of all supplies, power, heat, and freight. These bring the aggregate to the figures shown, namely, \$246,295,101 for the United States. The state aggregates under this head are made from the same factors that enter into the aggregate for the United States.

Under the heading of "products," the aggregate of \$566,832,984 is made up of the three totals: sawmill products, \$422,812,061; planing mill products, \$107,622,519; and the products of independent timber camps, \$36,398,404. In the case of the sawmill total, the amount received for custom work is included as an item in the total value of the sawmill products. The value to the owner (not to the mill) of these products is not included. The same is true in the case of planing mill, the amount received for doing custom work being counted as a part of the total value of products in this branch of the industry. Under "timber camps," the amount received for contract work, which is the same in principle as the amount received for custom work in the mill, is counted as an item in the value of products. These three totals together make the aggregate of

\$566,832,984. The aggregate value of products for each state is made from the same factors that enter into the aggregate for the United States.

The total quantity of sawed lumber and also the total quantity of shingles manufactured in each state and in the United States, arranged according to species of timber used as material, are shown in separate tables numbered 45, 46, and 47. The two value items, however, in these special tables—viz, the one showing the total value of shingles and the other the total value of sawed lumber manufactured in the United States during the census year—do not enter in this form into the total value of the sawmill products for the reason that they include, along with the value of the merchant sawed lumber and shingles, also the value of the custom sawed lumber and shingles. The object of these special tables showing the total quantity of sawed lumber and the total quantity of shingles by states and for the United States, arranged according to species of timber used, was to present these items of the sawmill product solely for the purpose of showing the total amount manufactured without regard to their ownership or value from the standpoint of the mill.

The next item entering into the total value of sawmill products is that of cooperage materials. The quantity and value by states and for the United States of hoops, staves, and heading are shown separately, and the total value of \$20,714,670 of all these cooperage materials is also shown.

The next item under sawmill product is that of "other sawed products." Most of these, such as "bobbin and spool stock," "furniture stock," etc., are reported in M feet, B. M., and only the merchant products are shown in this table. In the bulletin issued about March 1, under the heading of "Sawed lumber," where the object was to present a total for the United States of all products of the sawmill which had been reported in M feet, B. M., the quantity of these items, both merchant and custom, was added to the quantity of "sawed lumber," both merchant and custom, and it was these factors, the total quantity of all sawmill products which were reported in M feet, B. M., that made the aggregate of 35,084,166 M feet, B. M., for the United States. This, of course, excludes such products as shingles, cooperage material, and laths, but includes the total quantity of rough lumber, both merchant and custom, and the total quantity of those items under "other sawed products" which were reported in M feet, B. M., namely, "bobbin and spool stock," "furniture stock," "agricultural implement stock," "carriage and wagon stock," and "pickets and palings." The totals for each state under this heading are made up of the same factors.

The total value of this sawed lumber, namely, \$390,489,873, is not, however, in its entirety, to be considered a part of the total value of products for the industry, namely, \$566,832,984, for the reason that it

includes the value of all custom-sawed lumber instead of the amount received by the mill for sawing it. The sole object in showing this last item of sawed lumber was to present specific information as to the total quantity and value of the leading product of the lumber industry, namely, that part of the sawmill product which is reported in M feet, B. M.

The last of the five items making the \$422,812,061, total value of sawmill products, is that of amount received for "custom work." This item is made up of three factors; namely, the amount received for custom sawing, amount received for custom grinding, and the amount received for custom ginning. The grinding and ginning amounts were shown on the reports of those establishments that operated a sawmill and a gristmill and cotton gin, or a sawmill and gristmill or a cotton gin jointly, and in which combination plant the sawmill product predominated in value over the other or others. The item \$10,682,770, received for custom sawing, when considered in connection with the total quantity of custom-sawed lumber, namely, 3,575,952 M feet, B. M., shows that the average amount charged for custom sawing per thousand feet for the United States was a little less than \$3.

Under the heading of "planing-mill products" the amount received for "custom planing" is in principle the same kind of a product to the mill as "amount received for custom sawing" and was handled accordingly. One difference in the case of the planing mill, however, is that the quantity and value of custom product were not reported and are not shown in any part of the report.

The item of "timber products" is made up of the products, first, of the independent timber camps; second, products of the dependent logging camps, which were gotten out incidentally to the work of supplying logs for the sawmills—i. e., such items as telegraph poles, cross-ties, fence posts, etc.—which were gotten out by crews in dependent logging camps in connection with the other and principal work of supplying saw logs for the establishment conducting such camps; and third, in some cases dependent logging camps reported as cut and logged, a quantity of timber in excess of the quantity reported as sawed; and in such cases, in order to show in the product the disposition of all materials reported, this excess of logs logged over those sawed, was considered as a product and carried to one of two headings under timber products—namely, "hard wood and other logs (cut for export)," or "logs for domestic manufacture (cut for sale)." The total quantity of such products as telegraph poles, cross-ties, fence posts, logs cut for sale or export, etc., turned out by both branches of the logging industry, are therefore combined under the heading, "timber products." The amount received for contract work in the independent logging camps—as, for example, the cutting and delivery of logs to the railroad or drive—has been counted as an item of the product and not the value of the timber or products so handled. This item of "amount received for contract work" being treated just as amounts received for custom work in saw and planing mills were treated. These three totals of sawmill, planing mill, and timber camp make up the aggregate value for the whole industry of \$566,832,984.

LUMBER.

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**TABLE 25.—STATISTICS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRIES
OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1900.**

[Summary of the extended tables.]

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.
Total	33,035
Sawmills	31,833
Tie and timber camps	1,202

Ownership:

Individual	20,501
Firm and limited partnership	10,309
Incorporated company	2,225
Commenced in census year	7,913
Commenced between 1890 and 1900	23,016

CAPITAL.

Aggregate	\$611,011,524
Lumber and sawmills, aggregate	590,816,363
Logging plant conducted by milling establishments, total	253,670,937
Timbered land tributary to mill	147,601,377
Other timbered land	23,533,931
All other land	16,801,680
Tools, implements, live stock, etc	16,264,286
Railways and equipment	19,770,969
Canals, or chutes, for transportation of logs	974,746
River improvements (exclusive of stock in chartered boom companies)	1,213,453
Booms, chains, and supplies	1,099,834
Vessels used for transportation of lumber or logs, including steam tugs	2,277,801
Saw logs, bolts, hewed timber, ties, posts, etc., on hand (not delivered at mill)	20,551,177
All other capital invested specifically "in logging"	3,582,284
Sawmill plant, total	113,202,348
Land	14,691,561
Buildings, dry kilns, etc	27,057,393
Machinery, tools and implements	71,453,394
Planing-mill plant conducted by milling establishments, total	19,600,300
Land	2,668,393
Buildings, dry kilns, etc	5,589,056
Machinery, tools, and implements	11,342,851
Live capital, total	204,342,778
Logs and bolts at mill	22,169,911
Lumber of other products (not planed or finished) on hand	70,869,824
Dressed lumber, stock in process, and remanufactured goods on hand	11,759,900
Cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, and all sundries not included in any of the foregoing items	99,543,143
Timber camps (independent), aggregate	20,795,161
Plant, total	14,578,363
Timber land, or standing timber	9,692,524
Tools and implements, live stock, etc	2,078,806
Logging railways and equipments	1,817,822
Canals, or chutes, for transportation of logs	194,130
River improvements (exclusive of stock in chartered boom companies)	125,098
Vessels used for transportation of products, including steam tugs	181,201
All other items of investment in plant	494,782
Live capital, total	6,215,798
Value of products on hand	3,513,495
Cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, and all sundries not included in the foregoing items	2,702,303

PROPRIETORS, EMPLOYEES, AND WAGES.

Summary:

Proprietors, number	48,822
Salaried employees, number	14,353
Amount paid	\$12,520,143
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers:	
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	650,601
Least number employed at any one time during the year	350,818
Average number	882,840
Amount paid	\$140,327,924
Men, 16 years and over, average number	877,480
Amount paid	\$139,428,499
Women, 16 years and over, average number	1,748
Amount paid	\$388,238
Children, under 16 years, average number	3,612
Amount paid	\$566,142

LOGGING.

Salaried employees, number	1,803
Amount paid	\$1,269,535
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers (men, 16 years and over):	
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	181,189
Least number employed at any one time during the year	93,759
Average number	99,580
Amount paid	\$35,687,338

LUMBER AND SAW MILLS.

Proprietors and firm members, number	48,822
Men, number	43,118
Amount paid	\$10,734,405
Women, number	204
Amount paid	\$3,227,147
Salaried employees, aggregate number	11,927
Officers of corporations, number	2,117
Amount paid	\$9,810
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.:	
Total number	\$7,507,258
Amount paid	9,283
Men, number	\$7,292,589
Amount paid	527
Women, number	\$214,669

Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, total:	
Greatest number employed at any one time	482,703
Least number employed at any one time	242,618
Average number	262,718
Amount paid	\$95,888,824
Men, 16 years and over, average number	257,358
Amount paid	\$94,989,399
Women, 16 years and over, average number	1,748
Amount paid	\$330,283
Children, under 16 years, average number	8,612
Amount paid	\$566,142

TIMBER CAMPS.

Salaried employees, aggregate number	603
Amount paid	\$526,203
Officers of corporations, number	78
Amount paid	\$122,809
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc., total number	525
Amount paid	\$103,894
Men, number	498
Amount paid	\$394,727
Women, number	27
Amount paid	\$9,167
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers (men, 16 years and over):	
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	37,409
Least number employed at any one time during the year	14,498
Average number	20,542
Amount paid	\$8,751,767

Average number and cost of keep of animals used.

In logging for sawmills, aggregate number	152,872
Cost of keep	\$10,988,079
Total number	141,437
Cost of keep	\$10,022,593
Horses, number	70,985
Cost of keep	\$5,731,455
Mules, number	31,010
Cost of keep	\$2,332,611
Cattle, number	39,436
Cost of keep	\$1,908,527
Timber camps, total number animals	11,435
Cost of keep	\$905,486
Horses, number	8,276
Cost of keep	\$709,918
Mules, number	1,240
Cost of keep	\$106,200
Cattle, number	1,919
Cost of keep	\$89,873

Transportation of logs to mill.

Average number of hands employed during the year	46,975
Amount paid in wages	\$10,885,988

Materials used: Logging.

Aggregate cost	\$246,295,101
Stumpage, total	\$59,525,460
Quantity, M feet, B. M	22,684,623
Cost	\$84,724,380
Supplies	\$7,208,061
Power and heat	\$81,398
All other materials	\$2,707,831
Freight	\$2,162,252

Materials used: Planing mill and remanufactures.

Total lumber (rough)	\$82,084,685
Quantity, M feet, B. M	7,515,045
Cost	\$79,491,035
Supplies	\$1,344,561
Power and heat	\$9,006
All other materials	\$879,799
Freight	\$366,684

Materials used: Timber camps.

Total	\$7,681,034
Stumpage, quantity, M feet, B. M	3,244,317
Cost	\$6,044,074
Supplies	\$1,248,678
All other materials	\$388,287

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Total	\$30,539,036
Amount paid for rent of works	\$784,768
Amount paid for taxes, not including internal revenue	\$3,002,584
Amount paid for rent of offices, interest, insurance, internal revenue tax and stamps, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, and all other sundries not reported under the head of materials	\$12,914,274
Amount paid for contract work:	
Logging	\$12,807,517
Sawing	\$129,898

MANUFACTURES.

PRODUCTS.

Aggregate.....		\$566,832,934
Sawmills.....		\$422,812,061
Planing mills, dependent.....		\$107,622,519
Timber camps, independent.....		\$36,398,404
Sawed lumber, all products, quantity, M feet.....		35,084,166
Value.....		\$390,489,873
Merchant, quantity, M feet.....		31,508,214
Value.....		\$347,402,903
Custom, quantity, M feet.....		3,575,952
Value.....		\$43,086,970
<i>Rough lumber: Merchant and custom sawed.</i>		
Aggregate, quantity, M feet.....		34,787,084
Value.....		\$385,298,304
Coniferous, quantity, M feet.....		26,153,063
Value.....		\$268,481,112
Yellow pine, quantity, M feet.....		10,603,108
Value.....		\$90,903,556
White pine, quantity, M feet.....		7,488,288
Value.....		\$94,979,885
Hemlock, quantity, M feet.....		3,420,678
Value.....		\$34,136,892
Redwood, quantity, M feet.....		360,167
Value.....		\$8,645,608
Spruce, quantity, M feet.....		1,448,091
Value.....		\$16,322,666
Cypress, quantity, M feet.....		495,836
Value.....		\$6,604,495
Cedar, quantity, M feet.....		232,978
Value.....		\$2,542,818
Norway pine, quantity, M feet.....		259,108
Value.....		\$3,022,670
Red fir, quantity, M feet.....		1,736,507
Value.....		\$15,050,688
Sugar pine, quantity, M feet.....		58,558
Value.....		\$659,016
Tamarack, quantity, M feet.....		50,619
Value.....		\$442,016
All other conifers, quantity, M feet.....		9,135
Value.....		\$170,852
Hard woods, quantity, M feet.....		8,684,021
Value.....		\$116,817,192
Ash, quantity, M feet.....		269,120
Value.....		\$4,263,599
Birch, quantity, M feet.....		182,601
Value.....		\$1,657,621
Chestnut, quantity, M feet.....		206,688
Value.....		\$2,764,089
Cottonwood, quantity, M feet.....		415,124
Value.....		\$4,308,544
Elm, quantity, M feet.....		456,731
Value.....		\$5,240,530
Gum, quantity, M feet.....		285,417
Value.....		\$2,747,030
Hickory, quantity, M feet.....		96,636
Value.....		\$1,814,500
Basswood, quantity, M feet.....		308,069
Value.....		\$3,954,025
Oak, quantity, M feet.....		4,498,027
Value.....		\$61,174,129
Poplar, quantity, M feet.....		1,115,242
Value.....		\$15,646,381
Black walnut, quantity, M feet.....		38,681
Value.....		\$1,411,611
Maple, quantity, M feet.....		633,466
Value.....		\$7,495,052
Sycamore, quantity, M feet.....		29,715
Value.....		\$327,938
Other hard woods, quantity, M feet.....		208,504
Value.....		\$4,016,948
<i>Shingles—Merchant and custom sawed.</i>		
Total, quantity, number of 1,000.....		12,102,017
Value.....		\$18,869,705
Yellow pine, quantity, number of 1,000.....		936,611
Value.....		\$1,492,653
White pine, quantity, number of 1,000.....		1,859,440
Value.....		\$2,969,805
Cypress, quantity, number of 1,000.....		1,247,161
Value.....		\$2,280,646
Cedar, quantity, number of 1,000.....		6,937,345
Value.....		\$9,516,497
Hemlock, quantity, number of 1,000.....		391,949
Value.....		\$786,253
Spruce, quantity, number of 1,000.....		218,958
Value.....		\$302,245
Red fir, quantity, number of 1,000.....		225,887
Value.....		\$269,233
Redwood, quantity, number of 1,000.....		630,122
Value.....		\$662,298
Other conifers, quantity, number of 1,000.....		23,861
Value.....		\$40,244
All hard woods, quantity, number of 1,000.....		200,688
Value.....		\$458,837
Sawmills: Cooperage materials:		
Total.....		\$20,714,670
Hoops, quantity, number of 1,000.....		441,327
Value.....		\$2,669,465
Staves, quantity, number of 1,000.....		1,664,792
Value.....		\$18,697,621
Headings, quantity, number of sets.....		124,089,447
Value.....		\$4,317,584

Other sawed products.

Total.....		\$29,399,639
Bobbin and spool stock, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		33,975
Value.....		\$525,287
Furniture stock, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		108,531
Value.....		\$1,885,761
Agricultural implement stock, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		32,786
Value.....		\$589,005
Carriage and wagon stock, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		80,927
Value.....		\$1,765,067
Pickets and palings, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		58,314
Value.....		\$334,798
Laths, quantity, number of 1,000.....		2,528,998
Value.....		\$4,698,909
All others, value.....		\$19,000,779
Amount received for custom work:		
Sawing.....		\$10,682,770
Grinding.....		\$302,346
Ginning.....		\$539,458
Planing mill:		
Total.....		\$107,622,619
Gross value of finished lumber.....		\$84,154,426
Gross value of remanufactured products.....		\$22,704,806
Amount received for custom planing.....		\$768,287
Timber camp:		
Total value.....		\$36,398,404
Basket stock, quantity, cords.....		7,448
Value.....		\$28,301
Cooperage stock, quantity, cords.....		82,546
Value.....		\$346,816
Excelsior stock, quantity, cords.....		12,670
Value.....		\$48,078
Fence posts, quantity, number.....		8,716,061
Value.....		\$600,115
Hop poles, quantity, number.....		1,205,700
Value.....		\$12,450
Hewed timber, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		39,759
Value.....		\$847,743
Hard wood and other logs (cut for export), quantity, M feet, B. M.....		\$85,306
Value.....		\$580,238
Logs for domestic manufacture (cut for sale), quantity, M feet, B. M.....		3,382,680
Value.....		\$20,624,283
Handle stock, quantity, cords.....		6,428
Value.....		\$41,790
Hemlock bark, quantity, cords.....		473,222
Value.....		\$1,945,452
Oak bark, quantity, cords.....		39,841
Value.....		\$223,900
Piles, quantity, number.....		396,029
Value.....		\$768,915
Paying stock, quantity, cords.....		554
Value.....		\$2,067
Railway ties, quantity, number.....		22,591,894
Value.....		\$6,298,633
Rived or shaved shingles, quantity, number of 1,000.....		41,433
Value.....		\$78,326
Masts and spars, quantity, number.....		2,580
Value.....		\$28,513
Ship knees, quantity, number.....		1,601
Value.....		\$4,673
Telegraph poles, quantity, number.....		937,963
Value.....		\$1,303,576
Wheel stock, quantity, cords.....		9,317
Value.....		\$46,135
Charcoal, quantity, bushels.....		6,796,334
Value.....		\$159,221
All other products, quantity, M feet, B. M.....		\$1,696,053
Value.....		\$350,715
Amount received for contract work.....		
<i>Power.</i>		
Total horsepower.....		1,813,092
Owned:		
Engines, steam, number.....		84,517
Horsepower.....		1,401,883
Engines, gas or gasoline, number.....		152
Horsepower.....		3,532
Water wheels, number.....		6,164
Horsepower.....		200,083
Electric motors, number.....		216
Horsepower.....		7,099
Other power, number.....		10
Horsepower.....		405
Power supplied:		
By establishments, horsepower.....		1,177
To establishments, horsepower.....		2,130
<i>CLASSIFICATION BY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (NOT INCLUDING PROPRIETORS AND FIRM MEMBERS).</i>		
Mills:		
Total number of establishments.....		33,035
No employees.....		623
Under 5.....		12,798
5 to 20.....		16,537
21 to 50.....		2,530
51 to 100.....		845
101 to 250.....		554
251 to 500.....		120
501 to 1,000.....		28

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900.

TABLE 26.—ESTABLISHMENTS, COMMENCEMENT, AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Kind.		Character of organization.		
		Sawmills.	Tie and timber camps.	Individual.	Firm and limited partnership.	Incorporated company.
United States	38,035	31,833	1,202	20,501	10,309	2,225
Alabama	1,111	1,087	24	640	891	80
Alaska	25	17	8	6	14	5
Arizona	14	14	—	9	2	3
Arkansas	1,190	1,142	57	615	481	158
California	313	285	28	151	88	74
Colorado	159	155	4	97	45	17
Connecticut	200	187	13	150	48	2
Delaware	76	76	—	47	27	2
Florida	416	368	48	247	125	44
Georgia	1,254	1,201	53	746	448	65
Idaho	117	114	3	70	84	13
Illinois	887	825	12	577	244	16
Indiana	1,849	1,829	20	1,204	579	66
Indian territory	49	48	1	32	16	1
Iowa	264	264	—	174	75	15
Kansas	54	54	—	42	12	—
Kentucky	1,280	1,232	48	808	401	71
Louisiana	482	405	27	214	187	81
Maine	838	832	6	540	252	46
Maryland	867	866	1	246	104	17
Massachusetts	553	534	19	416	126	11
Michigan	1,705	1,618	92	1,001	520	184
Minnesota	438	404	34	230	132	76
Mississippi	844	820	24	520	253	65
Missouri	1,197	1,169	28	769	388	40
Montana	189	127	12	81	46	12
Nebraska	28	28	—	15	8	—
Nevada	4	4	—	4	—	—
New Hampshire	558	535	18	394	185	24
New Jersey	205	197	8	167	86	2
New Mexico	32	31	1	21	7	4
New York	1,765	1,742	23	1,854	371	40
North Carolina	1,770	1,751	19	1,051	628	96
North Dakota	4	4	—	2	2	—
Ohio	2,054	2,023	31	1,324	662	68
Oklahoma	38	33	—	24	8	1
Oregon	496	365	71	202	168	66
Pennsylvania	2,388	2,280	58	1,602	663	78
Rhode Island	35	33	2	38	2	—
South Carolina	729	716	18	517	182	30
South Dakota	29	28	1	19	2	8
Tennessee	1,782	1,694	38	1,000	663	69
Texas	687	601	36	354	225	58
Utah	81	81	—	58	28	5
Vermont	658	657	1	485	151	22
Virginia	1,341	1,324	17	864	429	48
Washington	778	585	248	299	283	196
West Virginia	950	929	21	516	368	66
Wisconsin	1,066	1,033	38	537	342	187
Wyoming	62	46	6	26	28	3

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,

TABLE 27.—CAPITAL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate.	MILLS.					
		Aggregate.	Logging plants (conducted by milling establishments).				
			Total.	Timbered land tributary to mill.	Other timbered land.	All other land.	Tools, implements, live stock, etc.
1 United States.....	\$611,611,524	\$590,816,368	\$253,670,997	\$147,601,377	\$23,533,931	\$16,801,580	\$16,264,285
2 Alabama	13,020,183	12,711,054	6,274,746	8,542,575	321,638	691,260	567,977
3 Alaska	181,950	177,050	49,100	.....	.....	1,500	.....
4 Arizona	940,698	940,698	489,026	843,941	.....	47,546	95,299
5 Arkansas	21,727,710	21,446,482	9,291,573	5,116,604	895,292	551,636	712,091
6 California	28,236,332	27,205,852	17,264,818	9,857,876	1,400,717	968,569	1,251,935
7 Colorado	972,098	964,429	279,187	144,827	2,880	4,900	110,120
8 Connecticut.....	1,188,965	1,180,575	399,578	181,200	62,595	47,360	72,295
9 Delaware	364,464	354,464	81,135	36,250	8,150	1,100	26,185
10 Florida	14,937,693	14,882,768	7,588,736	4,685,689	408,014	941,615	888,253
11 Georgia	11,802,716	11,595,074	5,930,822	2,786,423	298,000	565,219	909,928
12 Idaho	918,852	900,414	271,594	148,175	25,000	18,761	49,678
13 Illinois	5,246,277	5,035,612	1,802,697	867,195	370,050	96,805	142,226
14 Indiana	10,947,574	10,929,676	1,865,628	817,780	195,859	258,775	835,322
15 Indian Territory	104,003	103,820	10,702	2,700	.....	7,260	.....
16 Iowa	8,762,219	8,762,219	3,096,092	1,496,220	48,885	194,614	51,844
17 Kansas	85,194	85,194	27,388	18,900	4,000	40	6,658
18 Kentucky	9,805,404	9,727,186	8,827,714	1,842,268	262,646	110,825	265,114
19 Louisiana	20,098,044	19,854,472	7,753,967	4,701,903	794,564	206,218	377,250
20 Maine	15,764,588	15,753,280	5,167,147	3,210,815	250,597	171,719	810,687
21 Maryland	2,622,928	2,621,228	1,099,941	571,589	102,318	78,188	98,584
22 Massachusetts	6,253,171	6,108,721	1,551,292	866,876	364,412	118,623	168,690
23 Michigan	67,379,698	62,965,545	27,174,586	14,818,530	2,885,084	2,802,700	1,238,852
24 Minnesota	52,095,928	48,894,258	22,642,802	14,378,944	1,725,174	531,678	518,222
25 Mississippi	17,887,588	17,288,108	8,721,825	5,802,452	504,642	427,405	589,603
26 Missouri	11,089,709	10,808,966	4,028,227	1,958,044	310,728	839,809	343,072
27 Montana	2,590,224	2,577,099	691,894	302,888	56,100	4,765	162,744
28 Nebraska	117,360	117,360	72,975	64,200	825	.....	6,925
29 Nevada	9,827	9,827	4,165	2,000	.....	1,526	.....
30 New Hampshire	11,382,114	10,641,765	4,653,318	2,958,850	650,960	121,175	801,353
31 New Jersey	1,477,980	1,449,075	377,841	141,565	54,814	74,498	86,844
32 New Mexico	291,599	287,199	120,591	35,470	21,500	46,170	18,155
33 New York	21,878,208	21,528,886	9,149,984	5,488,775	1,152,970	340,887	541,378
34 North Carolina	18,885,097	18,804,918	6,162,531	3,818,768	705,608	282,569	662,474
35 North Dakota	27,275	27,275	19,160	12,120	5,000	.....	1,040
36 Ohio	18,741,418	18,695,138	8,206,972	886,891	1,668,900	209,704	869,848
37 Oklahoma	186,361	186,361	89,206	84,700	.....	1,800	2,079
38 Oregon	8,167,488	7,658,377	2,466,988	1,456,047	149,425	65,120	215,988
39 Pennsylvania	47,882,548	47,532,653	22,948,190	14,686,809	1,471,588	2,089,287	961,687
40 Rhode Island	216,670	157,895	52,285	14,885	17,600	5,650	10,800
41 South Carolina	5,187,727	5,165,757	1,068,470	1,002,185	140,660	118,615	847,005
42 South Dakota	288,720	277,720	124,485	69,550	12,000	8,800	28,975
43 Tennessee	12,900,595	12,800,746	2,790,878	1,669,180	166,440	214,354	385,051
44 Texas	19,161,265	18,568,652	9,000,316	5,661,667	912,347	296,003	405,379
45 Utah	182,780	182,780	72,205	39,895	95	5,715	19,145
46 Vermont	7,051,528	7,049,023	2,133,582	1,312,366	290,060	137,220	258,581
47 Virginia	9,299,046	9,176,424	3,926,491	1,721,400	394,585	462,365	442,076
48 Washington	26,041,089	21,786,504	7,600,414	4,618,310	520,368	295,025	576,310
49 West Virginia	10,421,570	10,268,094	4,604,448	2,824,762	489,265	78,910	328,095
50 Wisconsin	77,366,228	76,065,998	86,120,090	22,573,768	3,456,887	2,876,204	1,466,716
51 Wyoming	608,956	368,406	225,800	82,800	1,000	18,950	23,830

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 27.—CAPITAL.

MILLS—continued.						Sawmill plants.			
Logging plants (conducted by milling establishments)—continued.						Sawmill plants.			
Canals or chutes for transportation of logs.	River improvements (exclusive of stock in chartered boom companies).	Booms, chains, and supplies.	Vessels used for transportation of lumber or logs, including steam tugs.	Saw logs, bolts, hewed timber, ties, posts, etc., on hand (not delivered at mill).	All other capital invested in "logging."	Total.	Land.	Buildings, dry kilns, etc.	Machinery, tools, and implements.
\$974,746	\$1,213,453	\$1,099,834	\$2,277,301	\$20,551,177	\$8,582,284	\$113,202,348	\$14,691,561	\$27,057,393	\$71,453,394
89,173	100	17,733	86,964	98,440	75,482	3,483,229	350,074	787,798	2,895,357
2,300	28,200	.....	17,100	.....	.....	99,300	5,100	37,190	57,010
1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	148,816	8,755	66,869	78,192
1,750	11,365	18,723	84,025	278,470	228,441	4,510,350	354,526	1,106,581	8,049,243
458,752	100,000	28,055	94,626	327,401	283,329	3,624,664	369,144	557,427	2,408,098
.....	400	400	.....	11,070	2,990	299,141	21,734	46,840	230,567
.....	400	685	1,250	24,728	9,055	340,753	47,480	94,918	198,405
.....	150	200	.....	8,100	1,000	121,990	11,795	22,225	87,970
72,900	2,560	21,997	60,213	151,662	69,262	2,839,166	377,677	740,651	1,720,888
2,200	3,200	8,558	13,315	38,451	49,082	8,180,086	261,811	652,787	2,265,488
9,600	550	7,860	3,000	14,070	4,650	257,678	16,888	59,745	181,050
2,525	10	5,550	50,910	287,016	11,889	1,340,970	136,317	213,725	990,928
.....	2,600	5,327	28,261	208,821	19,158	3,437,982	525,168	647,356	2,264,863
.....	52	52	.....	565	125	69,880	2,608	9,457	57,265
.....	6,000	6,671	15,010	1,272,588	4,315	988,888	197,183	195,552	596,158
.....	10	195	.....	1,025	160	46,976	1,901	4,760	40,315
1,070	4,100	110,768	14,423	615,452	62,019	2,408,353	883,508	471,369	1,598,476
28,600	7,250	28,227	128,098	225,317	108,506	8,613,904	406,375	1,047,772	2,159,757
4,490	47,000	62,895	67,050	960,020	81,690	3,927,041	723,102	1,291,226	1,912,713
.....	800	1,280	8,725	66,765	25,701	648,051	74,965	119,327	453,759
.....	2,532	599	112	82,078	10,675	1,533,754	264,898	505,605	763,251
18,400	79,925	200,543	480,481	3,068,162	528,753	10,003,922	1,800,546	2,580,790	5,868,586
8,100	112,608	79,168	48,350	4,255,417	288,177	5,168,659	755,285	1,283,685	3,179,639
15,230	10,006	20,824	178,984	280,053	61,822	8,576,177	894,978	782,647	2,448,557
2,449	8,500	20,980	81,875	159,764	69,439	8,036,118	203,521	685,155	2,147,442
7,600	9,695	988	.....	123,744	16,086	609,128	77,742	198,597	382,789
.....	400	25	.....	100	.....	31,025	5,780	5,270	19,975
.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	2,762	82	300	2,380
1,025	86,800	41,830	81,000	90,470	90,255	1,967,797	244,280	668,915	1,050,602
.....	.....	515	.....	15,605	8,700	440,519	80,265	118,765	246,489
.....	.....	131	.....	3,940	825	69,763	9,220	8,900	51,643
10,860	77,870	87,259	96,420	1,216,422	129,878	4,407,770	670,870	1,264,252	2,472,648
48,755	168	32,286	90,857	80,509	89,021	3,448,845	327,578	756,918	2,364,349
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	6,000	525	675	4,800
60	81,000	5,611	22,625	486,752	88,211	3,923,681	705,756	742,588	2,475,342
.....	.....	17	.....	10	.....	42,255	2,415	4,665	35,175
88,310	22,600	28,798	223,596	86,875	82,945	2,252,333	343,523	892,707	1,516,108
18,145	35,000	52,725	88,815	1,602,661	232,784	6,911,849	809,192	1,609,298	4,492,859
.....	.....	50	.....	8,850	.....	50,892	6,062	7,985	36,785
43,350	5,800	2,888	18,900	105,782	21,885	1,588,056	115,415	882,426	1,040,215
500	.....	710	.....	6,350	2,000	57,685	4,930	11,700	41,055
12,305	406	19,891	57,418	153,303	26,405	3,564,710	496,157	585,584	2,482,969
26,365	18,165	16,056	18,205	224,516	167,212	2,951,061	220,970	787,992	1,942,699
75	500	855	200	2,875	1,500	76,192	5,615	8,485	62,092
2,200	5,580	7,625	460	72,150	46,515	1,944,188	262,702	597,170	1,084,816
7,210	9,675	16,774	26,885	64,649	83,342	2,670,824	800,225	540,221	1,880,878
39,825	88,742	39,250	246,350	183,731	864,778	6,565,073	1,025,026	1,520,771	4,019,276
4,743	107,061	11,440	62,200	395,168	100,420	2,236,422	173,235	886,187	1,677,050
10,879	341,005	116,445	55,698	8,241,151	857,607	8,640,420	1,860,342	2,844,265	4,985,813
.....	.....	86,425	.....	115,495	800	94,010	4,980	11,405	77,625

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 28.—CAPITAL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MILLS—continued.								
	Planing-mill plants, conducted by milling establishments.				Live capital.				
	Total.	Land.	Buildings, dry kilns, etc.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Total.	Logs and bolts at mill.	Lumber or other products (not planed or fin- ished) on hand.	Dressed lumber, stock in process, and remanufac- tured goods on hand.	Cash on hand, bills receiv- able, unset- tled ledger accounts, and all sundries not included in the fore- going items.
United States.....	\$19,600,800	\$2,668,393	\$5,589,056	\$11,842,851	\$204,342,778	\$22,169,911	\$70,869,824	\$11,759,900	\$99,548,143
Alabama.....	514,427	81,645	137,191	345,591	2,488,652	155,958	620,455	213,569	1,448,670
Alaska.....	28,650	2,125	18,800	12,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	79,664	2,915	37,005	39,744	228,192	28	88,791	8,182	126,241
Arkansas.....	987,584	45,538	227,252	664,744	6,706,975	464,566	2,421,478	688,088	8,187,853
California.....	845,558	73,968	229,886	541,704	5,470,817	198,226	1,590,205	743,988	2,940,448
Colorado.....	55,775	8,545	15,550	31,680	830,826	18,218	75,817	27,595	218,696
Connecticut.....	50,985	6,420	18,170	31,375	845,279	14,725	91,475	18,985	220,094
Delaware.....	18,975	1,450	2,700	9,825	187,864	2,695	5,782	11,987	116,950
Florida.....	581,128	46,913	175,456	358,757	8,378,740	179,605	959,895	108,554	2,125,686
Georgia.....	372,186	26,796	98,810	246,580	2,108,580	85,980	488,824	149,906	1,933,790
Idaho.....	57,210	5,665	12,570	88,975	818,982	50,004	102,714	29,105	182,109
Illinois.....	204,865	25,090	56,275	128,500	2,187,080	120,307	740,122	380,457	946,194
Indiana.....	427,798	67,672	125,285	284,861	5,198,888	421,882	1,868,423	342,817	2,570,746
Indian Territory.....	1,400	50	300	1,050	22,888	1,990	2,547	.....	17,842
Iowa.....	257,501	41,483	78,414	187,604	4,419,788	877,078	1,522,896	422,900	2,096,864
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,880	1,518	1,495	.....	7,817
Kentucky.....	421,039	88,415	118,728	224,796	8,574,180	848,928	1,288,424	239,072	1,747,761
Louisiana.....	888,702	82,205	261,808	544,689	7,097,899	415,081	2,885,389	268,090	4,030,339
Maine.....	455,095	70,940	159,005	225,150	6,208,997	1,716,803	1,255,257	351,625	2,880,812
Maryland.....	116,458	16,938	27,722	71,798	756,788	27,780	184,580	71,605	472,588
Massachusetts.....	424,756	62,445	191,393	170,918	2,598,919	196,824	1,075,171	112,836	1,209,088
Michigan.....	1,118,059	164,167	386,490	617,402	24,669,028	2,395,881	9,827,839	912,658	12,082,700
Minnesota.....	1,084,509	232,972	318,806	487,781	19,850,285	2,268,867	8,697,254	436,448	8,447,716
Mississippi.....	604,842	44,018	157,220	399,609	4,234,764	585,464	1,388,780	214,762	2,150,758
Missouri.....	278,687	22,115	70,024	181,548	8,470,984	886,408	1,098,085	269,903	1,717,193
Montana.....	75,079	8,960	25,505	40,614	1,200,998	94,172	486,958	98,805	571,068
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,360	2,675	2,750	.....	7,935
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	870	790	.....	1,240
New Hampshire.....	344,725	82,680	125,795	186,800	8,676,925	1,142,028	997,876	183,017	1,358,504
New Jersey.....	82,870	28,210	22,325	32,335	548,745	20,755	105,240	180,918	291,887
New Mexico.....	8,585	155	635	2,795	98,260	6,700	14,425	2,225	69,910
New York.....	1,121,816	196,350	384,784	540,782	6,843,815	1,285,355	1,995,862	515,085	3,047,568
North Carolina.....	688,584	65,957	188,849	384,228	3,060,008	228,566	1,385,833	253,858	1,191,766
North Dakota.....	165	15	50	100	1,950	.....	1,900	.....	50
Ohio.....	658,297	102,507	197,048	358,742	5,906,183	639,664	1,689,007	448,075	8,129,437
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,900	805	1,080	200	2,815
Oregon.....	510,586	76,311	101,800	382,475	2,428,470	268,511	618,289	199,587	1,342,103
Pennsylvania.....	1,005,024	167,864	253,547	584,113	16,673,090	1,756,928	5,420,858	594,578	8,900,786
Rhode Island.....	738	48	200	485	53,545	612	31,820	1,038	20,075
South Carolina.....	208,650	18,925	51,650	188,076	1,450,581	98,096	308,400	55,162	993,928
South Dakota.....	13,220	490	2,805	10,425	82,330	4,470	45,200	1,900	80,760
Tennessee.....	619,816	148,832	117,994	358,490	5,825,847	545,507	1,924,754	483,259	2,921,827
Texas.....	884,672	81,359	282,963	570,350	5,780,603	128,378	1,602,109	299,936	8,700,180
Utah.....	10,652	507	1,845	8,800	28,781	945	9,795	775	12,216
Vermont.....	522,077	61,052	158,040	302,985	2,449,226	458,857	789,034	251,572	949,763
Virginia.....	891,908	80,978	90,395	211,535	2,787,201	84,834	909,636	249,474	1,543,257
Washington.....	983,147	174,782	244,648	513,717	6,687,870	1,171,288	1,588,602	660,420	8,317,505
West Virginia.....	278,660	32,618	82,729	163,818	3,148,569	363,907	1,082,278	91,016	1,611,868
Wisconsin.....	1,527,602	220,297	454,454	852,851	29,777,881	8,488,228	12,728,773	1,272,258	12,388,622
Wyoming.....	10,806	1,071	2,205	7,580	38,290	6,005	12,492	9,865	10,428

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LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 29.—CAPITAL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate.	TIMBER CAMPS (INDEPENDENT).									Live capital.		
		Plants.							Live capital.				
		Total.	Timber-ed land.	Tools, implements, live stock, etc.	Logging railways and equipment.	Canals or chutes for transportation of logs.	River improvements (exclusive of stock in chartered boom companies).	Vessels used for transportation of products, including steam tugs.	All other capital invested in timber camps.	Total.	Value of products on hand.	Cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, and all sundries not included in the foregoing items.	
United States.....	\$20,795,161	\$14,579,363	\$9,692,624	\$2,078,806	\$1,817,822	\$194,180	\$125,098	\$181,201	\$494,782	\$6,215,798	\$8,518,495	\$2,702,808	
Alabama.....	809,129	277,780	218,820	20,060	30,010	.....	1,500	1,000	6,340	31,899	16,970	15,429	
Alaska.....	4,900	4,900	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	281,278	152,598	97,211	32,472	18,100	1,750	1,000	.....	2,065	128,680	88,750	44,980	
California.....	1,030,480	886,885	748,050	71,935	57,000	4,000	.....	.....	10,350	144,145	97,400	46,745	
Colorado.....	7,669	3,675	1,250	2,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3,994	994	3,000	
Connecticut.....	52,890	15,427	10,107	5,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	36,968	20,548	16,420	
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	554,925	481,445	807,684	70,750	45,972	1,080	200	2,500	3,250	123,480	50,291	78,189	
Georgia.....	207,642	161,978	105,038	25,875	28,970	.....	200	400	1,495	45,664	6,183	39,581	
Idaho.....	12,998	9,711	6,000	2,800	800	.....	100	.....	11	8,227	2,727	600	
Illinois.....	210,665	181,106	114,605	6,001	.....	.....	.....	60,000	500	29,659	21,919	7,640	
Indiana.....	17,898	7,806	3,862	3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	10,092	4,181	5,911	
Indian Territory.....	183	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	8	25	
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	78,218	82,098	11,845	18,738	800	.....	.....	.....	6,220	46,120	25,645	20,475	
Louisiana.....	788,572	528,463	484,362	46,364	36,968	.....	.....	5,919	4,850	210,108	22,885	187,724	
Maine.....	11,258	1,700	900	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,558	5,950	3,608	
Maryland.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	149,450	58,580	48,205	18,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	90,870	44,395	46,475	
Michigan.....	4,414,153	3,058,470	2,749,968	183,856	81,850	.....	8,400	32,900	102,001	1,360,688	718,748	641,985	
Minnesota.....	3,399,668	2,025,876	1,676,006	309,656	517,000	.....	78,500	14,500	85,214	778,792	541,810	282,482	
Mississippi.....	104,430	87,012	56,350	15,492	12,000	.....	.....	.....	8,170	17,418	10,883	6,565	
Missouri.....	285,888	238,876	131,896	58,635	36,935	.....	.....	.....	11,510	52,457	17,634	34,828	
Montana.....	18,125	8,150	1,700	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	4,975	4,175	800	
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	740,849	888,755	197,288	71,054	111,168	.....	1,250	.....	8,050	356,594	57,621	298,978	
New Jersey.....	27,955	14,885	11,325	2,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	13,070	2,000	11,070	
New Mexico.....	4,400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	2,000	2,000	
New York.....	849,868	267,043	248,588	17,770	.....	.....	500	.....	185	82,825	31,950	50,875	
North Carolina.....	80,179	76,076	29,865	15,876	30,100	.....	.....	700	85	4,108	635	8,468	
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	* 46,285	16,071	2,819	10,500	1,100	.....	25	.....	1,567	80,214	10,058	20,156	
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	509,056	880,918	95,745	108,150	79,900	10,120	8,575	15,560	22,863	178,148	124,628	53,517	
Pennsylvania.....	299,895	182,854	115,057	28,482	32,355	440	.....	.....	6,520	117,041	12,940	104,101	
Rhode Island.....	59,275	9,060	7,300	1,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	50,215	29,750	26,465	
South Carolina.....	21,970	11,780	5,800	5,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	805	10,240	7,540	2,700	
South Dakota.....	6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	55,555	26,638	28,917	
Tennessee.....	99,849	44,294	28,560	18,584	1,275	.....	250	.....	625	55,555	26,638	28,917	
Texas.....	594,613	454,156	115,595	33,742	266,171	.....	1,200	10,000	27,448	140,457	101,996	88,461	
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2,500	2,500	1,400	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	122,622	32,785	17,988	10,147	.....	.....	.....	1,000	8,700	89,837	82,720	57,117	
Washington.....	4,254,585	3,063,664	1,561,548	752,228	428,348	66,390	84,195	32,672	188,388	1,190,921	825,521	365,400	
West Virginia.....	153,476	108,814	59,757	17,884	26,600	.....	2,208	150	2,220	44,662	36,575	8,087	
Wisconsin.....	1,800,280	601,027	422,640	108,037	25,000	350	2,000	4,000	99,000	699,208	496,414	202,789	
Wyoming.....	235,550	210,050	58,500	34,550	.....	110,000	.....	.....	7,000	25,500	25,500	.....

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 30.—PROPRIETORS AND FIRM MEMBERS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES, WAGE-EARNERS, AND WAGES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SUMMARY.												
	Propri- etors.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.		Wage-earners, including pieceworkers.								Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	
		Num- ber.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.			
				Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.		
United States.....	48,822	14,333	\$12,520,143	382,840	\$140,827,924	377,480	\$130,428,499	1,748	\$333,283	3,612	\$566,142	650,601	350,818
Alabama.....	1,516	494	367,229	12,638	3,091,821	12,216	3,033,800	67	11,757	355	46,264	19,358	12,830
Alaska.....	35	14	7,810	93	85,252	98	85,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	187
Arizona.....	13	22	88,560	842	244,850	890	240,850	.....	.....	12	4,000	474	312
Arkansas.....	1,565	873	682,515	21,302	6,410,843	21,077	6,871,454	9	1,485	216	87,904	32,273	20,042
California.....	895	887	427,242	9,322	4,620,912	9,222	4,596,982	41	18,527	59	10,408	14,317	8,860
Colorado.....	201	47	38,487	970	441,135	958	486,725	11	4,230	1	180	1,802	1,056
Connecticut.....	249	88	20,896	1,074	416,290	1,074	416,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,770	989
Delaware.....	105	2	900	581	127,158	496	122,885	28	3,113	12	1,655	998	560
Florida.....	597	416	887,405	9,041	2,798,279	8,896	2,776,344	38	6,999	107	14,986	18,240	7,646
Georgia.....	1,697	468	297,402	14,720	3,404,972	14,588	3,891,071	11	1,800	121	12,101	28,362	16,176
Idaho.....	141	28	14,240	594	262,815	586	261,415	8	1,400	.....	.....	1,466	647
Illinois.....	1,106	138	116,084	4,173	1,570,472	4,012	1,541,625	38	8,040	128	20,807	8,045	4,825
Indiana.....	2,471	428	829,547	11,808	4,465,118	11,708	4,448,158	17	8,886	88	18,074	19,521	12,248
Indian Territory.....	65	4	957	209	55,643	207	55,258	1	120	1	270	368	159
Iowa.....	827	147	175,768	2,919	1,098,717	2,808	1,081,294	5	1,229	111	16,194	5,115	1,810
Kansas.....	68	.....	.....	93	28,172	92	28,022	.....	.....	1	150	248	187
Kentucky.....	1,699	355	266,879	9,277	3,015,656	9,118	2,989,550	4	887	160	25,219	17,222	9,826
Louisiana.....	522	636	617,759	18,186	4,825,882	18,077	4,806,829	1	400	108	18,653	18,216	12,190
Maine.....	1,112	312	252,844	9,049	3,891,444	8,990	3,878,788	54	11,674	5	987	20,710	8,488
Maryland.....	474	87	44,437	2,481	622,874	2,285	602,918	143	18,778	108	6,178	4,620	2,590
Massachusetts.....	685	97	82,596	8,468	1,499,661	3,408	1,484,740	50	14,046	5	875	5,996	3,209
Michigan.....	2,161	1,467	1,413,518	36,900	15,305,722	36,886	15,196,768	252	54,884	262	54,570	68,169	30,039
Minnesota.....	543	715	884,222	20,081	9,451,787	20,028	9,439,116	15	2,985	38	9,686	86,242	12,457
Mississippi.....	1,099	538	458,244	13,718	3,967,030	13,634	3,954,765	11	2,465	68	9,800	19,823	18,591
Missouri.....	1,614	275	285,431	8,889	2,809,551	8,282	2,782,115	51	8,010	106	19,426	18,975	8,071
Montana.....	178	49	60,908	1,949	1,037,291	1,948	1,037,051	1	240	.....	.....	3,781	1,713
Nebraska.....	80	.....	.....	89	18,917	86	18,386	1	156	2	875	182	47
Nevada.....	4	.....	.....	6	2,225	6	2,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
New Hampshire.....	681	141	104,937	6,382	2,888,074	6,800	2,865,418	70	15,961	12	1,695	12,285	4,605
New Jersey.....	246	32	28,884	978	409,282	976	408,982	.....	.....	2	300	1,648	800
New Mexico.....	36	12	8,200	557	170,290	556	170,165	1	125	.....	.....	884	455
New York.....	2,161	887	803,104	9,243	3,658,888	9,144	3,635,988	77	12,985	22	4,410	18,496	9,160
North Carolina.....	2,426	482	328,729	10,140	3,448,805	15,919	3,416,681	35	4,447	195	22,727	25,078	16,515
North Dakota.....	6	1	300	17	4,400	17	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	10
Ohio.....	2,800	375	309,686	10,459	4,028,596	10,322	3,999,610	79	16,308	58	7,680	18,521	10,641
Oklahoma.....	46	1	600	49	10,725	49	10,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	87
Oregon.....	596	250	229,101	5,130	2,558,667	5,037	2,537,650	73	15,532	20	5,485	9,188	4,495
Pennsylvania.....	8,078	579	481,405	20,859	8,312,776	20,186	8,284,082	42	7,756	131	20,988	38,888	19,544
Rhode Island.....	88	4	1,325	182	64,867	181	64,249	.....	.....	1	118	886	200
South Carolina.....	918	252	150,999	6,559	1,814,592	6,519	1,810,379	4	800	36	3,913	10,055	6,799
South Dakota.....	24	16	13,820	295	146,856	295	146,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	561	312
Tennessee.....	2,486	447	870,543	12,980	3,950,524	12,620	3,898,129	118	25,787	242	31,628	28,605	13,050
Texas.....	845	426	409,113	10,962	4,228,096	10,921	4,225,577	3	296	38	7,228	15,711	10,793
Utah.....	106	7	1,850	202	66,326	192	65,208	5	635	5	488	595	360
Vermont.....	815	91	56,193	4,748	1,532,957	4,604	1,514,280	99	18,411	40	5,266	9,640	4,050
Virginia.....	1,789	415	280,088	11,031	8,187,853	10,664	8,108,050	157	17,384	210	17,419	18,108	11,732
Washington.....	978	743	743,918	19,148	10,444,781	19,050	10,416,710	50	16,412	43	11,609	27,212	17,194
West Virginia.....	1,384	296	238,044	7,924	2,665,084	7,863	2,654,210	5	869	56	10,005	13,406	8,257
Wisconsin.....	1,284	1,326	1,348,501	30,497	12,947,544	29,977	12,837,527	83	18,486	487	91,581	58,821	22,185
Wyoming.....	77	18	10,495	637	289,017	637	289,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	612

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 31.—SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE-EARNERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	IN LOGGING PLANTS (CONDUCTED BY MILLING ESTABLISHMENTS.)					
	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.		Wage-earners, including pieceworkers (men, 16 years and over).			
	Number.	Amount paid.	Average number.	Wages.	Greatest number employed, etc.	Least number employed, etc.
United States.....	1,803	\$1,259,535	99,580	\$85,687,333	181,189	98,759
Alabama.....	95	56,657	3,865	826,803	5,136	3,432
Alaska.....	1	560	12	8,264	29	26
Arizona.....	6	8,360	145	107,040	178	139
Arkansas.....	104	72,740	5,407	1,680,430	8,184	5,120
California.....	52	58,805	3,516	1,771,455	5,437	2,580
Colorado.....	2	425	238	110,097	487	292
Connecticut.....	8	4,100	286	109,875	494	290
Delaware.....	1	700	98	22,060	189	111
Florida.....	51	83,469	1,900	600,404	2,884	1,757
Georgia.....	54	28,756	4,480	1,060,449	6,806	4,909
Idaho.....	2	500	188	82,636	466	216
Illinois.....	3	1,250	647	226,882	1,456	799
Indiana.....	20	12,875	2,805	856,181	8,843	2,321
Indian Territory.....			36	7,145	70	51
Iowa.....	2	2,000	126	52,536	888	165
Kansas.....			17	5,275	57	26
Kentucky.....	18	7,969	1,728	537,960	8,377	1,841
Louisiana.....	68	52,686	3,015	988,882	4,415	2,885
Maine.....	55	23,737	2,215	757,678	6,787	2,756
Maryland.....	14	5,750	517	146,098	1,015	578
Massachusetts.....	4	700	695	284,573	1,709	687
Michigan.....	260	206,753	10,701	4,188,692	22,448	8,768
Minnesota.....	121	88,165	4,941	2,311,216	9,468	8,982
Mississippi.....	73	46,942	4,037	1,176,250	5,597	4,084
Missouri.....	88	24,071	2,346	796,892	8,753	2,268
Montana.....	14	16,490	758	399,367	1,518	648
Nebraska.....			8	3,190	81	12
Nevada.....			2	850	6	5
New Hampshire.....	29	18,770	2,194	728,109	4,717	1,528
New Jersey.....	2	1,248	272	108,796	491	239
New Mexico.....			8	57,933	379	160
New York.....	54	32,213	2,893	916,022	5,564	2,476
North Carolina.....	60	81,825	4,998	952,716	7,032	4,448
North Dakota.....			5	1,400	14	4
Ohio.....	10	6,265	1,920	724,928	8,587	1,962
Oklahoma.....			6	1,250	28	14
Oregon.....	27	20,285	1,046	584,753	2,095	896
Pennsylvania.....	78	52,861	6,849	2,762,618	11,254	6,063
Rhode Island.....	1	600	59	21,087	96	66
South Carolina.....	85	16,550	1,974	416,698	2,879	2,006
South Dakota.....	1	800	114	58,981	198	128
Tennessee.....	29	14,885	1,788	526,014	3,840	2,012
Texas.....	88	27,745	3,038	1,138,179	4,368	8,049
Utah.....			62	22,822	197	181
Vermont.....	7	2,950	1,118	348,058	8,039	1,941
Virginia.....	64	87,542	8,420	998,471	5,472	3,574
Washington.....	69	75,608	3,447	1,938,507	5,117	3,273
West Virginia.....	36	22,667	2,597	886,526	4,256	2,624
Wisconsin.....	105	149,806	8,796	3,467,593	20,284	6,934
Wyoming.....	4	1,300	78	82,992	199	188

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,

TABLE 82.—PROPRIETORS AND FIRM MEMBERS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES, AND WAGE-EARNERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MILLS.									
	Proprietors and firm members.			Salaried officials, clerks, etc.						
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.		
				Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Total.
1 United States.....	43,822	43,118	204	11,927	\$10,734,405	2,117	\$8,227,147	9,610	\$7,507,258	
2 Alabama	1,516	1,514	2	888	804,772	94	128,778	289	175,994	
3 Alaska	85	85	.....	13	7,250	.....	.....	13	7,250	
4 Arizona	13	13	.....	16	25,200	4	5,900	12	19,800	
5 Arkansas	1,565	1,555	10	752	598,529	127	164,550	625	483,079	
6 California	835	829	6	812	840,187	61	105,064	251	235,878	
7 Colorado	201	198	3	44	38,002	9	9,100	35	28,902	
8 Connecticut	249	246	3	30	16,296	1	200	29	16,096	
9 Delaware	105	102	3	1	200	.....	.....	1	200	
10 Florida	587	581	6	849	291,182	48	82,700	801	208,482	
11 Georgia	1,697	1,688	9	891	258,521	62	68,860	829	189,661	
12 Idaho	141	141	.....	20	18,690	2	2,400	18	11,290	
13 Illinois	1,106	1,103	3	128	106,584	14	24,950	114	81,684	
14 Indiana	2,471	2,452	19	402	318,422	56	79,494	846	283,028	
15 Indian Territory	65	64	1	4	957	1	500	3	457	
16 Iowa	827	826	1	145	178,768	80	68,720	115	105,048	
17 Kansas	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Kentucky	1,699	1,696	3	829	256,615	53	63,580	276	193,035	
19 Louisiana	522	518	9	552	544,768	129	197,628	423	847,140	
20 Maine	1,112	1,109	3	267	228,607	45	76,168	212	152,444	
21 Maryland	474	473	1	73	88,687	10	8,240	68	80,447	
22 Massachusetts	685	684	1	98	81,896	5	8,800	88	78,090	
23 Michigan	2,161	2,154	7	1,118	1,111,624	197	814,069	921	797,556	
24 Minnesota	543	540	3	492	664,087	86	228,690	406	435,897	
25 Mississippi	1,099	1,091	8	461	403,902	85	126,056	376	277,846	
26 Missouri	1,614	1,610	4	227	205,193	51	90,909	176	114,284	
27 Montana	178	177	1	85	44,416	5	10,100	30	34,816	
28 Nebraska	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Nevada	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 New Hampshire	681	674	7	99	84,888	15	17,180	84	67,058	
31 New Jersey	246	244	2	80	22,186	1	1,000	29	21,186	
32 New Mexico	36	36	.....	9	6,000	2	1,500	7	4,500	
33 New York	2,161	2,141	20	380	269,481	88	40,988	292	228,443	
34 North Carolina	2,426	2,420	6	412	291,414	77	102,150	335	189,264	
35 North Dakota	6	6	.....	1	300	.....	.....	1	300	
36 Ohio	2,800	2,795	5	862	802,091	58	84,123	804	217,968	
37 Oklahoma	46	46	.....	1	600	.....	.....	1	600	
38 Oregon	596	591	5	209	200,080	56	81,844	153	118,186	
39 Pennsylvania	3,078	3,072	6	502	426,568	51	76,199	451	360,369	
40 Rhode Island	38	38	.....	3	725	.....	.....	3	725	
41 South Carolina	918	916	2	216	184,199	80	41,000	186	98,199	
42 South Dakota	24	24	.....	14	12,020	6	7,740	8	4,280	
43 Tennessee	2,486	2,478	8	409	352,578	57	89,680	352	262,048	
44 Texas	845	841	4	374	371,868	78	106,285	301	265,583	
45 Utah	106	106	.....	7	1,850	.....	.....	7	1,850	
46 Vermont	815	808	7	84	53,243	11	12,080	78	41,183	
47 Virginia	1,789	1,780	9	840	229,078	86	52,860	804	176,213	
48 Washington	978	976	2	541	525,787	126	148,685	415	377,102	
49 West Virginia	1,884	1,824	10	251	203,560	52	66,498	199	187,062	
50 Wisconsin	1,284	1,279	5	1,100	1,175,049	252	481,859	848	748,690	
51 Wyoming	77	77	.....	6	2,495	1	600	5	1,895	

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 82.—PROPRIETORS AND FIRM MEMBERS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES, AND WAGE-EARNERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

MILLS—continued.														
Salaried officials, etc.—continued.				Wage-earners, including pieceworkers.										
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—continued.				Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.		Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
Number.	Men.	Salaries.	Number.	Women.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.
9,288	\$7,292,589	527	\$214,669	262,718	\$95,888,824	257,358	\$94,989,899	1,748	\$883,283	3,612	\$566,142	432,003	242,618	1
282	178,179	7	2,815	8,935	2,198,999	8,513	2,140,978	67	11,757	355	46,264	13,626	9,188	2
18	7,250	.....	.....	70	65,809	70	65,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	118	3
11	18,400	1	900	197	187,810	185	183,810	.....	.....	12	4,000	296	178	4
612	429,349	18	4,630	15,623	4,601,477	15,298	4,562,088	9	1,485	216	87,904	22,988	14,548	5
238	226,863	18	8,510	5,259	2,542,405	5,159	2,518,475	41	18,527	59	10,408	7,844	3,883	6
85	28,902	.....	.....	701	817,088	689	812,628	11	4,230	1	180	1,275	747	7
24	14,900	5	1,196	723	288,884	723	288,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	615	8
1	200	.....	.....	433	105,093	398	100,825	23	8,113	12	1,655	829	449	9
294	206,012	7	2,420	6,305	1,988,606	6,220	1,961,671	38	6,999	107	14,936	9,186	5,848	10
826	189,193	3	468	9,625	2,282,904	9,498	2,219,003	11	1,800	121	12,101	15,805	10,705	11
18	9,440	5	1,850	403	178,719	395	177,819	8	1,400	.....	.....	979	419	12
105	76,509	9	5,125	3,418	1,802,080	3,262	1,278,283	38	8,040	128	20,807	6,285	8,448	13
321	224,244	25	9,684	9,378	3,566,617	9,278	3,549,657	17	8,886	83	18,074	15,487	9,802	14
8	457	.....	.....	170	47,734	168	47,844	1	120	1	270	295	107	15
104	101,168	11	8,880	2,793	1,046,181	2,677	1,028,758	5	1,229	111	16,194	4,727	1,645	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	76	22,897	75	22,747	.....	.....	1	150	191	111	17
257	187,445	19	5,590	7,362	2,426,749	7,198	2,400,648	4	887	160	25,219	13,359	7,792	18
410	339,260	18	7,880	9,364	8,114,150	9,245	8,095,097	1	400	108	18,653	12,847	8,608	19
195	145,862	17	6,582	6,817	2,028,615	6,758	2,615,054	54	11,674	5	987	13,861	5,708	20
68	30,447	.....	.....	1,960	475,661	1,714	455,705	143	18,778	108	6,178	8,592	2,011	21
71	65,992	17	7,104	2,674	1,176,758	2,619	1,161,827	50	14,046	5	875	4,083	2,458	22
843	764,639	78	82,916	23,793	9,959,842	28,279	9,850,888	252	54,884	282	54,570	41,200	19,919	23
884	428,267	22	12,180	11,192	5,549,556	11,139	5,536,885	15	2,985	38	9,686	18,951	6,798	24
366	273,087	10	4,750	9,452	2,743,733	9,373	2,731,468	11	2,465	68	9,800	18,816	9,318	25
167	111,854	9	2,930	5,828	1,945,442	5,668	1,918,006	51	8,010	106	19,426	9,746	5,649	26
28	33,976	2	840	1,171	627,474	1,170	627,284	1	240	.....	.....	2,218	1,032	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	31	10,727	28	10,196	1	156	2	875	101	85	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,376	4	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	29
76	64,764	8	2,894	8,609	1,476,904	3,527	1,459,808	70	15,961	12	1,695	6,424	2,998	30
29	21,186	.....	.....	681	296,137	679	295,837	.....	.....	2	300	1,094	598	31
7	4,500	.....	.....	240	82,957	239	82,832	1	125	.....	.....	855	195	32
282	225,751	10	2,692	6,659	2,617,026	6,460	2,599,631	77	12,985	22	4,410	12,383	6,426	33
323	186,480	12	2,784	11,337	2,384,476	11,107	2,857,302	85	4,447	195	22,727	17,509	11,673	34
1	800	.....	.....	12	8,000	12	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6	35
280	208,766	24	9,202	8,366	3,238,296	8,229	3,209,310	79	16,808	58	7,680	14,653	8,509	36
1	600	.....	.....	43	9,475	43	9,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	73	37
134	107,636	19	10,550	8,478	1,752,276	3,380	1,731,259	78	15,582	20	5,485	5,875	8,174	38
430	848,270	21	7,099	18,174	5,416,872	18,001	5,388,178	42	7,756	181	20,938	21,912	18,231	39
3	725	.....	.....	116	40,830	115	40,712	.....	.....	1	118	220	182	40
136	93,199	.....	.....	4,456	877,159	4,416	872,946	4	800	86	3,913	6,856	4,704	41
8	4,280	.....	.....	151	77,010	151	77,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	169	42
339	257,048	18	5,900	11,021	3,378,667	10,661	8,921,272	118	25,767	242	31,628	19,389	10,885	43
296	268,003	5	2,580	7,541	2,951,291	7,500	2,943,772	3	298	88	7,223	10,561	7,223	44
5	1,625	2	225	140	43,504	180	42,381	5	635	5	488	398	238	45
66	39,278	7	1,905	8,617	1,182,404	3,478	1,163,727	99	13,411	40	5,266	6,581	3,806	46
800	175,128	4	1,085	7,451	2,098,148	7,084	2,068,845	157	17,884	210	17,419	12,816	8,018	47
394	867,350	21	9,752	10,937	5,728,602	10,844	5,700,581	50	16,412	48	11,609	15,135	10,127	48
182	132,646	17	4,416	5,140	1,766,697	5,079	1,755,823	5	860	56	10,005	8,744	5,472	49
777	711,949	71	31,741	20,841	9,129,290	20,321	9,019,278	88	18,486	487	91,531	86,591	14,734	50
3	1,760	2	135	116	49,458	116	49,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	187	51

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 38.—SALARIED EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES, WAGE-EARNERS, AND WAGES PAID.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	TIMBER CAMPS.													
	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.													
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.					Wage-earners, including pieceworkers (men, 16 years and over).				
					Total.	Men.	Women.							
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Average number.	Wages.	Greatest number employed, etc.	Least number employed, etc.	
United States.....	603	\$526,208	78	\$122,309	525	\$408,894	498	\$894,727	27	\$9,167	20,542	\$8,751,767	37,409	14,498
Alabama.....	16	5,800	2	1,200	14	4,600	14	4,600	—	—	338	66,019	591	265
Alaska.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11,179	47	48
Arizona.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas.....	17	11,276	3	2,520	14	8,756	14	8,756	—	—	372	128,936	1,101	874
California.....	23	28,000	3	4,600	20	28,400	20	28,400	—	—	547	307,052	1,086	468
Colorado.....	1	60	—	—	1	60	1	60	—	—	81	14,000	40	17
Connecticut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	23,081	180	84
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	16	12,804	1	5,000	15	7,804	15	7,804	—	—	716	214,269	1,270	546
Georgia.....	23	10,125	—	—	28	10,125	28	10,125	—	—	615	111,619	1,251	562
Idaho.....	1	50	—	—	1	50	1	50	—	—	3	1,460	31	12
Illinois.....	7	8,200	1	3,000	6	5,200	5	4,600	1	600	118	41,560	804	88
Indiana.....	6	8,250	—	—	6	3,250	6	8,250	—	—	125	42,815	241	125
Indian Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	764	3	1
Iowa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	8	2,295	—	—	8	2,295	8	2,295	—	—	187	50,947	486	193
Louisiana.....	16	20,860	6	9,900	10	10,460	10	10,460	—	—	817	222,370	954	697
Maine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	5,156	62	26
Maryland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,115	13	1
Massachusetts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	88,880	204	69
Michigan.....	89	95,141	6	25,167	88	69,974	79	68,834	4	1,640	2,406	1,162,188	4,521	1,852
Minnesota.....	102	86,970	10	7,820	92	79,150	92	79,150	—	—	8,948	1,591,015	7,828	1,682
Mississippi.....	4	2,400	—	—	4	2,400	4	2,400	—	—	224	47,047	410	189
Missouri.....	10	6,167	—	—	10	6,167	10	6,167	—	—	220	67,217	476	154
Montana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10,450	45	83
Nebraska.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	13	6,829	—	—	18	6,829	18	6,829	—	—	579	178,001	1,094	144
New Jersey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9,849	63	28
New Mexico.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	80,000	100	100
New York.....	8	1,460	—	—	8	1,460	8	1,460	—	—	291	120,335	549	258
North Carolina.....	10	5,990	1	1,800	9	4,190	9	4,190	—	—	414	106,618	587	394
North Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio.....	3	1,880	—	—	3	1,880	2	1,186	1	144	173	65,872	331	170
Oklahoma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon.....	14	8,786	2	2,224	12	6,562	12	6,562	—	—	611	271,688	1,218	425
Pennsylvania.....	4	2,476	—	—	4	2,476	4	2,476	—	—	336	138,291	702	307
Rhode Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2,450	20	11
South Carolina.....	1	250	—	—	1	250	1	250	—	—	129	20,740	820	89
South Dakota.....	1	1,000	—	—	1	1,000	1	1,000	—	—	80	15,415	60	20
Tennessee.....	9	8,180	—	—	9	8,180	9	8,130	—	—	171	45,843	376	158
Texas.....	14	9,500	5	8,100	9	6,400	9	6,400	—	—	888	143,626	782	521
Utah.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2,500	20	8
Virginia.....	11	18,423	4	10,000	7	3,423	6	8,023	1	400	160	46,284	820	140
Washington.....	183	142,468	28	89,378	105	108,090	92	98,770	13	4,820	4,759	2,782,622	6,960	8,794
West Virginia.....	9	6,817	1	1,500	8	5,817	6	5,200	2	117	187	61,861	406	161
Wisconsin.....	81	28,646	5	5,100	26	18,546	21	16,600	5	1,946	860	350,721	1,946	517
Wyoming.....	8	6,700	—	—	8	6,700	8	6,700	—	—	448	206,567	561	307

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 34.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, WAGE-EARNERS, INCLUDING PIECEWORKERS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.											
	IN LOGGING PLANTS (CONDUCTED BY MILLING ESTABLISHMENTS).											
	Men, 16 years and over.											
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
United States.....	128,908	129,056	128,358	99,908	96,028	83,294	75,054	75,874	81,031	90,753	102,187	109,568
Alabama.....	8,955	3,864	3,789	3,626	3,500	3,018	2,836	3,017	3,091	3,186	3,280	3,221
Alaska.....				27	27	27	27	17	17			
Arizona.....	147	144	143	151	148	147	144	144	144	142	141	141
Arkansas.....	5,460	5,483	5,813	5,844	5,905	5,198	5,119	5,153	5,214	5,363	5,222	5,104
California.....	2,004	2,223	2,588	3,752	4,421	4,688	4,477	4,492	4,413	4,049	3,048	2,190
Colorado.....	287	229	205	221	274	238	232	231	252	244	254	237
Connecticut.....	348	369	336	329	298	258	166	190	242	278	300	320
Delaware.....	107	105	114	127	109	90	87	66	80	90	104	99
Florida.....	2,231	2,277	2,286	2,058	2,014	1,799	1,668	1,651	1,791	1,918	1,927	1,958
Georgia.....	5,267	5,297	5,364	5,481	5,202	4,470	3,512	3,548	3,695	3,908	4,012	4,058
Idaho.....	285	268	204	202	197	186	136	124	141	148	182	226
Illinois.....	874	823	759	732	709	582	470	483	535	592	617	587
Indiana.....	2,589	2,582	2,395	2,841	2,451	2,257	2,060	2,045	2,192	2,299	2,291	2,159
Indian Territory.....	46	46	50	46	82	25	27	33	35	35	38	30
Iowa.....	268	258	195	141	84	45	34	33	78	89	129	168
Kansas.....	30	28	24	15	18	9	6	6	15	17	22	18
Kentucky.....	1,810	1,886	2,100	2,008	1,967	1,573	1,505	1,515	1,557	1,650	1,684	1,532
Louisiana.....	2,941	2,928	3,013	3,218	3,380	3,126	2,897	2,978	2,984	2,928	2,880	2,954
Maine.....	5,358	4,901	3,818	1,704	950	461	827	429	564	1,898	2,582	4,095
Maryland.....	544	565	592	588	536	491	431	471	501	484	517	489
Massachusetts.....	1,233	1,184	1,141	835	649	410	262	249	375	501	656	841
Michigan.....	17,491	17,252	15,623	9,417	7,713	6,581	5,672	6,055	7,081	8,940	12,210	14,488
Minnesota.....	8,185	8,160	7,464	8,308	8,107	2,782	2,515	2,401	2,647	8,975	6,884	7,867
Mississippi.....	4,405	4,807	4,432	4,829	4,449	8,894	8,648	8,762	8,888	8,966	8,749	8,612
Missouri.....	2,484	2,425	2,672	2,579	2,577	2,032	2,072	2,066	2,225	2,828	2,440	2,245
Montana.....	998	942	686	642	689	638	550	609	745	846	875	881
Nebraska.....	15	19	12	10	9	7	8	8	6	5	7	5
Nevada.....			3	4		1	1	3	3	8	8	2
New Hampshire.....	3,820	3,714	3,175	1,622	1,288	1,277	840	928	1,766	2,014	2,727	8,213
New Jersey.....	368	357	327	270	249	197	177	177	270	808	285	283
New Mexico.....	287	298	243	171	176	171	170	170	166	214	270	267
New York.....	3,761	3,733	3,443	2,374	2,081	1,557	1,176	1,806	1,714	2,308	2,508	2,728
North Carolina.....	5,005	4,987	5,148	5,042	5,096	4,114	8,828	8,749	8,889	4,083	8,940	8,939
North Dakota.....	5	7	7	11	11	7	2	2	2	70	65	57
Ohio.....	2,172	2,278	2,293	2,239	2,188	1,899	1,684	1,688	1,620	1,678	1,694	1,677
Oklahoma.....	14	15	15	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Oregon.....	806	860	1,046	1,193	1,302	1,845	1,175	1,138	1,072	1,056	812	759
Pennsylvania.....	7,021	6,974	6,952	7,026	8,050	7,495	6,788	6,262	6,929	6,447	6,466	6,372
Rhode Island.....	61	61	56	61	62	53	50	52	64	70	65	57
South Carolina.....	2,195	2,270	2,363	2,285	2,190	1,784	1,627	1,760	1,728	1,814	1,831	1,896
South Dakota.....	131	125	119	118	113	101	108	106	101	118	105	122
Tennessee.....	1,975	2,046	2,147	2,260	2,241	1,651	1,528	1,587	1,571	1,595	1,490	1,379
Texas.....	8,122	8,222	8,314	8,343	8,509	2,999	2,849	2,878	2,782	2,897	2,857	2,688
Utah.....	50	48	42	39	52	81	97	97	100	58	29	53
Vermont.....	2,174	2,108	1,787	848	617	522	425	468	636	988	1,262	1,691
Virginia.....	3,566	3,794	3,911	4,006	8,980	8,411	3,058	2,992	3,087	3,107	3,129	3,002
Washington.....	8,126	8,532	8,807	8,987	4,115	8,628	8,347	8,356	3,342	8,820	8,059	2,750
West Virginia.....	2,800	2,816	8,026	8,120	8,142	2,580	2,321	2,380	2,227	2,274	2,275	2,258
Wisconsin.....	17,055	17,050	14,289	5,594	4,157	8,662	2,916	3,071	4,068	7,106	11,709	14,871
Wyoming.....	142	145	127	182	125	41	45	42	36	39	35	34

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,

TABLE 35.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	IN MILLS.											
	Men, 16 years and over.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 United States.....	237,946	245,963	264,811	292,727	309,393	276,496	258,053	252,447	254,883	252,688	260,342	212,050
2 Alabama	9,823	9,466	9,435	9,442	9,168	7,880	7,247	7,366	7,843	8,222	8,558	8,211
3 Alaska	4	81	65	91	120	114	108	94	78	71	62	4
4 Arizona	173	174	184	191	187	191	197	189	192	187	180	176
5 Arkansas	15,878	15,555	16,125	16,573	16,986	14,515	14,821	14,212	14,725	15,022	15,357	14,311
6 California	8,395	8,373	8,903	4,888	6,224	6,308	6,490	6,540	6,343	5,987	4,924	3,592
7 Colorado	713	741	691	700	775	717	650	680	641	661	660	643
8 Connecticut	878	876	906	864	751	644	496	496	612	665	744	740
9 Delaware	832	860	454	522	509	461	390	356	331	366	372	329
10 Florida	6,721	6,806	6,944	6,819	6,836	5,973	5,490	5,401	5,764	5,941	5,953	5,988
11 Georgia	11,014	10,960	11,286	10,957	10,689	8,872	7,559	7,856	8,127	8,582	8,987	9,046
12 Idaho	254	294	378	538	592	498	482	421	362	353	325	246
13 Illinois	3,823	3,803	3,456	3,778	3,985	3,312	2,922	2,951	8,176	8,541	2,753	2,574
14 Indiana	9,904	10,084	10,456	10,385	10,269	9,149	8,301	8,321	8,588	8,746	8,726	8,407
15 Indian Territory	217	219	219	190	177	126	133	108	136	164	169	162
16 Iowa	1,366	1,556	1,644	2,737	3,380	3,557	3,454	3,412	3,467	3,587	2,648	1,320
17 Kansas	108	108	94	104	77	50	29	36	52	67	86	87
18 Kentucky	7,061	7,257	8,142	8,869	8,820	7,274	6,701	6,561	6,628	6,622	6,454	5,984
19 Louisiana	8,799	9,117	9,461	9,878	10,076	9,542	8,878	8,999	9,001	9,154	8,900	9,183
20 Maine	4,867	5,494	6,202	7,775	9,440	8,559	7,474	7,283	7,229	7,182	5,683	3,902
21 Maryland	1,706	1,820	2,005	2,080	2,165	1,749	1,458	1,446	1,494	1,580	1,542	1,528
22 Massachusetts	2,919	3,014	3,211	3,103	2,788	2,463	2,071	2,007	2,255	2,399	2,532	2,659
23 Michigan	17,747	18,896	21,013	26,639	30,637	28,791	26,284	25,598	24,461	22,975	20,894	15,465
24 Minnesota	5,186	5,588	6,827	10,920	15,498	15,787	15,120	15,267	15,093	14,536	9,415	4,921
25 Mississippi	9,631	9,870	10,048	10,047	10,494	9,293	8,682	8,918	9,150	9,022	8,646	8,671
26 Missouri	5,956	5,941	6,522	6,584	6,396	5,288	4,964	5,092	5,224	5,484	5,502	5,097
27 Montana	988	941	1,147	1,452	1,466	1,189	1,227	1,235	1,180	1,181	1,082	998
28 Nebraska	42	49	47	45	30	21	11	14	15	19	25	22
29 Nevada	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	3	4	5	3	3
30 New Hampshire	8,924	4,044	4,160	4,867	3,922	3,589	2,570	2,730	3,118	3,235	3,288	3,372
31 New Jersey	730	739	741	874	788	642	584	595	656	631	609	607
32 New Mexico	271	278	301	258	265	249	245	281	217	198	190	173
33 New York	5,699	5,983	6,778	8,260	8,394	7,463	6,846	5,981	5,987	5,797	5,710	5,123
34 North Carolina	12,046	12,173	12,721	12,488	12,292	10,947	9,579	9,659	10,257	10,516	10,654	10,603
35 North Dakota	14	15	15	19	21	15	7	7	7	10	6	6
36 Ohio	8,323	8,604	8,958	9,567	9,611	8,586	7,492	7,443	7,683	7,808	7,440	7,246
37 Oklahoma	59	64	60	60	47	25	19	28	36	35	40	87
38 Oregon	2,807	2,822	3,221	3,781	4,115	3,998	3,675	3,618	3,598	3,324	2,888	2,720
39 Pennsylvania	11,804	11,911	14,046	16,048	16,078	13,756	12,482	12,471	12,270	11,895	11,988	11,263
40 Rhode Island	119	128	140	168	148	137	108	88	87	79	94	88
41 South Carolina	5,019	5,198	5,096	4,714	4,478	3,855	3,470	3,886	4,036	4,288	4,411	4,548
42 South Dakota	180	181	127	168	180	166	137	134	152	151	176	163
43 Tennessee	10,771	11,246	11,986	12,381	12,215	10,752	9,950	9,880	9,918	9,790	9,510	9,529
44 Texas	7,826	7,970	8,207	8,274	8,394	7,286	7,002	7,157	7,168	7,026	6,890	6,793
45 Utah	74	72	98	129	151	106	199	207	185	129	64	58
46 Vermont	3,850	3,592	3,986	4,628	4,521	3,743	3,022	2,848	3,023	3,038	3,006	2,979
47 Virginia	7,357	7,504	7,943	8,124	8,277	7,092	6,393	6,229	6,579	6,566	6,648	6,298
48 Washington	9,474	10,199	11,385	12,384	12,967	11,279	10,488	10,858	10,861	10,707	10,186	9,390
49 West Virginia	5,209	5,488	6,042	6,178	6,202	5,069	4,588	4,369	4,401	4,581	4,476	4,401
50 Wisconsin	14,306	15,785	17,752	23,665	27,707	25,867	28,484	28,114	22,388	20,591	16,886	12,860
51 Wyoming	129	126	180	169	181	110	117	112	95	82	69	65

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 35.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.

													IN MILLS—continued.												
Women, 16 years and over.													Children, under 16 years.												
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1,738	1,830	1,908	2,040	2,129	1,979	1,696	1,629	1,556	1,520	1,495	1,498	3,512	3,634	3,818	4,142	4,278	3,791	3,483	3,427	3,433	3,388	3,308	3,204	1	
64	64	64	67	68	69	66	71	71	70	70	63	385	385	410	421	440	396	268	264	319	336	326	313	2	
8	11	10	10	10	10	7	7	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	4	
32	32	34	46	55	48	47	46	44	43	37	32	50	58	42	48	61	72	74	78	73	58	54	48	6	
10	9	10	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	
50	50	50	50	58	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	21	26	26	11	11	7	—	—	—	—	9	
47	49	49	53	53	23	23	18	18	48	48	51	110	113	115	116	120	110	99	88	94	101	108	114	10	
18	14	13	13	13	4	3	5	14	14	14	11	123	117	182	187	188	117	110	108	120	128	116	112	11	
2	6	6	14	14	12	8	8	7	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
34	37	34	36	41	44	44	40	36	32	10	10	125	128	127	130	137	183	130	122	130	129	128	120	18	
12	14	15	32	22	22	14	15	17	17	17	10	70	70	85	105	107	99	76	79	88	78	71	71	14	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	
3	3	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	4	—	75	79	82	98	138	140	188	186	185	186	112	85	16	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	
3	3	3	4	8	6	8	3	4	6	6	8	148	149	166	182	194	175	141	151	156	157	151	148	18	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	105	99	104	110	109	108	107	117	114	107	103	19	
61	68	72	75	88	78	45	42	30	32	30	34	8	6	11	13	11	5	8	1	1	4	3	1	20	
191	198	228	228	228	188	101	52	21	57	88	143	167	165	177	169	174	98	56	40	20	26	45	100	21	
58	58	57	57	52	45	48	42	42	44	52	54	5	5	5	5	6	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	22	
265	266	257	254	287	314	259	250	258	174	281	237	212	209	249	289	356	273	292	295	284	287	228	220	23	
14	18	17	16	19	21	10	23	10	11	10	11	15	15	16	50	60	51	50	45	49	48	14	24		
18	14	13	13	13	13	9	9	9	9	12	10	64	65	76	75	78	70	69	71	62	61	63	62	25	
35	45	45	58	58	60	61	58	57	56	46	37	108	100	103	112	111	105	101	106	112	106	109	26		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	3	28	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	1	1	31	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
65	65	67	65	85	103	90	97	98	88	67	35	16	16	19	26	34	32	30	26	19	19	16	15	33	
67	67	67	67	71	14	8	12	10	12	14	14	235	253	259	248	243	184	162	158	164	149	145	151	34	
65	70	87	87	101	90	89	82	76	68	66	66	37	29	59	88	85	74	75	71	67	43	87	87	36	
46	50	56	69	81	82	80	76	89	89	81	78	21	19	20	19	23	26	24	28	19	21	15	15	88	
29	29	28	33	52	49	47	55	57	56	56	36	122	120	126	155	184	121	129	124	113	149	147	130	89	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	88	41	42	58	41	38	28	33	32	30	30	30	41	
94	124	125	127	103	104	138	128	118	118	128	271	255	264	277	278	248	222	208	204	206	234	244	43		
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	37	39	39	43	44	34	36	41	40	36	36	31	44	
2	2	3	5	5	9	10	10	9	4	2	4	—	—	—	7	7	6	7	12	11	3	1	1	45	
106	107	108	105	98	97	98	94	92	96	96	100	36	39	50	51	44	40	48	45	38	31	30	32	46	
159	158	157	161	164	183	150	150	151	150	150	280	234	223	228	219	202	193	197	198	201	201	199	47		
41	48	56	65	71	64	54	54	44	48	34	32	25	32	48	50	63	52	58	57	45	36	28	22	48	
5	5	5	6	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	48	63	64	69	65	51	40	46	46	42	52	44	49	
56	68	77	107	124	107	99	101	94	77	52	38	388	349	441	500	484	490	477	462	460	450	415	382	50	
																								51	

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 36.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	IN TIMBER CAMPS.											
	Men, 16 years and over.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
United States.....	27,244	27,148	25,957	21,278	19,018	16,563	14,829	14,987	16,079	18,905	21,876	23,123
Alabama.....	349	347	343	339	310	415	805	319	369	349	290	315
Alaska.....			3	17	27	22	29	24	14			1
Arizona.....												
Arkansas.....	537	529	489	469	462	808	211	223	248	284	866	832
California.....	445	490	509	487	557	618	641	622	596	584	571	489
Colorado.....	39	44	88	35	29	29	29	30	31	31	84	6
Connecticut.....	91	91	79	72	63	51	48	43	46	54	71	79
Delaware.....												
Florida.....	917	878	831	792	709	579	569	512	584	670	781	775
Georgia.....	716	756	780	717	710	447	375	418	599	612	640	662
Idaho.....	3	3	8	5	21							
Illinois.....	114	116	116	118	118	115	109	112	112	112	107	108
Indiana.....	98	104	116	157	151	188	182	188	140	157	92	98
Indian Territory.....	3	2	8	2	8	3	3	2	8	3	8	8
Iowa.....												
Kansas.....												
Kentucky.....	178	172	223	238	210	189	140	158	157	204	220	214
Louisiana.....	801	805	817	805	805	871	808	842	841	834	765	809
Maine.....	29	29	25	5	6	10	8	10	15	15	28	28
Maryland.....	5	5	5	5				5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts.....	188	182	128	86	89	64	54	48	63	95	102	141
Michigan.....	8,951	8,791	8,807	2,860	1,616	1,521	1,259	1,246	1,427	1,968	2,904	8,517
Minnesota.....	7,718	7,557	6,750	3,572	2,288	2,082	1,544	1,344	1,526	3,020	4,867	5,658
Mississippi.....	312	279	272	219	221	196	157	242	177	178	176	259
Missouri.....	156	162	185	249	302	207	206	211	225	252	234	248
Montana.....	25	25	25	25	32	20	14	12	15	17	16	20
Nebraska.....												
Nevada.....												
New Hampshire.....	978	985	946	895	188	188	184	887	442	649	809	860
New Jersey.....	26	33	33	37	33	27	18	17	17	20	16	24
New Mexico.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
New York.....	419	429	380	316	199	207	169	148	148	342	386	374
North Carolina.....	444	441	423	414	396	394	394	408	413	415	412	412
North Dakota.....												
Ohio.....	195	196	180	178	169	149	143	149	166	154	182	214
Oklahoma.....												
Oregon.....	438	448	598	790	857	842	841	654	629	584	478	877
Pennsylvania.....	370	367	356	354	415	365	269	293	284	300	331	329
Rhode Island.....	16	16	15	14						8	11	10
South Carolina.....	150	154	140	107	105	97	127	139	121	124	128	160
South Dakota.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Tennessee.....	188	186	200	191	191	178	165	166	159	159	146	180
Texas.....	350	364	362	520	528	266	292	294	805	877	489	446
Utah.....												
Vermont.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	8	3	3
Virginia.....	190	222	205	190	180	139	111	122	142	135	140	144
Washington.....	4,874	4,681	5,201	5,636	5,812	4,826	4,570	4,621	4,648	4,554	4,268	3,917
West Virginia.....	198	226	220	192	210	148	148	158	174	186	207	193
Wisconsin.....	1,615	1,461	1,182	659	505	402	399	379	667	870	1,007	1,221
Wyoming.....	543	488	430	376	361	421	426	426	431	456	481	486

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 37.—AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST OF KEEF OF ANIMALS USED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.		IN LOGGING FOR SAWMILLS.									
			Total.		Horses.		Mules.		Cattle.			
	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.
United States.....	152,872	\$10,988,079	141,437	\$10,022,593	70,985	\$5,781,465	31,016	\$2,382,611	89,486	\$1,908,527		
Alabama.....	8,709	433,338	8,464	419,250	670	45,219	1,384	87,550	6,460	286,481		
Alaska.....	8	1,725										
Arizona.....	111	14,650	111	14,650	111	14,650						
Arkansas.....	9,130	539,985	8,948	532,910	1,991	184,640	8,210	216,182	8,747	182,088		
California.....	8,784	316,246	8,418	281,721	2,248	206,610	369	27,938	796	47,173		
Colorado.....	672	58,221	651	56,351	508	42,982	129	12,894	14	975		
Connecticut.....	567	54,848	514	51,083	462	47,633			52	8,460		
Delaware.....	198	10,984	198	10,984	62	8,401	116	7,068	20	515		
Florida.....	8,842	279,978	2,981	243,800	195	19,397	1,496	161,188	1,290	72,765		
Georgia.....	9,651	637,931	9,308	614,757	416	81,328	5,228	481,939	8,729	151,490		
Idaho.....	498	32,955	478	32,490	428	29,880	24	2,000	26	660		
Illinois.....	1,480	90,244	1,472	89,894	1,166	70,008	228	15,604	80	8,687		
Indiana.....	8,628	286,938	8,618	286,388	8,211	253,728	379	81,400	26	1,260		
Indian Territory.....	88	8,508	86	8,448	60	2,608	20	562	6	278		
Iowa.....	357	22,789	357	22,789	341	21,984	12	665	4	90		
Kansas.....	65	2,554	65	2,554	56	2,220	9	884				
Kentucky.....	4,038	222,015	3,908	215,609	1,285	82,253	1,372	85,248	1,251	48,108		
Louisiana.....	5,009	268,942	4,786	265,195	268	18,484	639	47,661	8,879	189,100		
Maine.....	3,188	217,923	3,177	217,659	2,973	205,722	76	6,120	128	5,817		
Maryland.....	965	60,755	956	60,205	412	28,049	888	22,683	211	9,478		
Massachusetts.....	1,232	101,860	1,169	95,295	1,105	91,614	5	500	59	8,181		
Michigan.....	8,469	845,221	7,495	741,704	7,806	780,610	61	4,798	128	6,801		
Minnesota.....	7,481	638,752	4,715	378,114	4,575	366,871	17	916	128	10,827		
Mississippi.....	8,778	499,261	8,687	492,561	561	85,281	1,384	115,011	6,692	842,269		
Missouri.....	3,468	224,071	3,243	210,556	1,397	80,479	1,420	106,442	417	28,685		
Montana.....	1,418	142,696	1,370	140,846	1,809	138,866	48	5,230	18	1,750		
Nebraska.....	28	1,244	28	1,244	28	1,244						
Nevada.....	19	618	19	618	15	378			4	240		
New Hampshire.....	3,215	250,068	2,792	218,818	2,591	208,244	20	988	181	9,586		
New Jersey.....	352	81,655	389	80,525	284	24,798	47	4,836	8	891		
New Mexico.....	244	16,248	204	12,748	105	6,812	24	1,842	76	4,094		
New York.....	8,884	298,357	8,708	281,506	8,579	274,007	28	1,990	101	5,609		
North Carolina.....	6,281	421,595	6,140	408,920	1,503	118,495	3,152	227,836	1,485	68,090		
North Dakota.....	24	1,175	24	1,175	20	1,100	4	75				
Ohio.....	4,287	242,821	4,170	238,481	8,688	205,425	218	14,789	264	18,267		
Oklahoma.....	24	665	24	665	18	415	7	200	4	50		
Oregon.....	1,668	110,346	1,287	82,768	860	64,181	56	3,960	321	14,875		
Pennsylvania.....	7,514	711,132	7,129	680,200	6,529	627,917	548	48,269	57	4,014		
Rhode Island.....	90	8,847	80	7,606	74	7,281			6	326		
South Carolina.....	2,021	197,609	2,894	195,889	296	20,689	1,094	146,168	604	29,032		
South Dakota.....	842	21,949	282	15,949	261	14,374	1	75	20	1,500		
Tennessee.....	4,439	258,813	4,309	249,756	1,119	69,889	2,126	136,842	1,064	48,075		
Texas.....	6,439	886,567	5,905	859,699	905	71,821	1,412	96,658	8,588	191,225		
Utah.....	247	8,969	247	8,969	286	8,664	10	250	1	55		
Vermont.....	2,420	152,602	2,418	151,978	2,075	133,859	84	1,870	304	16,249		
Virginia.....	5,006	851,889	4,941	848,269	1,789	131,076	2,241	179,741	911	87,452		
Washington.....	4,350	441,072	2,548	268,256	2,069	237,930	105	8,080	369	22,246		
West Virginia.....	3,501	271,459	3,285	255,148	1,970	169,504	847	63,991	418	21,658		
Wisconsin.....	8,885	778,024	8,847	725,275	7,641	677,175	218	18,719	493	84,881		
Wyoming.....	433	31,515	249	12,875	219	11,265	28	1,560	2	50		

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 38.—ANIMALS USED: TRANSPORTATION OF LOGS TO MILL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST OF KEEP OF ANIMALS USED.								TRANSPORTATION OF LOGS TO MILL.	
	IN TIMBER CAMPS.									
	Total.		Horses.		Mules.		Cattle.			
	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Number.	Cost of keep.	Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.	
United States.....	11,435	\$965,486	8,276	\$769,918	1,240	\$106,200	1,919	\$89,373	45,975	\$10,885,983
Alabama.....	246	14,088	17	1,131	38	4,888	190	8,569	2,558	475,088
Alaska.....	8	1,725	8	1,725						
Arizona.....									26	12,620
Arkansas.....	182	7,075	87	1,899	98	4,426	52	1,250	3,146	724,393
California.....	871	94,525	294	28,700	77	5,825			1,401	540,485
Colorado.....	21	1,870	8	690	18	1,180			175	50,081
Connecticut.....	58	8,765	47	3,685			6	100	198	51,186
Delaware.....									72	9,964
Florida.....	861	86,678	25	2,112	800	38,866	86	700	843	258,513
Georgia.....	283	28,174	23	1,765	181	17,844	79	4,065	8,430	657,888
Idaho.....	15	465	15	465					184	36,015
Illinois.....	8	850	8	850					277	45,482
Indiana.....	7	550	7	550					766	205,466
Indian Territory.....	2	65			2	65			84	4,058
Iowa.....									225	46,602
Kansas.....									14	1,395
Kentucky.....	125	6,406	32	1,826	60	2,900	38	1,680	850	144,082
Louisiana.....	223	8,747	11	820	8	800	204	7,627	1,349	362,847
Maine.....	6	284	6	284					847	110,050
Maryland.....	9	550	8	300			6	250	886	68,690
Massachusetts.....	63	6,085	50	6,020			4	45	918	78,864
Michigan.....	974	108,517	968	108,247			11	270	3,180	899,903
Minnesota.....	2,716	255,688	2,700	255,054			16	584	1,324	353,097
Mississippi.....	186	6,700	9	595	21	1,500	106	4,605	1,981	425,030
Missouri.....	226	18,515	83	7,400	25	1,915	117	4,200	810	176,561
Montana.....	48	1,850	48	1,850					516	182,315
Nebraska.....									11	2,350
Nevada.....									8	700
New Hampshire.....	428	81,250	410	30,004	2	175	11	1,071	1,817	819,054
New Jersey.....	18	1,180	12	1,065	1	65			120	24,832
New Mexico.....	40	3,500	40	3,500					61	14,066
New York.....	176	16,851	176	16,851					1,776	326,218
North Carolina.....	141	12,075	18	1,655	101	9,900	22	1,120	2,628	398,893
North Dakota.....									14	1,920
Ohio.....	117	9,340	111	9,175	2	60	4	105	1,144	241,060
Oklahoma.....									12	575
Oregon.....	431	27,580	117	10,295	8	100	811	17,185	514	183,417
Pennsylvania.....	385	80,932	367	28,567	27	2,340	1	25	2,992	1,081,023
Rhode Island.....	10	1,241	10	1,241					45	8,480
South Carolina.....	27	1,720	1	50	26	1,670			787	103,625
South Dakota.....	60	6,000	60	6,000					61	17,075
Tennessee.....	180	9,057	89	2,511	71	5,026	20	1,520	1,897	245,091
Texas.....	584	26,868	253	6,456	67	6,281	214	14,181	1,005	322,629
Utah.....									87	12,174
Vermont.....	7	624	8	812			4	812	814	147,626
Virginia.....	65	3,620	37	2,820	28	1,300			1,532	284,411
Washington.....	1,807	172,816	1,400	158,469	68	4,890	389	14,957	707	289,225
West Virginia.....	266	16,311	112	10,325	26	1,184	128	4,802	758	178,061
Wisconsin.....	588	47,749	533	47,549			5	200	3,318	841,486
Wyoming.....	184	18,640	184	18,640					82	17,367

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 39.—MATERIALS USED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate cost.	FOR LOGGING PLANTS (CONDUCTED BY MILLING ESTABLISHMENTS).				
		Total.	Stumpage.		Supplies.	All other materials.
			Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Cost.		
United States	\$246,295,101	\$59,525,460	22,684,623	\$50,895,400	\$7,780,600	\$1,349,460
Alabama	4,660,648	1,260,762	784,044	987,300	278,250	50,212
Alaska	80,184	3,190	2,186	2,114	1,085	.....
Arizona	156,035	39,065	35,975	37,150	1,915	.....
Arkansas	9,424,347	1,882,420	1,418,952	1,529,599	328,558	24,268
California	4,642,942	1,256,709	811,996	968,011	266,749	26,949
Colorado	582,695	122,868	90,547	101,581	20,127	1,205
Connecticut	572,960	242,598	75,660	219,021	28,007	570
Delaware	190,365	49,277	18,280	46,775	2,502	.....
Florida	4,196,771	813,605	510,162	683,051	144,410	36,144
Georgia	4,249,555	1,236,115	998,819	1,001,696	224,842	10,077
Idaho	318,249	102,827	54,293	59,195	41,212	1,920
Illinois	4,194,014	421,008	132,536	861,458	56,881	2,669
Indiana	9,822,024	2,410,441	406,978	2,222,052	176,539	11,850
Indian Territory	66,781	5,957	4,287	5,112	825	20
Iowa	5,848,218	572,094	107,735	532,871	39,178	50
Kansas	34,027	5,845	2,170	4,710	865	270
Kentucky	6,201,921	1,082,698	353,278	950,640	122,754	9,304
Louisiana	7,285,674	1,869,638	858,805	1,028,885	380,511	15,237
Maine	6,680,817	1,134,075	870,687	981,074	195,781	7,220
Maryland	1,008,690	386,497	117,276	843,262	33,900	9,885
Massachusetts	8,084,828	491,816	168,218	401,530	68,786	21,700
Michigan	22,367,102	7,640,809	2,044,923	6,328,676	977,671	334,462
Minnesota	21,345,651	4,923,949	1,824,413	4,361,918	470,181	91,900
Mississippi	6,077,422	1,428,582	855,000	1,129,467	287,425	11,640
Missouri	4,982,654	926,455	415,562	782,577	187,098	6,785
Montana	916,018	340,095	234,929	277,667	61,853	575
Nebraska	20,389	5,774	1,855	4,250	1,524	.....
Nevada	1,066	960	725	755	180	25
New Hampshire	3,496,425	1,812,945	455,410	1,212,241	98,304	2,400
New Jersey	880,655	182,419	88,084	140,772	10,847	21,800
New Mexico	121,724	31,674	21,088	24,617	6,057	1,000
New York	7,153,962	1,885,681	483,625	1,516,604	227,385	91,692
North Carolina	5,626,605	1,386,877	833,463	1,127,121	240,458	18,798
North Dakota	7,037	8,150	1,700	1,700	1,450	.....
Ohio	9,650,823	2,262,918	401,987	1,999,240	186,499	77,165
Oklahoma	25,181	2,430	805	2,045	885	.....
Oregon	4,814,196	278,698	311,205	215,804	48,059	10,380
Pennsylvania	14,408,076	5,981,050	1,707,774	5,044,438	667,083	269,529
Rhode Island	70,861	48,199	15,658	48,109	90	.....
South Carolina	1,880,865	488,253	316,314	391,605	90,113	6,535
South Dakota	165,025	47,717	23,436	42,902	4,815	.....
Tennessee	8,686,752	878,165	363,246	786,288	83,025	3,852
Texas	7,548,680	1,239,795	819,882	961,777	270,047	7,971
Utah	57,867	21,524	12,078	15,899	5,835	290
Vermont	2,638,050	499,448	211,875	441,401	50,690	7,357
Virginia	4,879,077	1,343,357	630,210	1,092,921	223,322	27,114
Washington	13,043,512	1,132,564	1,084,890	797,016	321,154	14,894
West Virginia	8,959,909	1,297,296	477,709	1,124,629	165,412	7,255
Wisconsin	28,124,015	9,074,761	2,294,510	8,185,038	782,282	107,446
Wyoming	218,907	31,476	15,552	22,587	8,739	150

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MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 40.—MATERIALS USED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FOR SAWMILLS.									
	Total.	Logs and bolts purchased.			Supplies.	Power and heat.	All other materials.			
		Quantity.		Cost.						
		M feet, B. M.	Cords.							
United States.....	\$97,003,922	11,568,503	2,118,208	\$84,724,380	\$7,268,061	\$81,398	\$2,707,881	\$2,162,252		
Alabama.....	1,736,336	287,747	35,323	1,480,730	198,818	1,217	46,487	14,589		
Alaska.....	28,530	4,285	—	26,000	1,130	—	1,400	—		
Arizona.....	43,610	1,272	—	9,510	4,058	—	47	30,000		
Arkansas.....	2,837,871	328,321	109,555	2,833,550	347,807	299	88,614	72,701		
California.....	647,812	44,532	25,888	314,645	218,274	1,589	60,027	58,327		
Colorado.....	240,480	45,478	—	209,427	22,558	—	6,805	1,695		
Connecticut.....	209,405	23,020	818	192,771	14,088	—	2,581	20		
Delaware.....	109,014	17,449	8,010	98,954	5,118	645	3,790	507		
Florida.....	1,915,988	304,726	4,275	1,652,368	182,441	1,050	40,971	39,153		
Georgia.....	1,622,218	323,588	1,420	1,398,425	175,863	460	18,501	28,919		
Idaho.....	99,200	22,057	100	86,698	11,279	—	1,223	—		
Illinois.....	2,485,757	282,975	18,945	2,354,475	36,276	2,807	27,590	15,119		
Indiana.....	6,284,856	511,275	175,248	5,675,119	266,723	7,788	181,261	163,965		
Indian Territory.....	57,679	10,541	400	51,618	3,468	—	1,791	812		
Iowa.....	2,884,488	186,078	2,220	2,274,415	68,727	50	12,921	28,376		
Kansas.....	28,182	4,288	—	24,837	8,305	75	465	—		
Kentucky.....	8,849,808	414,184	98,487	8,540,816	192,610	882	81,000	84,500		
Louisiana.....	2,193,190	316,835	7,249	1,810,134	288,838	75	73,038	26,610		
Maine.....	4,249,975	455,610	66,105	3,985,786	194,118	8,566	62,680	3,825		
Maryland.....	415,892	64,828	7,475	345,187	44,685	200	21,054	4,766		
Massachusetts.....	1,885,118	149,608	14,030	1,670,196	88,408	4,876	70,868	6,275		
Michigan.....	9,339,534	1,066,413	360,219	8,200,878	584,864	8,342	245,579	800,876		
Minnesota.....	4,706,851	490,573	10,884	3,886,787	842,809	6,592	102,221	367,912		
Mississippi.....	1,966,610	834,751	15,363	1,620,720	268,846	50	41,244	35,760		
Missouri.....	2,877,301	257,738	54,581	2,084,812	178,615	8,498	89,055	26,421		
Montana.....	230,574	45,171	305	178,114	41,200	—	11,260	—		
Nebraska.....	14,565	2,299	—	18,055	1,180	—	50	380		
Nevada.....	106	—	—	—	31	—	75	—		
New Hampshire.....	1,019,859	137,660	7,859	884,098	74,862	905	83,292	26,102		
New Jersey.....	388,510	29,335	6,260	312,768	18,487	895	5,982	398		
New Mexico.....	72,284	13,423	—	65,699	5,725	—	860	—		
New York.....	2,774,848	265,176	67,879	2,487,775	182,468	7,771	76,667	20,167		
North Carolina.....	2,858,553	399,856	27,180	1,945,031	287,258	857	128,089	51,768		
North Dakota.....	1,862	300	—	1,500	352	—	10	—		
Ohio.....	5,226,840	478,040	92,752	4,475,824	259,376	9,162	416,887	66,591		
Oklahoma.....	22,701	3,778	—	21,250	1,351	30	70	—		
Oregon.....	2,461,692	445,595	1,612	2,251,068	157,555	1,595	50,890	644		
Pennsylvania.....	5,288,578	586,012	107,618	4,611,858	468,583	7,028	124,979	76,185		
Rhode Island.....	17,491	1,508	230	11,800	4,811	180	700	—		
South Carolina.....	753,824	156,858	2,905	654,598	85,152	1,280	12,702	97		
South Dakota.....	16,046	1,945	—	10,701	4,545	—	800	—		
Tennessee.....	5,738,068	540,647	227,265	5,359,595	246,584	2,599	106,080	28,260		
Texas.....	2,108,218	392,278	5,409	1,769,173	230,972	1,480	42,384	58,209		
Utah.....	26,169	4,030	—	22,321	3,468	—	880	—		
Vermont.....	864,892	118,842	4,787	756,291	73,811	595	81,844	2,851		
Virginia.....	1,906,098	278,339	39,276	1,592,242	169,223	337	71,845	72,461		
Washington.....	6,473,015	916,292	255,125	5,727,642	498,884	1,896	168,596	85,097		
West Virginia.....	1,891,994	249,563	21,930	1,704,999	159,871	397	20,417	6,810		
Wisconsin.....	5,716,488	575,617	245,776	4,522,980	569,504	1,385	195,809	426,855		
Wyoming.....	20,462	2,827	—	16,105	4,142	—	215	—		

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 41.—MATERIALS USED—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FOR PLANING MILLS AND REMANUFACTURES.						
	Total.	Lumber (rough).		Supplies.	Power and heat.	All other materials.	Freight.
		Quantity, M feet B. M.	Cost.				
United States.....	\$82,084,685	7,515,645	\$79,491,635	\$1,344,561	\$2,006	\$879,799	\$906,684
Alabama.....	1,611,888	183,277	1,565,543	38,247	.....	11,698	1,400
Alaska.....	40,680	3,582	38,860	795	.....	975	.....
Arizona.....	73,360	7,582	70,450	2,910	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	4,634,659	625,426	4,516,588	75,277	.....	16,831	25,965
California.....	2,638,273	222,847	2,457,019	56,798	.....	75,318	49,138
Colorado.....	215,182	19,157	195,960	3,492	.....	1,890	14,290
Connecticut.....	98,920	7,156	97,195	1,865	.....	20	400
Delaware.....	82,074	8,882	29,497	427	.....	1,500	650
Florida.....	1,834,976	162,112	1,290,711	38,184	88	10,973	120
Georgia.....	1,334,031	156,935	1,310,671	21,061	.....	2,195	104
Idaho.....	115,895	11,669	110,639	8,171	50	1,185	850
Illinois.....	1,249,659	98,297	1,207,022	17,437	350	24,780	120
Indiana.....	1,078,191	67,086	1,024,679	28,182	.....	12,475	17,905
Indian Territory.....	8,100	800	3,000	100	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	2,891,686	192,957	2,829,973	24,809	.....	7,864	29,090
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	1,228,204	73,244	1,169,887	30,172	.....	9,865	14,280
Louisiana.....	8,592,147	882,752	8,458,473	111,268	497	17,432	4,482
Maine.....	1,269,942	109,147	1,242,701	23,967	.....	2,709	565
Maryland.....	205,461	18,512	194,720	5,750	.....	4,835	650
Massachusetts.....	647,925	52,096	567,825	18,197	.....	58,048	8,860
Michigan.....	4,411,566	305,295	4,107,897	74,420	20	197,887	31,983
Minnesota.....	9,207,892	735,673	9,028,290	70,586	.....	107,486	1,580
Mississippi.....	2,641,602	297,174	2,583,396	48,608	.....	8,964	689
Missouri.....	1,614,911	155,665	1,580,460	18,589	.....	10,565	7,297
Montana.....	840,857	87,646	332,846	5,161	.....	2,350	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	950,592	84,135	900,011	11,678	36	28,667	10,145
New Jersey.....	294,061	18,129	290,495	2,806	.....	260	500
New Mexico.....	12,766	1,115	12,100	466	.....	200	.....
New York.....	2,447,771	170,962	2,370,467	35,036	35	16,094	26,189
North Carolina.....	1,817,125	202,669	1,748,071	51,023	.....	8,486	14,545
North Dakota.....	2,025	200	2,000	26	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	2,072,011	110,914	1,982,577	81,676	960	34,490	22,363
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1,925,716	216,556	1,871,174	36,064	.....	18,258	225
Pennsylvania.....	2,974,834	248,891	2,896,909	46,180	20	24,894	6,881
Rhode Island.....	1,391	125	1,290	101	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	629,886	65,168	611,210	14,420	.....	8,000	1,250
South Dakota.....	98,942	8,650	92,614	1,320	.....	8	.....
Tennessee.....	1,945,971	189,918	1,853,734	50,411	.....	34,118	7,708
Texas.....	4,091,780	503,515	3,988,145	95,440	.....	10,145	8,000
Utah.....	10,174	715	9,985	189	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1,271,210	115,648	1,214,568	25,085	.....	18,837	18,270
Virginia.....	1,584,587	121,676	1,498,093	18,860	.....	10,234	12,400
Washington.....	4,021,536	464,616	3,892,106	112,194	.....	15,811	1,425
West Virginia.....	682,876	67,457	666,074	12,608	.....	8,814	880
Wisconsin.....	12,769,216	1,068,498	12,563,922	101,756	.....	67,738	85,805
Wyoming.....	28,394	2,289	27,944	900	.....	75	75

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 42.—MATERIALS USED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FOR TIMBER CAMPS.				
	Total.	Stumpage.		Supplies.	
		Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Cost.		
United States.....	\$7,681,034	8,244,817	\$6,044,074	\$1,248,673	\$388,287
Alabama.....	51,662	84,541	41,016	9,935	711
Alaska.....	7,775			2,550	5,225
Arizona.....					
Arkansas.....	69,397	46,402	60,808	7,479	1,615
California.....	100,148	90,880	80,288	15,915	4,000
Colorado.....	4,220	3,690	3,630	590	
Connecticut.....	22,087	6,751	19,877	1,060	1,100
Delaware.....					
Florida.....	132,207	87,767	98,988	31,735	1,484
Georgia.....	57,191	47,970	50,898	5,621	672
Idaho.....	827	712	802	25	
Illinois.....	97,595	12,180	20,780	16,815	
Indiana.....	48,536	18,650	44,954	2,542	1,040
Indian Territory.....	45	80	45		
Iowa.....					
Kansas.....					
Kentucky.....	46,211	17,975	39,273	4,165	2,778
Louisiana.....	130,704	74,764	105,247	25,070	387
Maine.....	6,825	1,520	5,490	235	1,100
Maryland.....	840	320	640	200	
Massachusetts.....	59,969	10,680	81,870	7,291	20,808
Michigan.....	975,193	262,890	789,117	111,056	125,020
Minnesota.....	2,507,459	609,744	2,228,886	269,048	15,080
Mississippi.....	40,678	36,903	32,668	4,065	3,950
Missouri.....	68,987	24,676	48,521	10,011	5,455
Montana.....	4,992	4,427	4,627	315	50
Nebraska.....					
Nevada.....					
New Hampshire.....	218,089	65,898	182,643	28,266	2,180
New Jersey.....	15,665	1,205	4,450	650	10,565
New Mexico.....	5,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	
New York.....	95,662	14,111	37,411	10,581	47,670
North Carolina.....	64,550	50,045	58,765	10,400	385
North Dakota.....					
Ohio.....	89,059	19,929	78,165	6,806	4,588
Oklahoma.....					
Oregon.....	153,095	172,518	104,784	48,724	4,637
Pennsylvania.....	169,114	51,788	129,006	28,768	16,840
Rhode Island.....	3,780	1,552	3,780		
South Carolina.....	8,902	7,562	7,042	1,780	80
South Dakota.....	7,320	8,860	6,320	1,000	
Tennessee.....	79,558	24,710	59,858	4,365	15,345
Texas.....	108,937	77,488	88,009	18,805	2,128
Utah.....					
Vermont.....	2,500	800	2,500		
Virginia.....	95,035	21,877	75,024	5,726	14,285
Washington.....	1,416,897	1,067,048	919,026	444,617	52,764
West Virginia.....	87,743	31,808	77,782	10,011	
Wisconsin.....	563,555	168,891	468,649	83,091	11,915
Wyoming.....	183,575	72,865	89,700	28,375	15,000

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 48.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.	Rent of offices, interest, insurance, internal-revenue tax and stamps, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, and all other sundries not reported under the head of materials.	Contract work.	
					Logging.	Sawing.
United States.....	\$30,639,036	\$784,768	\$8,902,584	\$12,914,274	\$12,807,517	\$129,893
Alabama.....	471,111	21,921	59,098	196,507	198,590	.....
Alaska.....	12,280	.....	.....	12,280	.....	.....
Arizona.....	18,822	.....	5,858	7,464	5,500	.....
Arkansas.....	1,149,025	12,401	130,828	369,252	626,372	10,172
California.....	771,329	12,608	168,645	391,794	198,282	.....
Colorado.....	80,257	6,891	8,725	11,806	52,935	400
Connecticut.....	146,721	2,664	5,098	24,842	109,922	4,100
Delaware.....	6,815	795	1,442	3,958	120	.....
Florida.....	848,458	3,808	76,983	405,920	361,752	.....
Georgia.....	281,504	15,476	58,942	170,568	31,868	9,650
Idaho.....	29,787	1,510	6,529	9,908	11,845	.....
Illinois.....	821,956	17,501	30,466	212,106	61,883	.....
Indiana.....	601,823	35,106	88,454	350,746	182,517	.....
Indian Territory.....	2,778	75	577	1,826	800	.....
Iowa.....	684,825	7,102	65,549	269,735	351,989	.....
Kansas.....	8,827	1,635	678	1,514	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	644,275	18,821	50,505	309,748	265,201	.....
Louisiana.....	1,000,742	13,673	82,199	408,958	495,717	.....
Maine.....	738,455	45,520	98,287	344,776	224,398	25,526
Maryland.....	163,878	3,571	12,285	47,148	100,374	.....
Massachusetts.....	871,852	18,029	48,830	228,530	74,093	7,820
Michigan.....	8,266,221	41,114	645,059	1,629,188	987,260	18,600
Minnesota.....	8,108,389	45,654	899,448	1,397,887	1,320,900	.....
Mississippi.....	636,058	7,042	82,068	359,605	187,348	.....
Missouri.....	527,267	15,476	68,681	242,198	205,907	.....
Montana.....	66,688	1,214	19,669	37,155	8,650	.....
Nebraska.....	890	15	335	480	.....	.....
Nevada.....	269	160	78	31	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	858,102	10,410	57,513	158,981	119,978	11,275
New Jersey.....	57,712	7,498	10,830	33,409	6,475	.....
New Mexico.....	8,188	740	2,030	4,418	1,000	.....
New York.....	885,060	60,151	94,294	367,402	311,658	1,560
North Carolina.....	688,149	30,829	56,906	233,813	312,101	.....
North Dakota.....	86	.....	56	80	.....	.....
Ohio.....	988,710	57,272	81,052	370,238	480,148	.....
Oklahoma.....	1,459	358	520	581	.....	.....
Oregon.....	876,640	101,871	42,051	117,995	114,728	.....
Pennsylvania.....	2,743,351	44,783	207,053	666,336	1,812,664	12,515
Rhode Island.....	20,981	315	860	8,518	15,098	1,190
South Carolina.....	121,908	5,732	22,354	79,269	14,468	100
South Dakota.....	8,085	870	4,565	2,425	175	.....
Tennessee.....	729,179	28,526	58,417	319,746	326,770	720
Texas.....	612,980	5,114	70,168	298,155	244,543	.....
Utah.....	8,293	44	1,066	1,088	1,100	.....
Vermont.....	263,876	9,444	40,001	126,581	87,850	.....
Virginia.....	545,056	16,229	42,734	204,787	217,441	8,865
Washington.....	1,421,520	25,932	144,748	578,266	672,574	.....
West Virginia.....	680,206	8,448	56,185	249,328	316,095	200
Wisconsin.....	4,263,605	25,724	770,083	1,597,053	1,843,545	27,200
Wyoming.....	6,698	1	4,797	1,505	395	.....

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 44.—PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Sawmill. ¹	Planing mill.	Timber camp.	SAWED LUMBER (INCLUDES ALL PRODUCTS GIVEN IN M FEET, B. M.).					
					Total.		Merchant. ²		Custom. ³	
					Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity (estimated), M feet, B. M.	Value (estimated).
United States...	\$566,882,984	\$422,812,061	\$107,622,519	\$86,398,404	35,084,166	\$390,489,873	31,508,214	\$347,402,903	3,575,952	\$43,086,970
Alabama...	12,867,551	10,514,349	2,080,427	272,775	1,101,386	9,833,239	1,036,841	9,262,377	64,545	570,862
Alaska...	211,229	95,449	69,462	46,318	6,571	89,249	6,571	89,249	.....	.....
Arizona...	547,790	411,833	105,557	80,400	36,182	407,808	36,122	406,588	60	720
Arkansas...	23,959,988	17,306,562	6,205,410	448,011	1,028,987	14,160,571	1,601,510	13,951,546	22,477	209,025
California...	18,764,647	8,729,654	8,916,512	1,118,481	787,035	7,828,897	729,850	7,754,872	7,185	69,025
Colorado...	1,627,605	1,290,000	289,521	48,084	133,746	1,269,306	132,746	1,258,522	1,000	10,784
Connecticut...	1,818,048	1,304,304	152,997	361,342	108,098	1,614,701	78,988	1,152,140	29,110	462,501
Delaware...	471,482	401,042	56,700	18,740	35,955	395,828	27,556	316,707	8,399	79,141
Florida...	10,348,403	8,498,424	1,758,738	596,241	790,878	7,855,462	782,677	7,786,452	7,896	67,010
Georgia...	13,704,923	11,601,361	1,650,062	453,500	1,311,917	11,355,532	1,257,468	10,932,272	54,449	423,260
Idaho...	987,665	641,868	172,257	123,540	65,868	614,188	62,238	581,934	8,125	32,254
Illinois...	7,652,118	5,624,831	1,774,983	252,804	388,469	5,049,668	336,891	4,484,282	51,578	615,381
Indiana...	20,613,724	18,745,545	1,556,248	311,936	1,036,999	16,818,041	853,479	14,154,157	188,520	2,603,884
Indian Territory...	199,879	194,504	4,875	1,000	15,985	167,480	14,559	149,828	1,426	18,152
Iowa...	8,677,058	5,264,981	3,889,020	23,107	352,411	5,146,785	328,168	4,789,059	24,243	357,720
Kansas...	104,182	101,204	.....	2,918	10,665	146,180	5,826	74,540	4,839	71,640
Kentucky...	13,774,911	11,846,565	1,577,636	350,710	774,651	10,046,547	682,691	8,994,720	91,960	1,050,827
Louisiana...	17,408,513	12,074,055	4,664,882	669,626	1,115,366	10,916,954	1,107,876	10,859,901	7,490	57,053
Maine...	18,489,401	11,176,563	1,704,702	808,186	784,647	9,256,158	701,787	8,347,909	82,860	908,249
Maryland...	2,650,082	2,286,248	284,453	79,381	188,711	2,036,716	159,528	1,774,001	24,188	262,715
Massachusetts...	6,526,280	5,057,483	1,243,408	225,939	344,190	4,005,845	273,858	3,180,402	70,882	825,413
Michigan...	54,290,520	42,517,495	5,822,481	5,950,644	3,018,388	35,865,616	2,848,247	31,612,301	370,091	4,253,315
Minnesota...	48,585,161	25,891,210	12,069,993	5,628,958	2,342,338	28,687,800	1,858,612	22,781,828	488,728	5,905,972
Mississippi...	15,656,110	12,186,488	8,305,865	214,257	1,206,265	11,665,152	1,173,109	11,352,144	38,156	313,008
Missouri...	11,177,529	8,882,000	1,977,248	818,281	723,754	8,011,022	648,187	7,113,585	80,567	897,437
Montana...	2,949,992	2,291,289	450,728	207,975	255,685	2,297,860	247,666	2,221,496	8,019	76,361
Nebraska...	61,773	51,373	.....	400	4,655	54,831	4,220	49,511	435	5,320
Nevada...	7,060	7,060	.....	.....	725	7,060	725	7,060	.....	.....
New Hampshire...	9,218,310	6,726,754	1,423,563	1,067,993	572,447	6,544,136	495,758	5,730,163	76,689	813,973
New Jersey...	1,869,014	1,276,014	423,788	169,212	74,118	1,233,323	57,549	945,533	16,569	287,720
New Mexico...	411,627	290,527	17,950	103,150	30,880	289,401	27,802	260,915	3,078	28,486
New York...	15,766,977	11,676,620	8,393,544	696,813	878,448	12,364,862	685,378	8,907,359	198,075	8,467,003
North Carolina...	14,862,593	11,782,101	2,760,410	920,082	1,286,688	11,067,909	1,195,028	10,371,778	91,610	896,131
North Dakota...	24,200	21,800	2,400	.....	2,030	22,060	2,000	21,700	30	360
Ohio...	20,790,854	17,306,294	2,854,510	680,050	990,497	15,820,989	768,908	12,756,868	221,594	3,064,071
Oklahoma...	68,569	68,569	.....	.....	6,119	69,874	4,626	58,688	1,493	15,086
Oregon...	10,352,167	6,888,234	2,733,466	735,467	734,538	6,691,214	732,906	6,675,628	1,682	15,791
Pennsylvania...	35,749,965	28,516,776	3,860,589	3,872,600	2,833,278	27,476,411	2,125,518	24,946,209	207,760	2,530,202
Rhode Island...	238,579	185,313	1,733	46,538	18,528	226,919	18,737	165,951	4,791	60,968
South Carolina...	5,207,184	4,258,670	826,381	127,133	466,429	8,983,009	446,416	3,781,460	20,013	151,549
South Dakota...	445,861	292,983	118,783	89,140	31,704	299,188	29,183	275,278	2,571	23,910
Tennessee...	18,127,784	15,229,933	2,624,585	278,266	950,958	11,882,596	825,196	10,372,328	125,762	1,460,498
Texas...	16,296,478	10,583,488	5,196,849	566,186	1,232,404	10,197,575	1,214,018	10,041,932	18,891	165,613
Utah...	214,187	189,562	15,225	9,400	17,548	209,808	14,183	170,883	3,365	38,425
Vermont...	6,181,808	4,206,986	1,845,156	79,716	375,809	4,294,276	307,870	8,508,219	68,489	786,057
Virginia...	12,187,177	9,900,057	1,817,584	419,586	959,119	9,879,689	888,571	8,642,277	75,548	737,412
Washington...	80,286,280	18,617,179	5,180,545	6,488,556	1,429,092	12,291,016	1,411,080	12,142,903	17,952	148,143
West Virginia...	10,612,887	9,890,818	768,836	458,683	778,051	9,185,416	682,921	8,141,940	95,130	1,043,476
Wisconsin...	57,634,816	39,944,711	15,449,096	2,241,009	3,389,166	41,802,531	2,776,662	38,956,433	612,504	7,346,094
Wyoming...	831,558	285,567	84,966	511,025	16,908	218,200	15,483	194,580	1,480	18,620

¹Includes the value of merchant products and the amount received for custom work, but excludes the value of custom products.²Includes 292,586 M feet, B. M., valued at \$5,099,951, made up of all items reported in M feet, B. M., under "other sawed products." (See Table 49.)³Includes 4,540 M feet, B. M., valued at \$91,618, made up of all items of custom product reported in M feet, B. M., under "other sawed products."

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 45.—PRODUCTS.

ROUGH LUMBER (MERCHANT AND CUSTOM COMBINED)—continued.															
Conifers—continued.															
Spruce.		Cypress.		Cedar.		Norway pine.		Red fir.		Sugar pine.		Tamarack.		All other conifers.	
Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.
1,448,091	\$16,322,666	495,886	\$6,604,495	282,978	\$2,542,818	259,108	\$3,022,670	1,736,507	\$15,050,638	53,558	\$659,016	50,619	\$442,016	9,135	\$170,852
		851	12,222	158	1,560										
6,056	88,569													500	5,500
104	2,340													50	600
		46,559	477,311	20	400										5
18,557	208,218			1,211	13,980			16,621	156,545	52,108	646,810			413	16,585
37,817	887,525														7
100	1,200	100	8,000	120	8,600										8
		85,028	1,219,089												9
		14,545	273,614												10
				2,100	16,000			4,966	49,032			8,350	26,790	135	1,875
				1,485	15,085										12
				313	5,130	15	248								13
															14
															15
															16
															17
10	100	1,077	13,099	592	14,625										18
		248,532	8,316,275												91
409,588	4,933,535			7,854	57,815	2,400	22,800					2,500	50,000	6,402	67,281
3,500	35,000	180	2,110	20	500										20
															21
29,216	356,395			175	1,975										72
6,384	59,191			66,481	615,742	50,719	650,603					2,984	26,010	115	5,750
1,205	13,050			11,875	187,000	106,911	1,104,050					280	2,842		23
		84,135	489,251												24
		9,082	91,614												25
															26
415	4,525							81,931	566,352			84,197	274,668		27
															28
350	2,450														29
185,422	2,201,118	1,000	30,000			80	920								42
		20,000	8	90	10,878	156,069									575
															30
															31
203	3,705														32
244,966	2,837,297			1,588	77,940										33
1,300	8,127	18,650	198,737	2,470	29,832										34
															35
															36
															37
															38
63,209	594,827			10	250			501,287	4,514,312	1,450	12,206	877	7,885	103	744
3,423	51,376			31,818	840,492									568	62,000
															39
															40
50	400	25,666	853,922	320	8,230										41
															42
830	1,950	1,791	20,210	2,321	58,166										43
		4,699	71,073	80	400										44
40	560													554	6,880
254,853	2,833,021													171	1,742
															45
50	350	8,240	62,808	505	10,086										46
82,699	686,601			88,670	889,959			1,152,672	9,768,297			8,970	29,990		47
94,067	954,558			100	1,000										48
730	8,650			9,997	115,049	98,798	1,105,297					2,430	28,026		50
8,002	88,529							80	1,100						51

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,
TABLE 46.—PRODUCTS.

LUMBER.

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 46.—PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 46.—PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURES

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,

TABLE 47.—PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SHINGLES (MERCHANT AND CUSTOM COMBINED).							
	Total. ¹		Yellow pine.		White pine.		Cypress.	
	Number of thou-sands.	Value.	Number of thou-sands.	Value.	Number of thou-sands.	Value.	Number of thou-sands.	Value.
1 United States.....	12,102,017	\$18,869,705	936,611	\$1,492,653	1,859,440	\$2,969,805	1,247,161	\$2,280,645
2 Alabama.....	267,273	468,857	111,234	172,785	.....	.....	155,509	289,652
3 Arizona.....	350	895	350	895	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Arkansas.....	349,522	597,855	35,226	64,446	.....	.....	314,196	533,224
5 California.....	650,090	698,115	18,948	28,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Colorado.....	5,165	8,902	4,925	8,272	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Connecticut.....	3,214	8,593	.....	.....	968	2,859	.....	.....
8 Delaware.....	30	150	80	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Florida.....	177,128	356,383	50,426	75,720	.....	.....	128,697	280,613
10 Georgia.....	243,797	379,957	221,991	384,110	.....	.....	20,894	44,772
11 Idaho.....	15,806	24,344	1,431	3,745	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Illinois.....	42,825	73,378	.....	.....	84,365	61,692	550	1,025
13 Indiana.....	34,198	92,877	.....	.....	1,920	8,890	.....	.....
14 Iowa.....	66,140	137,712	.....	.....	66,140	137,712	.....	.....
15 Kentucky.....	59,875	115,408	2,225	4,200	.....	.....	16,000	31,325
16 Louisiana.....	504,819	785,901	49,165	62,670	.....	.....	455,654	723,281
17 Maine.....	465,862	908,499	.....	.....	80,196	55,052	.....	.....
18 Maryland.....	22,824	66,328	8,796	20,482	9,200	28,475	450	2,800
19 Massachusetts.....	20,500	46,694	.....	.....	14,596	33,174	.....	.....
20 Michigan.....	1,926,110	8,219,610	.....	.....	369,613	699,294	.....	.....
21 Minnesota.....	498,800	688,207	.....	.....	464,876	633,531	.....	.....
22 Mississippi.....	92,027	64,006	17,417	32,061	.....	.....	14,610	31,945
23 Missouri.....	28,227	45,292	8,764	10,614	14,955	24,702	3,830	8,190
24 Montana.....	6,880	11,518	3,520	6,268	60	150	.....	.....
25 New Hampshire.....	40,499	75,417	.....	.....	16,468	88,225	.....	.....
26 New Jersey.....	88,885	146,281	582	3,105	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 New Mexico.....	4,800	8,950	4,800	8,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 New York.....	160,294	842,414	.....	.....	29,045	69,582	150	525
29 North Carolina.....	212,467	513,920	118,850	224,391	.....	.....	63,476	179,706
30 Ohio.....	18,605	88,888	.....	.....	8,130	9,006	.....	.....
31 Oklahoma.....	108	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Oregon.....	81,180	45,959	8,800	9,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Pennsylvania.....	369,858	866,435	.....	.....	84,872	225,591	.....	.....
34 Rhode Island.....	2,267	6,156	.....	.....	120	385	.....	.....
35 South Carolina.....	88,878	155,177	54,033	80,188	.....	.....	82,445	71,739
36 South Dakota.....	800	1,575	800	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 Tennessee.....	59,735	107,198	8,611	7,825	4,085	5,205	18,815	26,700
38 Texas.....	210,633	315,143	186,876	275,204	.....	.....	23,807	39,039
39 Utah.....	2,460	8,600	2,450	8,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Vermont.....	52,899	106,659	.....	.....	2,715	5,768	.....	.....
41 Virginia.....	27,784	62,299	18,232	86,412	.....	.....	5,578	16,659
42 Washington.....	4,837,992	5,853,437	8,004	4,481	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 West Virginia.....	84,850	58,299	8,790	7,287	70	150	.....	.....
44 Wisconsin.....	994,427	1,882,262	.....	.....	712,046	940,912	.....	.....
45 Wyoming.....	2,185	6,045	1,885	4,870

¹ Includes 147,695 M custom shingles, valued at \$300,479.

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 47.—PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 48.—PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SAWMILL PRODUCTS.						
	Cooperage materials.						
	Total value.	Hoops.		Staves.		Headings.	
		Number of thousands.	Value.	Number of thousands.	Value.	Number of sets.	Value.
United States.....	\$20,714,670	441,327	\$2,669,465	1,664,792	\$13,697,621	124,089,447	\$4,847,544
Alabama				25,776	174,296	1,243,000	26,734
Alaska.....							
Arizona		8,220	90,100	109,056	1,853,401	4,887,650	305,625
Arkansas.....						45,000	1,826
California.....							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware.....				12,000	80,000	700,000	7,000
Florida.....		120	600	4,126	21,972	46,170	1,828
Georgia.....				3,309	17,656	226,780	3,681
Idaho							
Illinois.....		7,200	47,700	54,508	385,804	2,720,000	85,834
Indiana.....		88,310	617,710	160,084	1,244,266	13,081,947	526,231
Indian Territory							
Iowa.....				1,300	6,500	832,000	12,319
Kansas							
Kentucky.....				68,346	1,042,528	3,522,504	234,015
Louisiana.....				21,255	171,078	725,960	31,155
Maine		670	2,945	70,489	293,171	3,911,950	115,313
Maryland.....				330	4,600	330,000	10,483
Massachusetts.....		180	1,080	8,255	49,800	398,000	11,015
Michigan.....		120,225	684,078	810,648	1,631,182	33,980,223	962,721
Minnesota.....		7,611	55,200	7,012	33,780	1,816,588	48,470
Mississippi				17,657	855,504	1,980,000	61,380
Missouri.....		8,760	49,175	67,706	463,467	2,527,116	203,888
Montana							
Nebraska.....							
Nevada.....							
New Hampshire.....				8,419	34,120	318,000	5,149
New Jersey.....							
New Mexico.....							
New York.....		12,371	94,746	42,585	259,008	8,534,260	284,946
North Carolina.....				4,543	26,368	83,300	3,312
North Dakota							
Ohio.....		115,901	668,346	200,876	1,176,222	5,208,692	284,444
Oklahoma.....							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania.....		75	480	145,358	589,606	7,243,044	173,517
Rhode Island				20	100		
South Carolina.....		300	2,400	8,813	21,807	278,000	7,800
South Dakota							
Tennessee.....		64,184	297,955	181,071	2,541,587	16,915,700	411,772
Texas.....				7,236	21,222	100,000	3,000
Utah.....							
Vermont.....					2,050	21,285	
Virginia.....		700	5,000	47,735	389,777	8,762,650	167,053
Washington		500	3,000	3,684	41,974	834,600	17,323
West Virginia.....		200	1,000	32,795	361,784	918,889	30,866
Wisconsin		5,800	48,000	48,255	488,721	8,408,499	236,745

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,

TABLE 49.—PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SAWMILL PRODUCTS—continued.						
	Other sawed products.						
	Total value.	Bobbin and spool stock.		Furniture stock.		Agricultural implement stock.	
		Quantity, M feet, B.M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B.M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B.M.	Value.
1 United States.....	\$29,399,639	39,975	\$525,257	103,594	\$1,885,764	32,786	\$589,065
2 Alabama.....	402,161			876	9,915	618	8,789
3 Alaska.....	6,200						
4 Arizona.....	4,200						
5 Arkansas.....	878,728			6,740	124,996	4,271	76,712
6 California.....	288,980			3	45	12	360
7 Colorado.....	18,814						
8 Connecticut.....	55,392	40	400	133	4,455	62	1,935
9 Delaware.....	84,318						
10 Florida.....	299,985			300	4,000	4	64
11 Georgia.....	120,582	100	1,000	1,968	19,812	889	8,559
12 Idaho.....	20,840			2	60		
13 Illinois.....	497,982			1,094	14,262	968	19,218
14 Indiana.....	2,541,223			17,919	840,608	15,505	277,396
15 Indian Territory.....	85,500						
16 Iowa.....	210,520			95	1,580	77	1,229
17 Kansas.....	12,392			3	100		
18 Kentucky.....	1,858,602			8,078	78,119	562	10,885
19 Louisiana.....	210,689					1	12
20 Maine.....	1,878,084	26,254	294,705	605	9,580	20	280
21 Maryland.....	357,826						
22 Massachusetts.....	1,596,805	827	14,640	758	10,250	227	4,540
23 Michigan.....	8,421,716	268	8,740	1,600	22,750	929	19,027
24 Minnesota.....	1,149,360			496	6,740	80	1,150
25 Mississippi.....	159,286			2,998	39,290	479	6,244
26 Missouri.....	822,481			1,712	26,858	1,227	28,259
27 Montana.....	27,658						
28 Nebraska.....	812						
29 Nevada.....							
30 New Hampshire.....	861,866	7,689	118,976	1,475	25,886	80	1,100
31 New Jersey.....	156,956			99	1,815	10	400
32 New Mexico.....	13,950						
33 New York.....	1,101,109	362	5,632	1,598	40,087	508	7,906
34 North Carolina.....	644,676	500	7,888	4,198	40,178	226	8,614
35 North Dakota.....							
36 Ohio.....	2,401,015	100	2,500	17,155	462,702	2,486	54,251
37 Oklahoma.....	980			10	850		
38 Oregon.....	159,867						
39 Pennsylvania.....	1,448,419	50	774	4,652	77,086	725	18,900
40 Rhode Island.....	6,788						
41 South Carolina.....	168,581	1	40			1	20
42 South Dakota.....	7,070						
43 Tennessee.....	1,245,084	1,810	84,660	2,542	49,550	1,478	24,295
44 Texas.....	45,971			168	1,522	286	7,560
45 Utah.....	6,408						
46 Vermont.....	540,112	2,484	46,352	7,002	115,189		
47 Virginia.....	436,489			250	8,854	1,000	18,280
48 Washington.....	510,824						
49 West Virginia.....	581,918			2,744	54,002	11	180
50 Wisconsin.....	2,588,681			21,266	805,728	654	11,100
51 Wyoming.....	77,909						

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 49.—PRODUCTS—continued.

SAWMILLS—continued.										
Other sawed products—continued.							Amount received for custom work.			
Carriage and wagon stock.		Pickets and palings.		Laths.		All other sawed products.	Sawing.	Grinding.		
Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Quantity, M feet, B. M.	Value.	Number of thousand.	Value.			Ginning.		
80,927	\$1,765,087	85,314	\$334,798	2,523,998	\$4,698,909	\$10,600,779	\$10,682,770	\$608,346	\$589,458	1
2,170	35,464	1,188	7,163	28,721	85,113	305,717	146,528	33,765	66,460	2
				2,040	4,200	6,200	150			3
16,546	290,985	497	8,915	21,164	87,581	840,589	57,044	22,915	57,877	5
445	6,575	2,343	21,640	11,507	22,903	287,457	19,481			6
				5,558	9,851	8,968	4,262			7
261	9,221	18	175	418	643	38,563	94,087	11,084		8
554	10,090	6	45	1,180	2,097	22,086	21,457	1,546		9
556	8,450	608	1,814	21,761	48,051	242,566	19,485	9,920	11,227	10
528	5,190	370	2,240	31,496	87,786	51,495	124,256	15,664	39,224	11
		30	400	8,220	8,940	11,440	15,440			12
8,819	87,918	859	9,246	30,674	72,389	295,549	221,785	7,614		13
21,240	495,299	8,073	84,482	10,138	28,603	1,864,885	700,487	16,854	500	14
5	125					35,875	6,880	536	2,885	15
163	3,784	169	2,520	58,698	136,150	65,257	115,289	2,054		16
14	260	8	25	4	10	11,997	14,712	5		17
8,499	78,146	1,584	15,942	17,091	41,537	1,189,528	274,993	28,956		18
102	3,020	1,840	25,175	99,852	156,582	25,900	17,457	8,542	19,589	19
584	17,520	669	7,886	217,376	361,654	1,179,009	284,160	19,408	2,000	20
152	4,580	166	1,446	5,369	9,068	342,787	78,224	7,805		21
825	8,090			8,807	23,488	1,585,802	197,953	18,789		22
1,550	29,676	1,984	11,817	259,917	493,895	2,847,811	1,087,781	26,568		23
122	2,505			887,064	766,040	872,925	1,218,027	4,618		24
44	415	410	4,813	6,088	10,654	97,970	72,348	24,628	97,959	25
8,809	85,242	806	7,736	24,835	38,236	686,155	801,682	27,380	8,415	26
				14,281	22,878	5,275	80,622			27
				1	2	810	1,550			28
										29
475	9,950	190	1,920	74,221	155,491	558,593	172,525	7,141		30
821	80,388	528	5,886	8,559	12,842	106,725	67,204	5,539		31
				2,165	5,850	8,800	6,712			32
852	10,718	290	8,858	66,468	124,262	900,796	723,946	70,356		33
2,807	57,028	988	7,901	48,782	74,919	458,198	216,205	48,772	79,924	34
						100				35
9,458	249,936	2,985	85,247	18,619	64,185	1,542,244	778,587	82,985		36
		84	860	75	150	120	6,515	652	2,189	37
		357	4,618	41,779	60,498	94,756	5,798	600		38
1,568	80,986	4,845	47,854	206,949	584,353	688,516	701,949	39,445		39
268	6,200			16	18	565	12,498	25		40
16	195	302	3,125	26,811	86,772	128,879	46,518	18,078	56,204	41
				1,856	5,840	1,790	9,015			42
5,880	117,529	678	8,365	88,199	81,991	928,694	934,486	36,610	39,882	43
143	1,944	893	8,640	4,181	4,858	21,447	51,246	16,127	59,928	44
		64	705	793	2,168	3,535	9,381			45
406	7,905			9,814	18,684	852,982	186,277	19,375		46
790	10,698	898	6,217	36,502	64,578	387,867	212,168	18,780	850	47
		822	6,234	145,184	176,925	827,665	52,494	2,740		48
919	19,700	684	6,188	58,440	107,182	394,766	288,168	7,414		49
1,051	21,085	4,242	80,728	418,011	761,435	1,458,605	1,648,833	11,672		50
		6	82	629	2,577	75,250	7,115			51

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 50.—PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PLANING MILL PRODUCTS.			
	Total.	Gross value of fin-	Gross value of	Amount re-
		ished lumber.	remanufactured	ceived for cus-
United States.....	\$107,622,519	\$84,154,426	\$22,704,806	\$768,287
Alabama.....	2,080,427	1,870,292	201,442	8,602
Alaska.....	69,402	34,792	34,670	.....
Arizona.....	105,557	28,546	82,011	.....
Arkansas.....	6,205,410	5,604,251	595,649	5,510
California.....	8,916,512	2,215,149	1,694,749	8,614
Colorado.....	289,521	199,775	88,396	1,356
Connecticut.....	152,997	81,680	69,270	2,097
Delaware.....	56,700	9,270	46,350	1,080
Florida.....	1,758,738	1,633,843	121,900	2,995
Georgia.....	1,650,062	1,610,164	29,300	10,598
Idaho.....	172,257	142,449	27,625	2,183
Illinois.....	1,774,983	880,078	944,880	625
Indiana.....	1,556,243	920,944	600,888	34,961
Indian Territory.....	4,375	4,000	.....	375
Iowa.....	3,889,020	2,658,944	728,461	1,616
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	1,577,636	1,151,021	417,675	8,940
Louisiana.....	4,664,832	4,167,844	493,746	8,242
Maine.....	1,704,702	953,864	781,075	19,763
Maryland.....	284,468	119,185	163,610	1,658
Massachusetts.....	1,243,408	859,089	846,089	38,280
Michigan.....	5,822,481	4,323,306	1,387,586	111,589
Minnesota.....	12,069,998	9,853,133	2,165,046	61,815
Mississippi.....	3,305,385	3,127,857	168,008	9,500
Missouri.....	1,977,248	1,890,264	85,499	1,485
Montana.....	450,728	390,288	56,400	4,090
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,428,568	789,658	619,580	14,890
New Jersey.....	423,788	297,934	121,173	4,681
New Mexico.....	17,950	15,750	2,000	200
New York.....	3,898,544	2,252,092	1,066,644	74,808
North Carolina.....	2,760,410	2,259,706	480,021	20,688
North Dakota.....	2,400	2,400	.....	.....
Ohio.....	2,854,510	2,060,807	728,887	61,866
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	2,733,466	2,186,636	545,052	1,778
Pennsylvania.....	3,860,589	3,199,041	599,677	61,871
Rhode Island.....	1,738	475	1,028	285
South Carolina.....	826,381	759,098	61,468	6,820
South Dakota.....	113,783	111,483	1,800	500
Tennessee.....	2,624,585	1,226,780	1,880,467	17,838
Texas.....	5,196,849	4,645,194	548,255	8,400
Utah.....	15,225	18,740	.....	1,485
Vermont.....	1,845,156	1,457,692	365,240	22,224
Virginia.....	1,817,584	1,410,221	397,312	10,001
Washington.....	5,180,545	4,238,877	895,109	48,659
West Virginia.....	768,336	540,933	206,625	15,778
Wisconsin.....	15,449,096	12,469,615	2,918,899	65,582
Wyoming.....	84,966	82,876	1,400	690

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS,
TABLE 51.—PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TIMBER CAMP PRODUCTS.						
	Total value.	Basket stock.		Cooperage stock.		Excelsior stock.	
		Cords.	Value.	Cords.	Value.	Cords.	Value.
1 United States.....	\$36,398,404	7,448	\$28,301	82,546	\$346,816	12,870	\$48,978
2 Alabama	272,775			2,100	8,500	25	250
3 Alaska	46,818						
4 Arizona	80,400						
5 Arkansas	448,011	4,078	14,684	14,908	51,212		
6 California	1,118,481			1,612	6,640		
7 Colorado	48,084						
8 Connecticut	361,842						
9 Delaware	13,740	50	250				
10 Florida	596,241			200	1,400		
11 Georgia	453,500			5,570	18,710		
12 Idaho	128,540						
13 Illinois	252,804	14	50				
14 Indiana	811,986			150	550		
15 Indian Territory	1,000						
16 Iowa	23,107						
17 Kansas	2,918						
18 Kentucky	350,710			4,100	28,000	4	24
19 Louisiana	660,626			100	400		
20 Maine	308,136			2,370	18,000	1,000	4,000
21 Maryland	79,381	188	717			500	1,000
22 Massachusetts	225,839	2	20				
23 Michigan	5,950,544	85	300	9,725	85,850		
24 Minnesota	5,623,958			2,400	4,800		
25 Mississippi	214,267			5,130	40,150		
26 Missouri	318,281			297	8,872		
27 Montana	207,975						
28 Nebraska	400						
29 Nevada							
30 New Hampshire	1,067,993			18,000	61,200	205	720
31 New Jersey	159,212	668	2,380			50	50
32 New Mexico	108,150						
33 New York	696,818	100	800	1,874	11,100	190	1,042
34 North Carolina	320,082	400	1,600	2,000	6,500		
35 North Dakota							
36 Ohio	630,050	400	700	1,833	9,600	110	434
37 Oklahoma							
38 Oregon	785,407						
39 Pennsylvania	3,372,600	100	250	6,885	12,122	1,950	6,607
40 Rhode Island	46,583						
41 South Carolina	127,133	1,400	7,000	1,155	1,200		
42 South Dakota	39,140						
43 Tennessee	273,268			2,080	7,925		
44 Texas	566,186						
45 Utah	9,400						
46 Vermont	79,716			10	200		
47 Virginia	419,586			4,552	19,285	580	1,540
48 Washington	6,488,556						
49 West Virginia	458,683			50	150		
50 Wisconsin	2,241,009	26	100	2,000	5,000	8,106	33,311
51 Wyoming	511,025						

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 51.—PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS.

TABLE 51.—PRODUCTS—Continued.

LUMBER.

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 51.—PRODUCTS—Continued.

TIMBER CAMPS—continued.															
Railway ties.		Rived or shaved shingles.		Masts and spars.		Ship knees.		Telegraph poles.		Wheel stock.		Charcoal.		All other prod'ts, val'te.	Amount received for contract work.
Number.	Value.	Number of thousand.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Corda.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.		
22,591,894	\$6,298,688	41,488	\$78,826	2,580	\$28,513	1,601	\$4,678	987,963	\$1,393,576	9,317	\$46,135	6,796,934	\$459,221	\$1,666,558	\$850,715
262,100	66,909	802	505					1,754	2,188	25	100	522,000	20,495	2,197	645
25,000	10,000							2,880	775					46,318	
444,879	110,018	4,781	6,324					400	1,600			1,200	200	20,000	
1,576,274	399,327	2,157	9,080											4,886	200
97,600	29,074													9,465	
464,225	160,122	150	800					886	672	81,910	86,690	468	8,880	8,562	48,009
15,200	5,340													3,800	500
980,709	238,280								1,200	2,780				20,175	1,590
822,265	204,586	2,000	5,000	3	150				2,150	10,205			500	25	88,845
61,700	15,305														1,585
470,714	141,851	250	550											4,610	370
888,659	182,842	4,210	7,755											28,230	5,508
		800	500											500	
35,248	18,347													1,500	2,250
343,264	89,712	8,988	10,627											200	400
674,537	187,065	290	897											22,081	1,000
84,500	17,025													2,507	
129,822	45,450	100	400	110	415	50	100	4,285	5,135					42,129	10,600
														5,830	
149,479	54,474	706	1,868					35	1,050	16,640	26,658	1	80	64,886	7,140
4,588,820	1,860,058	250	500	15	1,000					514,161	762,979			8,892,122	293,804
742,315	171,267	5,000	7,500							32,600	42,040				168,128
37,411	18,068	1,690	4,658											80,387	814,743
559,822	151,481	1,375	2,280											400	242
														64,308	95
351,500	81,405													7,100	9,870
															5,085
														1,550	
															27
107,962	29,443	100	200	81	305			2,275	5,325					1,200	100
64,108	26,858					50	36	11,988	42,221	105	610	77,000	4,700	190,806	62,171
												13,400	1,405	23,086	16,245
340,722	81,000							817	800					8,448	500
225,115	86,145	6	18	18	800			9,824	14,210	200	700	900,848	42,200	188,547	12,400
37,123	10,239	1,880	5,050					16,200	28,000			10,120	505	2,852	2,950
															34
1,246,230	421,056	285	574					475	160	410	2,680	276,400	18,414	7,192	575
															36
															37
99,400	20,000					120	2,000	1,040	2,800	2,495	1,127			8,000	700
1,394,500	473,091	199	779					32,647	63,880			597,170	35,896	824,291	79,616
51,220	14,557	95	200					4,480	8,990			6,300	756	11,400	2,810
200,990	46,948							12,700	8,450	10	800			8,400	
															41
25,000	7,500							100	400						500
265,909	63,694	1,760	2,390					15,300	20,100						2,699
675,835	164,816	2,312	4,261					2,070	2,570			640	98	4,109	200
2,000	1,000													50	
10,723	3,305			2	100									100,000	6,000
														14,100	900
															40
455,190	141,060	2,030	6,110					1,146	592	186	1,165	12,000	600	86,654	400
476,440	141,663	90	250	2,246	28,798			19,612	44,689	1,000	2,000			45,596	9,000
386,264	103,112	127	255					2,500	1,750	90	645			1,008	6,943
951,135	256,500							151,806	148,769			50,000	3,500	58,012	50
2,320,000	507,200							3,500	2,100						5

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 52.—POWER.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	OWNED.										RENTED.	Furnished to other establishments, horse-power.		
	Total horse-power.	Engines.				Water wheels.		Electric motors.		Other power.				
		Steam.		Gas or gasoline.		Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.			
United States . . .	1,613,992	34,517	1,401,883	152	3,532	6,164	200,983	216	7,009	10	495	1,177	2,130	
Alabama	46,842	1,197	43,933	3	72	137	2,817	8	20	—	—	35	167	
Alaska	1,340	16	456	—	—	14	597	11	287	—	—	—	—	
Arizona	851	19	821	—	—	2	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arkansas	61,549	1,488	61,345	1	4	18	120	4	80	—	—	62	47	
California	37,476	520	35,581	2	40	59	1,772	11	118	1	15	—	500	
Colorado	5,523	186	5,899	—	—	7	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Connecticut	6,552	112	3,421	2	26	130	8,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delaware	2,823	79	2,201	—	—	4	115	1	7	—	—	—	—	
Florida	27,637	584	26,987	3	15	22	245	8	140	1	250	20	50	
Georgia	47,374	1,475	45,892	1	13	61	1,279	—	—	6	190	23	90	
Idaho	8,971	95	2,929	2	35	32	1,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Illinois	22,829	885	22,619	2	82	4	128	1	50	—	—	10	230	
Indiana	65,211	1,966	64,276	2	29	29	668	16	238	—	—	52	—	
Indian Territory	1,269	46	1,219	—	—	2	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	18,074	301	12,825	—	—	12	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kansas	920	55	900	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Kentucky	43,138	1,352	42,283	5	118	82	556	7	176	—	—	—	12	
Louisiana	38,432	592	38,206	—	—	8	147	8	49	1	80	—	—	
Maine	69,906	451	27,871	19	605	1,084	41,113	19	417	—	—	—	80	
Maryland	10,743	890	10,305	—	—	26	488	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	26,385	841	15,074	11	244	415	10,965	8	102	—	—	5	—	
Michigan	135,503	2,059	127,872	7	131	124	6,480	23	1,020	—	—	10	—	
Minnesota	58,691	604	56,970	2	90	18	879	10	752	—	—	—	—	
Mississippi	46,078	989	45,399	2	70	31	609	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Missouri	34,942	1,249	34,703	2	15	17	214	1	10	—	—	—	—	
Montana	5,003	148	4,766	—	—	11	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nebraska	516	25	516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nevada	68	4	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Hampshire	35,494	846	18,189	6	186	475	16,961	9	228	—	—	870	464	
New Jersey	6,497	162	5,005	2	40	61	1,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Mexico	1,153	81	1,111	1	12	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New York	92,988	1,311	48,328	10	236	1,201	44,324	2	90	1	10	150	40	
North Carolina	68,721	1,826	58,378	1	4	294	5,304	2	35	—	—	—	—	
North Dakota	100	5	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	68,852	2,268	67,019	7	147	42	1,018	8	108	—	—	—	85	
Oklahoma	791	83	791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oregon	29,490	444	25,494	1	20	99	3,788	7	188	—	—	35	75	
Pennsylvania	99,612	2,403	88,910	27	788	399	9,482	12	482	—	—	—	—	
Rhode Island	1,152	22	656	—	—	19	496	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Carolina	21,612	785	20,681	2	35	57	846	2	50	—	—	—	80	
South Dakota	1,053	32	1,025	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tennessee	57,112	1,809	58,056	5	78	151	2,929	9	149	—	—	68	65	
Texas	35,456	791	35,256	1	15	9	154	2	81	—	—	—	—	
Utah	1,786	56	1,219	1	50	28	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	41,821	815	16,281	9	399	700	25,122	3	19	—	—	37	195	
Virginia	37,394	1,363	35,489	7	60	126	1,860	2	35	—	—	—	—	
Washington	62,504	929	59,768	1	80	57	2,510	15	196	—	—	225	—	
West Virginia	31,816	1,042	30,872	2	30	28	864	2	50	—	—	—	25	
Wisconsin	109,175	1,395	97,634	8	63	160	9,566	15	1,912	—	—	80	10	
Wyoming	1,319	41	1,004	—	—	11	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 53.—CLASSIFICATION, BY NUMBER, OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (NOT INCLUDING PROPRIETORS AND FIRM MEMBERS).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS.							
		No employees.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.
United States	88,035	628	12,798	15,597	2,590	845	554	120	28
Alabama	1,111	16	860	612	72	33	18	.....	.....
Alaska	25	1	10	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	14	.....	8	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,199	9	284	720	140	60	80	6	.....
California	313	6	50	166	51	22	14	4	.....
Colorado	159	4	59	81	18	2	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	200	12	98	80	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	76	.....	29	37	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Florida	416	8	66	281	68	38	11	4	.....
Georgia	1,254	4	292	815	98	32	18	.....	.....
Idaho	117	6	88	78	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	837	17	574	210	16	11	6	2	1
Indiana	1,849	17	941	751	104	29	7	.....	.....
Indian Territory	49	1	19	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	264	10	141	95	2	1	9	5	1
Kansas	54	1	41	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,280	29	522	609	82	26	9	2	1
Louisiana	482	3	73	226	59	81	33	7	.....
Maine	888	21	268	421	75	40	15	8	.....
Maryland	367	7	154	178	17	5	6	.....	.....
Massachusetts	553	12	299	208	26	5	3	.....	.....
Michigan	1,705	11	368	879	258	118	67	19	5
Minnesota	488	8	104	199	38	16	44	18	11
Mississippi	844	7	249	455	88	27	18	5	.....
Missouri	1,197	53	728	848	45	14	12	1	1
Montana	139	3	58	52	25	3	3	.....	.....
Nebraska	28	2	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	553	8	169	810	49	10	6	1	.....
New Jersey	205	9	122	64	9	1	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	82	.....	7	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	1,765	50	1,003	608	80	16	8	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,770	85	594	1,004	99	25	10	8	.....
North Dakota	4	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	2,054	72	1,186	678	96	18	7	2	.....
Oklahoma	33	3	21	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	486	8	112	239	51	16	10	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,938	40	1,171	937	120	7	20	2	1
Rhode Island	85	.....	15	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	729	5	201	466	43	12	2	.....	.....
South Dakota	29	.....	5	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,732	33	683	918	96	33	18	6	.....
Texas	687	11	197	329	48	31	25	1	.....
Utah	81	4	48	88	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	658	8	221	368	50	7	1	.....	.....
Virginia	1,841	36	578	644	60	10	10	3	.....
Washington	778	7	94	427	178	88	25	5	4
West Virginia	950	18	488	412	60	12	9	1	.....
Wisconsin	1,066	12	190	501	192	66	82	20	3
Wyoming	52	1	.24	22	1	2	2	.....	.....

MANUFACTURES.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS, DETAILED

TABLE 54.—ESTABLISHMENTS WITH A PRODUCT OF LESS THAN \$500.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Proprie- tors and firm members.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscel- lanous expenses.	COST OF MATERIALS USED.			
					Average number.	Total wages.		Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufac- tured form.	Fuel, freight, etc.
1	The United States	5,605	\$6,060,602	7,217	1,764	\$879,950	\$63,169	\$342,437	\$46,776	\$234,487	\$61,174
2	Alabama	162	181,698	224	83	8,765	1,658	18,420	2,162	9,726	1,582
3	Arkansas	240	90,458	271	91	7,528	851	11,602	4,811	5,735	1,056
4	California	18	20,016	21	1	500	186	2,048	902	1,086	110
5	Colorado	6	9,525	6	2	507	54	630	115	460	55
6	Connecticut	68	44,018	76	13	3,065	884	2,571	.....	1,898	678
7	Delaware	6	6,255	7	7	497	69	288	.....	208	80
8	Florida	15	29,288	18	5	959	168	1,903	225	1,508	170
9	Georgia	161	210,317	220	111	10,880	1,550	14,684	1,881	11,029	1,824
10	Idaho	7	4,271	12	1	260	52	906	84	782	90
11	Illinois	215	197,338	278	53	15,569	2,818	12,278	2,286	7,617	2,375
12	Indiana	876	281,842	505	99	28,892	4,247	16,794	1,598	10,996	4,200
13	Indian Territory	7	8,555	12	5	600	133	750	664	.....	86
14	Iowa	61	70,721	78	15	4,190	661	3,489	220	2,364	896
15	Kansas	19	19,260	23	4	1,245	215	1,389	183	971	235
16	Kentucky	227	188,743	308	67	17,280	1,375	14,900	2,355	9,476	3,000
17	Louisiana	28	28,526	26	18	1,563	192	2,956	601	1,838	517
18	Maine	107	118,282	129	23	6,971	2,048	5,358	275	3,914	1,139
19	Maryland	64	55,168	74	33	8,824	764	8,298	102	2,488	708
20	Massachusetts	80	81,786	92	16	5,413	1,264	3,407	74	2,597	786
21	Michigan	194	199,392	247	61	19,049	3,087	9,888	468	6,249	2,621
22	Minnesota	84	88,600	148	18	5,797	1,274	3,221	850	1,843	1,028
23	Mississippi	65	50,528	79	31	3,760	310	6,066	724	4,802	540
24	Missouri	285	255,591	460	85	22,846	3,167	18,898	1,929	13,202	3,767
25	Montana	9	10,580	10	2	515	92	1,188	378	600	160
26	Nebraska	9	10,110	10	1	325	82	1,014	120	745	149
27	New Hampshire	67	99,688	77	19	4,017	1,188	4,826	70	8,389	867
28	New Jersey	28	40,370	29	8	2,710	490	1,875	168	1,395	312
29	New Mexico	4	17,865	7	1	115	79	677	60	582	35
30	New York	501	570,132	558	107	33,943	7,653	20,410	1,917	13,799	4,694
31	North Carolina	324	288,032	469	174	16,568	2,872	26,497	1,972	20,564	3,961
32	Ohio	892	316,350	518	103	33,227	5,023	16,638	8,650	8,261	4,737
33	Oklahoma	8	4,585	14	3	477	205	535	.....	455	80
34	Oregon	33	54,857	46	5	1,850	824	4,537	693	3,351	493
35	Pennsylvania	546	568,896	652	119	39,175	6,890	29,330	2,873	21,634	4,829
36	Rhode Island	7	9,185	7	2	545	198	486	.....	346	140
37	South Carolina	182	117,404	166	115	9,899	1,145	10,985	807	8,349	1,779
38	Tennessee	341	234,848	488	90	21,783	2,577	21,500	8,245	14,090	4,165
39	Texas	86	42,171	96	11	2,788	320	7,112	824	5,878	410
40	Utah	10	8,402	16	3	720	98	808	100	575	128
41	Vermont	80	99,358	89	26	5,471	1,339	5,582	510	4,097	925
42	Virginia	228	177,718	299	65	15,050	1,957	17,868	1,800	13,616	2,452
43	Washington	13	22,505	19	3	1,125	164	2,185	399	1,450	336
44	West Virginia	126	90,605	176	34	8,406	1,045	6,999	1,102	4,774	1,123
45	Wisconsin	116	138,038	169	33	10,618	2,850	11,866	4,045	5,508	1,813
46	Wyoming	4	1,545	8	2	614	21	96	40	.....	56
47	All other states ¹	2	6,405	2	1	50	40	383	40	320	23

¹Includes states having less than 3 establishments, in order that the operations of individual establishments may not be disclosed. The establishments are distributed as follows: Nevada, 1; South Dakota, 1.

STATISTICS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900—Continued.

TABLE 54.—ESTABLISHMENTS WITH A PRODUCT OF LESS THAN \$500.

Value of products.	Number of establishments reporting.	POWER (OWNED).										Water wheels.	
		Aggregate.		Engines.									
		Number.	Horsepower.	Total.		Steam.		Gas or gasoline.		Number.	Horse-power.		
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.				
\$1,474,501	4,916	5,258	97,239	3,508	66,182	3,486	65,882	22	800	1,745	31,107	1	
40,754	127	182	2,104	86	1,592	86	1,592	.....	.....	46	512	2
34,518	76	76	1,400	59	1,199	59	1,199	.....	.....	17	201	3
4,777	10	10	188	2	28	2	28	.....	.....	8	155	4
1,567	6	6	111	5	96	5	96	.....	.....	1	15	5
13,959	68	79	1,575	11	196	11	196	.....	.....	68	1,379	6
1,638	6	7	186	4	76	4	76	.....	.....	3	60	7
4,585	14	14	218	9	169	9	169	.....	.....	5	44	8
44,652	152	154	2,443	121	2,003	120	1,998	1	10	38	440	9	
1,692	7	7	76	3	45	3	45	.....	.....	4	31	10
58,000	177	181	2,660	181	2,660	181	2,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
98,560	343	345	6,467	386	6,262	386	6,262	.....	.....	9	195	12
2,555	7	7	195	7	195	7	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
17,080	61	64	1,192	57	1,038	57	1,038	.....	.....	7	154	14
5,388	17	18	232	17	212	17	212	.....	.....	1	20	15
61,600	184	188	3,077	177	2,969	177	2,969	.....	.....	11	108	16
7,169	17	18	412	18	412	18	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
27,614	101	125	8,209	18	466	17	426	1	40	107	2,743	18	
15,388	63	67	891	37	540	36	525	1	15	30	351	19	
19,439	62	78	1,811	10	224	10	224	.....	.....	68	1,587	20
55,696	189	198	6,080	173	5,591	171	5,561	2	30	25	489	21	
28,004	82	87	1,642	83	1,584	82	1,579	1	5	4	58	22	
15,233	30	34	684	28	641	28	641	.....	.....	6	43	23
91,363	305	310	4,831	301	4,783	300	4,727	1	6	9	98	24	
2,420	6	6	128	5	108	5	108	.....	.....	1	20	25
2,042	9	9	127	8	115	8	115	.....	.....	1	12	26
18,009	67	81	1,931	17	360	16	352	1	8	64	1,571	27	
8,322	27	29	657	11	283	11	238	.....	.....	18	424	28
1,290	4	4	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	69	29
125,930	454	596	11,576	208	4,568	207	4,548	1	20	328	7,008	30	
86,982	309	382	5,463	157	2,949	157	2,949	.....	.....	175	2,514	31
110,442	359	870	7,277	350	6,986	350	6,986	.....	.....	20	291	32
2,308	8	8	102	8	86	6	86	.....	.....	2	16	33
9,278	30	81	689	15	357	15	357	.....	.....	16	332	34
143,321	532	590	9,834	326	6,110	328	6,094	3	16	264	8,724	35	
2,100	7	7	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	173	36
35,816	121	126	1,991	105	1,594	103	1,549	2	45	21	397	37	
89,508	309	309	4,769	179	3,079	178	3,078	1	6	180	1,690	38	
18,888	81	31	673	29	658	29	658	.....	.....	2	15	39
8,003	10	10	173	4	71	4	71	.....	.....	6	102	40
22,194	76	94	2,459	15	428	11	387	4	66	79	2,036	41	
64,862	217	228	2,921	187	1,929	187	1,929	.....	.....	86	992	42
4,682	9	11	215	7	139	7	139	.....	.....	4	76	43
31,598	107	108	1,817	86	1,586	88	1,553	3	88	22	231	44	
48,350	115	128	2,494	98	1,818	98	1,818	.....	.....	30	676	45
1,220	8	8	57	1	12	1	12	.....	.....	2	45	46
830	2	2	30	1	20	1	20	.....	.....	1	10	47

CLAY PRODUCTS.

(899)

CLAY PRODUCTS.

By JEFFERSON MIDDLETON, *Expert Special Agent.*

This report presents the statistics of the clay-working industries for the calendar year 1899. On the whole there has been a considerable falling off from 1890 in the commoner products; while the higher grades, almost without exception, show great gains, the value of pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products having nearly doubled. The year 1890 was unquestionably a very prosperous one in the building trades, and therefore one of the most prosperous years in the history of the brick manufacture, but there was a depression in 1893, from which the recovery was slow. The comparison of 1890 with 1899 is, therefore, for the manufacture of brick, a comparison between a year of unusual prosperity and one of incomplete recovery. Moreover, the greatly increased proportion of apartment and steel-frame buildings among new constructions has in great measure shifted the demand from common brick to terra cotta and the more fancy products.

Special schedules for the inquiry were prepared with the idea of obtaining additional statistics relative to the cost of each of the important materials entering into the manufacture, the quantity (where practicable) and value of the various products, and the kinds and number of machines and kilns employed. These schedules were known as Special Schedule No. 5 and Special Schedule No. 6. The former was intended to be used for plants manufacturing only building and paving brick and draintile, while the latter was mainly for plants making higher grades of ware, though it embraced all grades. The only differences were in questions relating to materials, products, machinery, and kilns.

In the case of most clay products, total value is the only available criterion of production. To give the number made or length of draintile laid, for example, would afford no adequate measure of the quantity produced, owing to the great differences in their diameter. Nor would the value per 1,000 of the various kinds of tile be of assistance, since sizes vary from 4 to 12 inches, or even greater. Especially in the pottery industry was the need of a unit of measure felt, but it was found impracticable to use a unit which would be of any value.

Prior to the census of 1890, the clay-working industries were not the subject of a special report, being

merely treated in general tables showing the industrial condition of the country. No subdivision of value of products was attempted at the census of 1850, further than as follows: Brick, \$6,610,731; fire brick, \$12,009; earthenware, \$100,556; and pottery, \$1,466,063. At the census of 1860 the value of products was reported as follows: Brick, \$10,253,734; fire brick, \$493,400; drain-tile, \$516,013; terra cotta ware, \$18,000; pottery and stoneware, \$2,463,681; and porcelain ware, \$243,000. At the census of 1870 brick was reported with a value of \$29,028,359; drainpipe, \$1,294,256; and stone and earthenware, \$6,045,536. At the census of 1880 the value of clay products was reported as follows: Brick and tile, \$32,833,587; stone and earthenware, \$7,942,729; drain and sewer pipe, \$480,261; and terra cotta ware, \$554,343. At the census of 1890 a report was made commensurate, for the first time, with the importance of the industry.

The statistics in the report for the census of 1900 cover all the wares known as clay products—those in which the essential raw material is clay—from common brick to the higher grades of pottery. It has been found necessary, however, because there was no other place so appropriate, to include also silica and magnesia fire brick, most largely made in Pennsylvania. The figures also embrace, in "all other products," goods made by manufacturers whose main industry was that of clay working, but who operated cider, gin, or saw mills in connection therewith. In some instances contract work has been included. In order to group similar materials and products, the exact line of division between the two classifications is not observed in some of the tables.

The modern use of clay products is extending rapidly, and in many ways not thought of a decade ago, especially in structural work and in paving. This tendency must necessarily continue, not only because the plastic nature of clay allows it to be molded into varied and attractive designs, and because the product affords the most fireproof and durable building material known, but also because of the growing scarcity of timber in the more readily accessible localities.

There is probably no variety of clay products, from the commonest brick to the finest art china, that is not made in the United States, though unfortunately the quantity of the highest grade of china is very small.

MANUFACTURES.

While the production of this class of ware is increasing, it is still the fact that most of the finest products of the potter's art, on the American market or in the collectors' hands to-day, are imported. But the successful conduct of such establishments as the Rookwood and Newcomb

potteries gives promise of an increased demand for the art productions of the United States.

Table 1 is a comparative summary of the statistics for clay products as returned at the censuses of 1850 to 1900, inclusive, with percentages of increase.

TABLE 1.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1850 TO 1900, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE FOR EACH DECADE.

	DATE OF CENSUS.						PER CENT OF INCREASE.				
	1900 ¹	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
Number of establishments.....	6,423	6,585	6,388	8,059	2,240	2,121	21.7	2.4	61.2	76.7	5.6
Capital.....	\$148,038,323	\$108,705,670	\$35,030,939	\$26,776,011	\$9,707,952	\$5,217,231	36.2	210.2	30.9	175.8	86.1
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number.....	5,203	8,6,291	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	217.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries.....	\$5,036,195	\$4,254,943	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	18.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earners, average number.....	105,093	125,156	76,576	50,167	24,569	19,801	214.2	60.8	52.6	104.2	24.1
Total wages.....	\$99,575,070	\$38,578,389	\$17,044,259	\$13,332,547	\$5,224,859	\$4,890,422	2.6	126.3	27.8	155.2	6.8
Men, 16 years and over.....	98,127	115,600	66,914	46,833	24,088	19,189	215.1	72.8	47.6	88.6	25.6
Wages.....	\$37,057,248	\$37,426,873	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women, 16 years and over.....	4,557	2,285	1,216	578	531	662	103.9	88.8	111.1	8.5	219.8
Wages.....	\$1,142,579	\$536,269	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	113.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children, under 16 years.....	3,009	5,321	8,446	4,258	(4)	(4)	243.5	287.0	98.4	.....	.....
Wages.....	\$476,248	\$615,247	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	22.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$6,845,040	\$7,111,776	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	23.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of materials used.....	\$22,921,384	\$18,257,998	\$12,683,897	\$9,581,162	\$2,980,547	\$1,768,374	25.5	48.9	33.1	225.2	65.7
Value of products.....	\$95,538,862	\$89,827,785	\$41,810,920	\$30,368,151	\$13,987,828	\$8,189,359	6.4	114.8	15.0	160.0	70.8

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.

²Decrease.

³Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900, but not included in this table. (See Table 18.)

⁴Not reported separately.

⁵Not reported.

The manufacture of clay products has had a steady growth in all important particulars, except two, from 1850 to the close of the century, the greatest gain in value of products being made from 1880 to 1890, when it was \$48,016,865, or 114.8 per cent; the next greatest gain being from 1860 to 1870, when it was \$22,380,323, or 160 per cent. There has been a singular uniformity in the increases in value of products for the three alternate decades, that between 1850 and 1860 being \$5,798,469, that between 1870 and 1880, \$5,442,769, and that between 1890 and 1900, \$5,706,077.

There has been a decrease of 14.2 per cent since 1890 in the average number of wage-earners, due largely to differences in classification which are explained elsewhere. The increase in the use of labor-saving machinery has also had an effect. Notwithstanding this decrease the aggregate wages paid increased 2.6 per cent. The average number of men and of children decreased, but the average number of women increased, owing to a larger demand for decorators of pottery. The wages of women show a slightly greater rate of increase than their average number.

The decrease since 1890 in the number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., 1,088, or 17.3 per cent, is accounted for by the fact that proprietors and firm members were included in this classification at the Eleventh Census, while at the Twelfth Census they were not. The increase in capital from 1890 to 1900 is explained by the remarkable increase in the pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay manufacture. The plants required relatively more capital than those for brick and tile, thus their gain more than offset the loss in the brick and tile

plants. The disproportionate increase in capital from 1880 to 1890, was partly due to greater completeness of returns in the latter year.

Table 2 shows the rank of states by value of products, with percentage each produced, 1890 and 1900.

TABLE 2.—CLAY PRODUCTS: RANK OF STATES BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1890 AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1900. ¹			1890.		
	Rank.	Value of products.	Percentage of total.	Rank.	Value of products.	Percentage of total.
United States.....		\$95,538,862	100.0		\$89,827,785	100.0
Alabama.....	28	883,129	0.9	27	802,331	0.9
Arizona.....	44	101,758	0.1	46	4,300	(5)
Arkansas.....	34	336,899	0.4	29	520,734	0.6
California.....	12	1,585,738	1.7	9	2,285,914	2.5
Colorado.....	21	1,071,888	1.1	10	2,238,618	2.5
Connecticut ²	20	1,074,202	1.1	24	863,040	1.0
Delaware.....	38	167,692	0.2	37	268,534	0.3
District of Columbia.....	33	481,145	0.5	23	961,687	1.1
Florida.....	41	137,953	0.1	40	119,266	0.1
Georgia.....	16	1,259,577	1.3	16	1,412,702	1.6
Idaho.....	45	46,609	(2)	45	9,800	(3)
Illinois.....	5	7,224,915	7.6	5	7,956,082	7.9
Indiana.....	6	4,222,529	4.4	7	3,142,464	3.5
Indian Territory ³	47	35,076	(2)	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	8	2,224,920	2.3	14	1,775,165	2.0
Kansas.....	25	758,411	0.8	28	690,574	0.8
Kentucky.....	14	1,355,094	1.4	22	1,206,181	1.3
Louisiana.....	31	565,465	0.6	34	936,495	0.4
Maine.....	27	662,255	0.7	26	804,074	0.9
Maryland.....	11	1,679,168	1.8	12	1,985,828	2.2
Massachusetts.....	9	2,181,510	2.3	8	2,819,760	3.1
Michigan.....	15	1,280,590	1.8	17	1,407,957	1.6
Minnesota.....	17	1,217,743	1.3	19	1,331,839	1.5
Mississippi.....	32	540,725	0.6	33	339,989	0.4
Missouri.....	7	3,650,400	3.8	6	4,782,619	5.3
Montana.....	36	814,840	0.9	38	238,610	0.3
Nebraska.....	24	841,305	0.9	11	2,173,632	2.4
Nevada ⁴	48	17,850	(2)	.....	.....	.....

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.

²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³Includes Rhode Island in 1900.

⁴Included in "all other states" for 1890.

TABLE 2.—CLAY PRODUCTS: RANK OF STATES BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1900. ¹			1890.		
	Rank.	Value of products.	Per cent-age of total.	Rank.	Value of products.	Per cent-age of total.
New Hampshire	30	\$570,287	0.6	25	\$835,156	0.9
New Jersey	3	10,786,673	11.3	4	7,991,611	8.9
New Mexico ²	43	108,090	0.1			
New York	4	8,073,769	8.5	3	8,806,278	9.8
North Carolina	26	725,016	0.8	82	846,270	0.4
North Dakota	89	158,874	0.2	42	45,775	(3)
Ohio	1	16,480,812	17.3	2	10,860,938	12.1
Oklahoma	40	149,712	0.2	44	11,500	(3)
Oregon	35	817,978	0.8	30	461,648	0.5
Pennsylvania	2	14,081,844	14.7	1	11,143,668	12.4
South Carolina	28	506,693	0.6	36	279,889	0.3
South Dakota	46	46,150	(3)	39	184,650	0.1
Tennessee	22	944,610	1.0	21	1,277,397	1.4
Texas	18	1,212,266	1.8	20	1,311,270	1.5
Utah	37	215,049	0.2	31	421,658	0.5
Vermont	42	131,528	0.1	41	119,093	0.1
Virginia	19	1,089,399	1.2	18	1,361,438	1.5
Washington	29	588,857	0.6	15	1,529,479	1.7
West Virginia	18	1,541,239	1.6	35	304,865	0.3
Wisconsin	10	1,810,206	1.9	13	1,785,442	2.0
Wyoming	49	8,450	(8)	48	25,900	(3)
All other states ⁴					815,300	

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

²Included in "all other states" for 1890.

³Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

⁴Includes establishments in Indian Territory, Nevada, and New Mexico.

From this table it will be seen that Ohio was first in rank at the census of 1900, with products valued at \$16,480,812, or 17.3 per cent of the total products; in 1890 it was second, with products valued at \$10,860,938, or 12.1 per cent. Pennsylvania was second, with products valued at \$14,081,844, or 14.7 per cent; it was first in rank at the census of 1890, with a product valued at \$11,143,668. The gain of \$5,619,874 in Ohio is largely due to the rapid growth of the pottery

industry, which increased from \$2,970,763 in 1890 to \$6,994,805 at the census of 1900, while Pennsylvania's pottery products were valued at \$1,164,517, compared with \$561,248 in 1890. New York, third in 1890, with products valued at \$8,806,273, fell to fourth rank in 1900, with products valued at \$8,073,769; New Jersey changing places with New York, rose from fourth to third rank, with products valued at \$7,991,611, or 8.9 per cent of the total in 1890, to \$10,786,673, or 11.3 per cent of the total in 1900.

Illinois was fifth in rank in both years, though the value of its products declined from \$7,956,082, or 8.9 per cent of the total in 1890, to \$7,224,915 in 1900, or 7.6 per cent of the total. Missouri, sixth in 1890, was seventh in 1900; while Indiana rose from seventh rank in 1890 to sixth in 1900. Other noteworthy changes were Colorado, which, tenth in 1890, fell to twenty-first in 1900; Nebraska from eleventh to twenty-fourth; and Washington from fifteenth to twenty-ninth. West Virginia rose from thirty-fifth to thirteenth. This was due to the development of the pottery industry. The value of pottery products in 1890 was only \$7,300, but at the census of 1900 it was \$585,310.

Table 3 is a summary for all establishments, 1900, giving, in addition to those shown in Table 1, the statistics for establishments with a product of less than \$500, for governmental establishments, and for educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions. As the three latter classes were not reported at previous censuses, they are omitted from the other tables.

Of the 6,963 establishments of all classes shown in this table, 519, or 7.5 per cent, were those having a

TABLE 3.—CLAY PRODUCTS: SUMMARY FOR ALL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1900.¹

CLASSES.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellaneous expenses.	COST OF MATERIALS USED.				Value of products.
				Average number.	Total wages.		Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel, freight, etc.	
Total.....	6,963	\$148,606,784	8,218	106,233	\$39,643,248	\$6,853,467	\$22,983,414	\$3,975,044	\$4,480,041	\$14,528,820	\$95,887,370
Establishments with a product of less than \$500	519	859,836	622	306	47,054	6,891	27,888	2,723	2,920	22,245	144,871
Governmental establishments; and educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.....	21	208,625	.....	234	21,124	1,586	34,142	3,776	1,588	28,778	208,637
All other establishments.....	6,423	148,088,823	7,596	105,693	39,575,070	6,845,040	22,921,884	3,968,545	4,476,533	14,477,306	95,533,862

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

product of less than \$500, but the value of their product was only two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total value of the products of the industry. In addition to the 6,963 active establishments in the industry during 1899, with a capital of \$148,606,784, as shown in Table 3, there were 464 idle establishments, with a capital of \$6,380,752.

Table 4 shows the cost of some of the principal materials used in the manufacture of clay products, 1900.

TABLE 4.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COST OF MATERIALS, 1900.¹

	Cost.	Per cent of total.
Total	\$22,921,384	100.0
Clay.....	3,548,336	15.5
Fuel.....	12,623,680	55.1
Miscellaneous.....	6,165,170	26.8
Packing materials.....	586,198	2.6

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

Owing to the different methods of classification at the Eleventh and Twelfth censuses, it is impossible to make comparison of the details. The amount expended for fuel was \$12,633,680, or 55.1 per cent of the total cost of materials. In the cost of clay, \$3,548,336, or 15.5 per cent of the total, is included only the clay actually purchased and not that mined by the manufacturers by their own men, whose compensation is given in wages paid. The miscellaneous item includes all other materials except packing materials. The details of these will be found in Tables 6, 10, 17, and 18, treating of the materials used in the separate branches of the manufacture.

Table 5 is a comparative summary of the kinds and value of the principal clay products for 1890 and 1900, with the per cent of increase.

TABLE 5.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, KIND AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH INCREASE AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 AND 1900.

	1900 ¹	1890	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
Aggregate value	\$95,538,862	\$89,827,785	\$5,706,077	6.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:				
Total value	78,386,447	77,488,498	847,954	1.1
Common brick	39,674,749	48,810,271	2,913,522	218.7
Pressed brick	2,537,912	5,973,902	2,345,990	257.5
Fancy colored frontbrick	2,082,000	187,920	1,894,080	1,007.9
Vitrified brick and blocks	4,828,456	982,440	3,846,016	391.5
Electrical conduits	685,273	53,500	631,773	1,180.9
Sewer pipe	4,560,384	5,394,921	834,587	215.5
Draintile	8,662,184	5,009,804	21,847,920	226.9
Flue linings	310,989	68,184	242,805	356.1
Stove linings	416,235	161,023	255,212	175.6
Furnace fittings	1,048,085	161,469	881,616	546.0
Gas retorts	196,567	24,408	172,159	705.3
Glass-melting pots	407,141	312,343	94,798	30.4
Fire brick	8,636,562	6,818,770	2,817,792	36.7
Roofing, floor, and encaustic tile	1,276,300	795,958	480,842	60.3
Hollow brick, fireproofing, and terra cotta lumber	1,665,031	402,750	1,262,281	313.4
Chimney tops	242,289	101,208	141,081	139.4
Architectural terra cotta	2,027,582	1,481,228	596,304	41.7
All other brick, tile, and terra cotta products	4,088,808	1,308,391	2,775,414	212.1
Pottery products:				
Total value	17,197,415	12,899,292	4,858,123	39.4
Stoneware	1,970,710	2,056,463	285,753	24.2
Yellow and Rockingham ware	159,553	489,553	280,000	263.7
C. C. or cream-colored ware	1,540,488	1,226,161	314,327	25.6
White granite ware	1,787,101	1,676,579	110,522	6.6
Semivitreous porcelain ware	3,048,762	669,107	2,379,655	355.6
China (porcelain)	1,255,978	460,834	795,644	172.8
Art pottery and porcelain	629,402	957,168	2327,766	284.2
All other pottery products	6,805,421	4,853,927	1,951,494	40.2

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.
²Decrease.

The separation in this table is between products used for building and other purposes, and the characteristic products of pottery establishments. Of the total increase of \$5,706,077, shown in this table, the coarser products as a whole—brick, tile, terra cotta, etc.—contributed \$847,954, or 14.9 per cent, and the pottery products, \$4,858,123, or 85.1 per cent. The increase in the coarser wares over 1890 was only 1.1 per cent, and was almost exclusively in the higher grades, the common and pressed brick showing a decided decline. The decline in the common brick output is undoubtedly due to changes in methods of construction, the modern

steel-frame building, with its large use of fireproofing and hollow building blocks in place of common brick, the increasing use of cement and vitrified brick for sidewalks, etc. Another cause for the small increase in brick and tile products is found in the fact that the building trades are early affected by seasons of business depression and are the last to revive; and evidently, at the taking of the Twelfth Census, the brick-making industry had not fully recovered from the panic of 1893.

The decrease in the output of pressed brick was partially offset by the increase of fancy colored brick. Vitrified brick and blocks also show a remarkable gain in 1900 over 1890.

The manufacture of electrical conduits, first reported in 1890, with a value of \$53,500, has made the greatest proportional gain, the increase in 1900 being \$631,773.

Draintile showed a decline of 26.9 per cent, or from \$5,009,804 in 1890 to \$3,662,184 in 1900. This product is one that varies from season to season, the demand being regulated by the amount of rainfall in the large draintile-consuming region—the Middle Western states.

The higher grades of tile, such as roof, floor, and encaustic tile, showed a noteworthy increase of from \$795,958 in 1890 to \$1,276,300 in 1900, a gain of \$480,342, or 60.3 per cent. This branch of clay manufacture has developed greatly in the last few years. The fireproofing and hollow-block industry made a substantial gain, from \$402,750 in 1890 to \$1,665,031 in 1900, an increase of \$1,262,281, or 313.4 per cent. The production of architectural terra cotta increased in value from \$1,431,228 in 1890 to \$2,027,532 in 1900, a gain of \$596,304, or 41.7 per cent.

While pottery products, according to the subdivision in this table, made a gain of \$4,858,123, or 39.4 per cent over 1890, which was 85.1 per cent of the total gain in all clay products, the same condition obtained in this branch of the industry as in the brick, tile, and terra-cotta branch; that is, the decreases were confined to the commoner lines of wares, namely, the stoneware and yellow Rockingham ware, while the other grades, with the exception of art pottery and porcelain, showed increases. The small increase in production of C. C. ware is probably due to the reluctance of manufacturers to classify their ware as this grade. The difference between C. C., white granite, and semivitreous porcelain is slight, and these designations are principally trade names. Perhaps the fairer way would be to combine these three items for 1890 and 1900, giving \$3,571,847 and \$6,376,351, respectively, with a gain of \$2,804,504, or 78.5 per cent.

BRICK AND TILE.

The detailed summary for the brick and tile branch of the clay manufacture is Table 17, the third of the general tables following the text of this report. Pennsylvania led, with 11.6 per cent of the total value of products; New York was second, with 11.1 per cent; and Illinois was third, with 9.9 per cent.

Table 6 shows the kinds and cost of materials used in brick and tile manufacture, 1900, with the percentage each is of the total.

TABLE 6.—BRICK AND TILE: COST OF MATERIALS, 1900.¹

	Cost.	Percent of total.
Total	\$11,006,148	100.0
Clay	335,668	3.1
Coal used as an ingredient	131,658	1.2
Sand	189,803	1.7
Manganese	19,004	0.2
Salt	6,460	0.1
Iron	2,641	(2)
Carbonate of barium	8,355	0.1
Fuel	8,774,852	79.7
Rent of power and heat	9,768	0.1
Mill supplies	411,935	3.7
All other materials ²	510,059	4.6
Freight	605,945	5.5

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³Includes "coloring matter," \$9,622.

Table 6 shows that the cost of all materials was \$11,006,148. The clay is that actually purchased, and does not include the clay mined by men employed at the plant, whose wages are included in the amount paid to wage-earners. No attempt was made to arrive at the value of the clay so mined, it being such an integral part of the process of manufacture that it is deemed impossible to separate it. Furthermore, in most plants, the capital given includes the value of the land from which the clay was taken. Fuel is by far the material of greatest cost, that used under boilers and in burning the product amounting to \$8,774,852, or 79.7 per cent, while if the coal used as an ingredient (also efficient as fuel) be added, it would make the fuel cost \$8,906,510, or 80.9 per cent of the total. Undoubtedly far the larger part of the expense for freight was for freight on fuel, and if this be also included the cost of fuel would rise to 86.4 per cent of the total. The mill supplies were valued at \$411,935, or 3.7 per cent of the materials used.

Table 7 shows the value of the brick and tile products by kind, and the percentage each product is of the total clay products, 1900, as well as of the brick and tile products.

TABLE 7.—BRICK AND TILE: KIND AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1900.¹

	Value.	Per cent of total	Per cent of total value of all clay products. ²
Total	\$51,270,476	100.0	58.7
Common brick	38,050,478	75.4	40.5
Red front brick	2,897,171	4.7	2.5
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)	1,801,441	3.1	1.7
Ornamental-shaped brick (all not plain rectangular)	429,588	0.9	0.4
Vitrified paving brick	3,857,179	7.5	4.0
Draintile	3,195,434	6.2	3.3
All other products	1,139,185	2.2	1.2

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

²Total value of all clay products, \$95,633,862.

The brick and tile manufacture produced 53.7 per cent in value of all clay products; common brick were 40.5 per cent. Of the total value of products of the brick and tile manufacture alone, the value of common brick constituted 75.4 per cent; of paving brick, 7.5 per cent; of draintile, 6.2 per cent; and of red front brick, 4.7 per cent.

Table 8 is a statement of the average price per thousand of the various kinds of building brick, 1900, by states and territories.

TABLE 8.—BRICK AND TILE: AVERAGE PRICE PER THOUSAND OF BRICK, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1900.¹

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Common brick.	Fancy colored front brick (all except red).	Ornamental-shaped brick (all not plain rectangular brick).	Vitrified paving brick.	Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut).	Enamelled brick.
United States...	\$5.18	\$13.89	\$29.01	\$8.17	\$8.98	\$57.04
Alabama	5.59	12.50	35.00	9.08	6.08	-----
Arizona	6.49	-----	60.00	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas	6.40	-----	28.57	9.77	9.88	-----
California	6.18	34.17	50.87	10.00	11.24	75.00
Colorado	5.59	18.80	57.58	10.18	10.19	-----
Connecticut and Rhode Island	4.99	23.00	36.36	10.00	8.75	-----
Delaware	7.51	-----	45.00	-----	10.65	-----
District of Columbia	7.85	80.00	-----	-----	12.24	-----
Florida	5.05	10.00	-----	-----	9.19	9.72
Georgia	4.80	15.00	28.44	6.25	8.88	-----
Idaho	7.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois	4.87	10.52	37.01	7.96	8.85	65.92
Indiana	4.74	10.00	25.70	9.19	9.72	-----
Indian Territory	6.18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	6.03	11.07	81.88	7.61	8.81	-----
Kansas	5.14	-----	29.83	6.80	8.83	-----
Kentucky	5.26	-----	15.68	10.20	8.09	-----
Louisiana	5.05	-----	-----	-----	8.54	-----
Maine	5.49	-----	10.00	9.22	7.01	-----
Maryland	6.12	28.95	50.34	14.00	7.29	42.00
Massachusetts	5.45	32.98	48.69	-----	18.87	-----
Michigan	4.68	14.71	22.12	12.00	18.68	-----
Minnesota	6.19	18.00	35.20	-----	7.78	-----
Mississippi	6.76	-----	-----	-----	10.69	-----
Missouri	5.32	12.19	46.69	8.36	8.27	-----
Montana	6.56	18.50	20.63	17.00	12.45	-----
Nebraska	6.55	-----	70.22	7.15	14.89	-----
Nevada	8.36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire	6.12	-----	-----	-----	9.71	-----
New Jersey	4.58	16.95	24.09	12.80	18.80	54.89
New Mexico	7.47	18.00	-----	-----	10.00	-----
New York	4.28	14.63	82.58	10.00	7.46	-----
North Carolina	5.06	30.00	-----	5.74	6.89	-----
North Dakota	5.82	15.00	-----	-----	12.00	-----
Ohio	5.19	10.71	16.01	7.78	8.78	-----
Oklahoma	6.52	-----	-----	-----	16.15	-----
Oregon	6.48	85.56	27.84	-----	7.62	60.00
Pennsylvania	6.79	12.95	22.23	7.89	9.16	75.66
South Carolina	4.58	11.92	-----	-----	6.51	-----
South Dakota	7.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	4.91	9.21	20.88	11.99	6.05	-----
Texas	5.43	7.75	18.84	9.88	8.63	-----
Utah	5.78	8.83	22.10	-----	11.58	-----
Vermont	5.01	-----	-----	-----	9.00	-----
Virginia	5.94	17.15	88.51	10.00	10.11	-----
Washington	7.28	21.01	70.00	15.22	21.61	-----
West Virginia	5.40	11.17	10.89	7.72	6.79	-----
Wisconsin	6.00	8.02	21.70	15.00	9.15	-----
Wyoming	7.98	-----	-----	-----	19.17	-----

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

The average price for common brick for the United States was \$5.18 per thousand, while the price ranged from \$8.36 per thousand in Nevada to \$4.23 per thousand in New York. In Minnesota and Ohio the price was \$5.19, or practically that for the whole country. The

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red front brick varied from \$6.05 in Tennessee to \$21.61 in the state of Washington, while the average for the United States was \$8.98. The other kinds of brick show even greater variations in price, due to differences in the cost of manufacture and in the character of the local product in different states.

Table 9 is a comparative summary of the brick and tile manufacture, 1900, along the Hudson River from Troy to New York city, in Philadelphia county, Pa., and in Cook county, Ill., these being the three great building-brick centers of the United States. For the purpose of including all of the establishments along the Hudson River, Bergen County, N. J., whose principal market is Greater New York, where practically the entire product of Hudson River brick is sold, is included. Likewise all yards in Philadelphia county, Pa., and Cook county, Ill., are included, their product being almost altogether consumed in Philadelphia and Chicago.

TABLE 9.—BRICK AND TILE: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES, COOK COUNTY, ILL., AND PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., 1900.¹

	Hudson River counties. ²	Cook county.	Philadelphi a counties.
Number of establishments.....	121	35	87
Capital:			
Total.....	\$5,898,790	\$3,024,782	\$2,448,668
Land.....	\$1,858,009	\$1,113,500	\$541,496
Buildings.....	\$1,265,647	\$588,350	\$590,918
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$1,248,735	\$912,350	\$417,874
Cash and sundries.....	\$1,526,899	\$409,582	\$898,385
Proprietors and firm members.....	152	43	49
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:			
Total number.....	110	54	47
Total salaries.....	\$107,578	\$77,744	\$53,593
Officers of corporations—			
Number.....	15	16	5
Salaries.....	\$28,611	\$23,672	\$10,100
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—			
Total number.....	95	38	42
Total salaries.....	\$88,967	\$51,072	\$48,493
Men—			
Number.....	94	37	42
Salaries.....	\$88,187	\$53,172	\$43,493
Women—			
Number.....	1	1	—
Salaries.....	\$780	\$900	—
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:			
Average number.....	5,134	1,183	1,451
Total wages.....	\$2,156,449	\$634,915	\$673,201
Men, 16 years and over—			
Average number.....	5,087	1,174	1,430
Wages.....	\$2,144,636	\$633,828	\$673,296
Children, under 16 years—			
Average number.....	47	9	21
Wages.....	\$11,813	\$1,087	\$4,905
Miscellaneous expenses:			
Total.....	\$441,558	\$77,928	\$195,100
Rent of works.....	\$210,631	\$3,550	\$49,088
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$33,392	\$9,900	\$6,493
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$196,010	\$61,278	\$139,579
Contract work.....	\$1,525	\$3,200	—
Materials used:			
Total cost.....	\$835,588	\$297,687	\$288,085
Clay purchased—			
Tons.....	8,374	8,355	40,801
Cost.....	\$8,338	\$2,230	\$22,349
Coal, used as an ingredient—			
Tons.....	38,591	4,280	2,551
Cost.....	\$54,997	\$6,881	\$2,024
Sand—			
Tons.....	54,960	2,014	4,806
Cost.....	\$47,589	\$2,064	\$4,283
Manganese—			
Pounds.....	—	—	34,854
Cost.....	—	—	\$383

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

²Includes Rensselaer, Albany, Columbia, Greene, Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Orange, Westchester, and Rockland counties, N. Y., and Bergen county, N. J.

TABLE 9.—BRICK AND TILE: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES, COOK COUNTY, ILL., AND PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., 1900¹—Continued.

	Hudson River counties. ²	Cook county.	Philadelphi a counties.
Materials used—Continued.			
Total cost—Continued.			
Salt—			
Tons.....	—	—	7
Cost.....	—	—	\$85
Iron—			
Pounds.....	—	—	20,200
Cost.....	—	—	\$202
Coloring matter—			
Carbonate of barium.....	—	—	\$100
Fuel—			
Coal.....	—	—	\$5,118
Gas.....	—	—	\$592,419
Wood.....	—	—	\$1,515
Oil.....	—	—	\$35,395
Gasoline.....	—	—	\$62,452
Other.....	—	—	\$7,340
Mill supplies—			
Wood.....	—	—	\$5,852
Gas.....	—	—	\$6,532
Oil.....	—	—	\$4,499
Gasoline.....	—	—	\$37,919
All other materials—			
Wood.....	—	—	\$30,689
Gas.....	—	—	\$19,342
Gasoline.....	—	—	
Freight—			
Number of thousands.....	—	—	
Value.....	—	—	\$4,819,224
Common brick—			
Number of thousands.....	988,335	844,793	205,386
Value.....	\$4,058,869	\$1,585,245	\$1,212,068
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—			
Number of thousands.....	12,500	—	13,743
Value.....	\$85,500	—	\$145,162
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—			
Number of thousands.....	—	—	4,665
Value.....	—	—	\$131,967
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)—			
Number of thousands.....	—	—	126
Value.....	—	—	\$8,122

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

²Includes Rensselaer, Albany, Columbia, Greene, Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Orange, Westchester, and Rockland counties, N. Y., and Bergen county, N. J.

It is regretted that comparison can not be made with 1890. The table shows that the Hudson River region led in the manufacture, the value of its products being 58.7 per cent of the total value in this group. The average value of common brick per thousand along the Hudson River was \$4.10, probably the lowest price for brick of equal quality anywhere in the United States. The quantity reported, 988,335,000, was larger than that reported for any other region of the United States. In considering average wages, it should be remembered that the large majority of the yards are what are termed "summer yards," being operated only about one-half of the year.

For the benefit of those who desire the statistics relating solely to the New York portion of this region it may be stated that included in Table 8 are 9 establishments in Bergen county, N. J., with a capital of \$396,192, employing 239 wage-earners, paying \$116,403 in wages, and having a product of 58,259,000 common brick, valued at \$249,003.

POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS.

The detailed summary, by states and territories, of the manufacture of pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products, 1900, is Table 18, to be found in the general tables following the text of this report. Ohio led with 26.8 per cent of the total value of products, New Jersey being second, with 20.2 per cent, and Pennsylvania third, with 18.4 per cent.

Table 10 shows the kinds and cost of the materials used in the pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay manufacture, 1900.

TABLE 10.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS: COST OF MATERIALS, 1900.¹

	Cost.	Per cent of total.
Total	\$11,915,286	100.0
China clay (domestic)	890,804	3.3
China clay (foreign)	171,790	1.4
Ball clay (domestic)	118,954	1.0
Ball clay (foreign)	116,629	1.0
Stoneware clay	171,161	1.4
Slip clay	17,890	0.2
Fire clay	1,554,228	13.0
Pipe clay	150,489	1.3
Terra cotta clay	133,839	1.1
Brick clay (purchased)	191,918	1.6
All other clay	200,526	1.7
Coal (used as an ingredient)	6,731	0.1
Sand	92,017	0.8
Manganese	25,914	0.2
Salt	24,766	0.2
Iron	13,184	0.1
Coloring matter	70,688	0.6
Carbonate of barium	15,073	0.1
Sawdust	19,687	0.2
Flint (quartz)	825,434	2.7
Feldspar	265,231	2.2
Plaster	120,545	1.0
Liquid and coin gold	117,422	1.0
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt	225,099	1.9
Packing materials	586,198	4.9
Fuel	3,858,828	32.4
Rent of power and heat	11,889	0.1
Mill supplies	346,613	2.9
All other materials	1,361,235	11.4
Freight	1,216,024	10.2

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.

Unfortunately, the cost of materials at the census of 1890 was not itemized so as to be comparable with these statistics. The cost given in Table 10 represents more nearly the actual cost of materials in this manufacture

than in the similar table under brick and tile, since less of the cost of component materials is included in wages paid. It may be assumed that practically all the materials were purchased by the manufacturers. Most of the operators of sewer-pipe plants, however, mined their own clay. Fuel was the largest item, as in the brick and tile manufacture, but it comprised only 32.4 per cent of the total, as against 79.7 per cent in brick and tile.

Table 11 shows in a condensed form the kinds and value of the pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products, 1900, together with the percentage which each product is of the total, and also the percentage it is of the total value of all clay products.

TABLE 11.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS: KIND AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE, 1900.¹

	Value.	Per cent of total.	Per cent of total value of all clay products. ²
Aggregate value	\$44,268,886	100.0	46.3
Pottery products:			
Total value	17,222,040	38.9	18.0
Red earthenware	702,260	1.7	0.8
Stoneware	1,070,710	4.4	2.0
Yellow and Rockingham ware	159,553	0.4	0.2
C. C. or cream-colored ware	1,540,488	3.5	1.6
White granite ware	1,787,101	4.0	1.9
Semivitreous porcelain ware	3,048,762	6.9	3.2
China (porcelain)	1,265,978	2.8	1.3
Bone china, Delft, and Belleek ware	42,000	0.1	(³)
Sanitary ware	1,550,225	4.2	1.9
Solid porcelain, bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc	861,652	0.8	0.4
Porcelain electrical supplies	470,855	1.1	0.5
Porcelain door knobs	78,333	0.2	0.1
Porcelain hardware trimmings	48,528	0.1	0.1
Art pottery and porcelain	629,402	1.4	0.6
All other pottery products	8,216,693	7.3	3.4
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products	26,420,354	59.7	27.7
All other products	620,992	1.4	0.6

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.

² Total value of all clay products, \$95,533,862.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The value of pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products in 1899 was 46.3 per cent of the total value of all clay products, terra cotta, fire and other clay products leading with 27.7 per cent, and pottery products constituting 18 per cent. In their own subdivision terra cotta, fire and other clay products led, with 59.7 per cent of the total, pottery products being second, with 38.9 per cent.

Table 12 is a comparative summary of the pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay manufacture, 1890 and 1900, at the two great pottery centers of the United States, East Liverpool, Ohio, and Trenton, N. J.

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TABLE 12.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, TRENTON, N. J., AND EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, 1890 AND 1900.

	TRENTON.		EAST LIVERPOOL.	
	1900 ¹	1890	1900 ¹	1890
Number of establishments...	29	32	30	28
Capital:				
Total.....	\$7,096,775	\$4,875,507	\$4,292,845	\$2,127,281
Value of plants.....	\$4,928,952	\$2,728,913	\$2,281,164	\$1,219,548
Cash and sundries.....	\$2,167,828	\$2,146,594	\$2,011,681	\$907,738
Proprietors and firm members:	34	17	.....	.....
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:	198	2160	251	293
Salaries.....	\$260,011	\$203,669	\$265,107	\$89,844
Wage-earners, including piece-workers, and total wages:				
Average number.....	4,289	3,935	3,908	2,062
Wages.....	\$2,343,754	\$2,144,082	\$1,885,110	\$977,069
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$385,759	\$434,854	\$187,839	\$157,421
Materials used:				
Total cost.....	\$1,196,291	\$1,198,090	\$1,168,982	\$969,357
Clay.....	\$292,500	\$285,262	\$218,786	\$171,954
Fuel.....	\$287,108	\$261,580	\$209,213	\$130,448
Miscellaneous.....	\$487,914	\$474,874	\$581,993	\$273,912
Packing materials.....	\$128,769	\$170,874	\$158,990	\$95,043
Products:				
Total value.....	\$4,785,142	\$4,631,202	\$4,105,200	\$2,187,068
Yellow and Rockingham ware.....			\$98,034	.....
C. C. or cream-colored ware.....	\$761,444	.....	\$721,219	.....
White granite ware.....	\$442,354	.....	\$970,319	.....
Semivitreous porcelain ware.....	\$871,550	.....	\$1,888,126	.....
China (porcelain).....	\$494,870	.....	\$197,144	.....
Bone china, Delft, and Belbeck ware.....	\$42,000	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary ware.....	\$1,692,359	.....	.....	.....
Solid porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc.....	\$249,978	.....	.....	.....
Porcelain electrical supplies.....	\$154,807	.....	\$142,447	.....
Porcelain doorknobs.....	\$12,000	.....	\$16,333	.....
Porcelain hardware trimmings.....	\$82,500	.....	.....	.....
Art pottery and porcelain.....	\$125,500	.....	.....	.....
All other pottery products.....	\$328,399	.....	\$51,211	.....
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products.....	\$83,160	.....	\$38,479	.....
All other products.....	\$4,217	.....	\$1,888	.....
Machinery and kilns:				
Pottery—				
Disintegrators.....	60	77	.....	.....
Agitators.....	70	73	.....	.....
Slip pumps.....	69	65	.....	.....
Laws.....	48	44	.....	.....
Clay presses—				
Iron.....	26	65	.....	.....
Wood.....	39	3	.....	.....
Pug mills—				
Regular.....	45	36	.....	.....
Sagger.....	28	31	.....	.....
Wad mills.....	31	32	.....	.....
Jiggers.....	166	221	.....	.....
All other machines.....	562	191	.....	.....
Kilns—				
Up-draft.....	152	169	.....	.....
Down-draft.....	33	10	.....	.....
Muffle—				
Large.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Decorating.....	56	73	.....	.....
All other kilns.....	4	2	.....	.....
Terra cotta, tile, and brick:				
Clay-grinding machines—				
Disintegrators.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dry pans.....	3	8	.....	.....
All other.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clay-temping machines—				
Pug mills.....	5	1	.....	.....
Wet pans.....	7	2	.....	.....
Molding machines—				
Stiff mud.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dry presses.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Shape brick power presses.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hand presses.....	6	.....	2	.....
Sewer-pipe presses.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Kilns—				
Down-draft—				
Round.....	11	17	.....	.....
Dryers.....	2	2	.....	.....
Idle machines.....	21	.....	.....	.....

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

²Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries. Number only reported in 1900.

The table shows that of the total pottery product, valued at \$17,222,040 (see Table 11), these two centers produced \$8,562,598, or 49.7 per cent. In regard to the number of establishments at Trenton, it should be stated that in one instance a concern reported as one establishment is composed of 5 plants. These, if reported separately, would have made the number of establishments 33, which would make an increase of 1 over the number returned in 1890. Owing to the difference in the classification of the products at the two censuses, it is impossible to make a comparison of the details of production in these cities for 1890 and 1900, but the total values are given.

Table 13 shows the earthenware, china, brick, and tile imported and entered for consumption in the United States from 1867 to 1900, inclusive, as compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

TABLE 13.—VALUE OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA, BRICK, AND TILE IMPORTED AND ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1867 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR ENDING	Brown earthen and common stone-ware.	China and porcelain not decorated.	China and decorated porcelain.	Other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, glazed, etc.	Brick, fire brick, and tile.	Total.
June 30—						
1867.....	\$48,618	\$418,498	\$439,824	\$4,280,924	.....	\$5,187,859
1868.....	47,208	309,960	403,555	3,244,958	4,005,712	5,751,944
1869.....	84,260	400,894	555,425	3,468,970	4,495,549	4,495,549
1870.....	47,457	420,442	580,805	3,461,524	4,460,228	4,460,228
1871.....	96,895	391,874	571,082	3,573,254	4,622,355	4,622,355
1872.....	127,346	470,749	814,134	3,896,664	5,308,808	5,308,808
1873.....	115,268	479,617	807,206	4,289,868	5,289,868	5,289,868
1874.....	70,544	397,730	766,656	3,686,794	4,881,724	4,881,724
1875.....	68,501	436,988	654,965	3,280,867	4,441,216	4,441,216
1876.....	36,744	409,539	718,156	2,948,517	4,112,956	4,112,956
1877.....	30,403	326,936	668,514	2,746,186	3,772,059	3,772,059
1878.....	18,714	389,133	657,485	3,031,393	4,096,725	4,096,725
1879.....	19,868	296,591	818,360	2,914,567	4,044,876	4,044,876
1880.....	31,504	234,371	1,188,847	3,945,666	5,400,388	5,400,388
1881.....	27,586	321,259	1,621,112	4,413,369	6,333,326	6,333,326
1882.....	36,028	316,811	2,075,708	4,438,237	6,866,779	6,866,779
1883.....	43,864	368,948	2,587,545	5,685,709	6,686,061	6,686,061
1884.....	50,172	982,499	2,664,231	(1)	\$666,595	4,383,497
1885.....	41,701	823,834	2,834,718	.....	963,422	4,666,176
December 31—						
1886.....	27,820	865,446	8,360,145	951,298	5,204,704	5,204,704
1887.....	43,079	967,694	8,888,509	1,008,360	5,907,642	5,907,642
1888.....	55,558	1,054,854	4,207,598	886,814	6,204,324	6,204,324
1889.....	48,824	1,148,026	4,580,321	788,391	6,565,602	6,565,602
1890.....	56,730	974,627	3,562,851	569,568	5,157,776	5,157,776
1891.....	99,988	1,921,643	6,288,088	358,736	8,668,450	8,668,450
1892.....	63,008	2,022,814	6,555,172	380,620	9,021,509	9,021,509
1893.....	57,017	1,732,481	4,248,255	388,143	8,375,896	8,375,896
1894.....	47,114	1,550,950	5,302,648	189,631	7,180,848	7,180,848
1895.....	61,424	2,117,425	8,055,478	211,473	10,446,796	10,446,796
1896.....	41,585	1,511,542	7,729,942	247,555	9,580,524	9,580,524
1897.....	42,227	1,406,019	7,057,261	146,668	8,642,175	8,642,175
1898.....	54,672	1,002,729	5,905,209	117,824	7,079,984	7,079,984
1899.....	240,164	1,125,892	6,740,884	134,691	8,041,681	8,041,681
1900.....	265,214	1,059,182	7,617,756	169,951	8,912,703	8,912,703

¹Not separately classified after 1883.

²Including Rockingham ware.

Table 14 shows the exports of clay goods from 1895 to 1900. These figures, like those of imports, are compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

TABLE 14.—EXPORTS OF CLAY WARES FROM THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1895 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	BRICK.			POTTERY.			Grand total (value).	
	Building.		Total value.	Earthen and stone ware (value).		Total value.		
	Quan- tity.	Value.		Fire (value).	China (value).			
Deeem- ber 31— <i>Thou- sands.</i>								
1895... 4,757	\$34,732	\$88,729	\$123,461	\$114,425	\$24,872	\$189,297	\$262,758	
1896... 5,258	82,759	102,638	185,395	144,641	24,702	169,948	304,738	
1897... 4,606	80,983	110,626	141,009	177,320	30,253	207,603	348,612	
1898... 4,708	32,317	146,632	178,949	212,769	39,052	251,821	420,770	
1899... 9,872	77,783	214,375	292,158	467,925	43,807	511,732	808,890	
1900... 12,526	128,800	594,287	723,087	489,942	68,852	558,704	1,281,881	

Table 15 is a comparative summary, 1890 and 1900, by states and territories, for the manufacture of clay products.

Table 16 is a comparative summary, 1890 and 1900,

by states and territories, of the quantity and value of clay products. It will be observed that the total value of the pottery as here presented, \$17,197,415, is slightly less than that shown in Table 18, \$18,222,040. This is due to the necessity of including the statistics of pottery in Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, and New Hampshire among "all other products" of the brick, tile, and terra cotta part of Table 16, to avoid disclosing individual returns. Table 16 does not give the schedule division of products between brick and tile, and pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products, but between clay manufactures for building and other purposes and manufactures of potteries only.

Table 17 is a summary of the manufacture of brick and tile, 1900, by states and territories.

Table 18 is a summary of the manufacture of pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products, 1900, by states and territories.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 15.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of estab- lishments.	Capital.	Proprie- tors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.	
						Number.	Salaries.
1	United States.....	{ 1900 1890	6,423 6,555	\$148,038,323 108,705,670	7,596 (2)	5,203 6,291	\$5,036,195 4,254,943
2	Alabama.....	{ 1900 1890	98 70	631,334 742,876	121	59	33,139
3	Arizona.....	{ 1900 1890	19 3	56,945 1,210	24	3	2,700
4	Arkansas.....	{ 1900 1890	65 57	388,319 318,262	76	27	22,641 30,440
5	California.....	{ 1900 1890	74 64	2,512,164 2,527,678	76	86	101,330 95,063
6	Colorado.....	{ 1900 1890	75 89	1,381,710 1,980,422	88	60	78,062 125,287
7	Connecticut.....	{ 1900 1890	45 43	1,862,138 1,184,155	42	76	88,356 62,024
8	Delaware.....	{ 1900 1890	25 13	283,687 250,982	27	9	8,860 15,086
9	District of Columbia.....	{ 1900 1890	17 18	972,040 946,383	20	22	22,601 26,259
10	Florida.....	{ 1900 1890	18 12	200,885 139,770	20	11	9,550 11,239
11	Georgia.....	{ 1900 1890	91 78	1,811,889 1,179,582	100	80	68,545 66,960
12	Idaho.....	{ 1900 1890	24 5	51,882 11,405	29	3	510
13	Illinois.....	{ 1900 1890	619 644	12,710,709 10,670,707	729	361 613	418,669 399,581
14	Indiana.....	{ 1900 1890	607 784	6,030,738 8,447,764	731	208 570	163,983 212,450
15	Indian Territory.....	{ 1900 1890	13	26,077	22	1	720
16	Iowa.....	{ 1900 1890	356 289	3,437,613 2,114,868	458	107 238	78,427 101,082
17	Kansas.....	{ 1900 1890	60 98	774,410 809,882	70	50	30,381 31,215
18	Kentucky.....	{ 1900 1890	100 109	1,504,006 1,077,601	108	88 128	71,259 70,938
19	Louisiana.....	{ 1900 1890	61 27	688,008 357,008	70	44 87	26,635 25,851
20	Maine.....	{ 1900 1890	74 127	628,335 820,507	82	88 81	18,823 40,631
21	Maryland.....	{ 1900 1890	68 76	5,074,263 8,058,409	65	104 91	96,612 71,621
22	Massachusetts.....	{ 1900 1890	110 139	3,946,299 8,826,818	134	126 178	104,565 137,302
23	Michigan.....	{ 1900 1890	186 196	1,777,532 1,950,401	225	68 149	48,003 65,202
24	Minnesota.....	{ 1900 1890	112 126	1,579,698 1,827,431	130	49 164	46,910 71,886
25	Mississippi.....	{ 1900 1890	78 86	506,214 246,885	98	41 36	21,822 18,634
26	Missouri.....	{ 1900 1890	256 277	9,008,185 6,099,908	287	220 311	274,714 270,380
27	Montana.....	{ 1900 1890	28 11	451,709 178,660	30	16 8	12,928 6,440
28	Nebraska.....	{ 1900 1890	107 155	1,276,933 2,791,774	135	40 134	26,446 84,464
29	Nevada.....	{ 1900 1890	7	19,905	10		
30	New Hampshire.....	{ 1900 1890	57 66	702,718 597,073	72	36 38	20,740 15,914
31	New Jersey.....	{ 1900 1890	157 155	18,932,879 10,569,054	143	548 332	717,407 830,743

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.
²Included with salaried officials, clerks, etc.

³Includes 1 establishment in Rhode Island.
⁴Includes only brick and tile; clay and pottery products included in "all other states."

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900.¹

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.											
Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products.	
Average number.	Total wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
105,693	\$89,575,070	98,127	\$87,957,248	4,557	\$1,142,579	3,009	\$475,243	\$6,845,040	\$22,921,384	\$95,533,862	1
123,156	88,578,889	115,600	87,426,878	2,235	536,269	5,321	615,247	7,111,776	18,257,998	89,827,785	
1,349	323,370	1,201	304,018	13	844	148	19,852	42,858	202,455	883,129	2
1,587	332,937	1,416	312,848			158	19,260	54,197	104,557	802,331	
89	46,980	88	45,752	1	70	5	1,158	9,950	15,202	101,758	4,800
81	2,600	81	2,600					37	700		3
494	127,252	474	124,582	2	470	20	2,670	8,634	63,587	336,899	107,545
786	159,568	651	180,107			88	8,991	34,577	107,545	620,784	4
1,111	578,994	1,097	575,552	2	504	12	2,988	112,302	427,118	1,585,738	621,470
1,754	794,276	1,749	703,480	1	360	4	486	236,482		2,266,914	5
812	452,949	806	451,304	1	350	5	1,295	60,157	247,049	1,071,388	2,238,618
2,250	1,061,475	2,185	1,049,957	4	660	61	10,858	124,676	895,100		6
1,167	486,488	1,189	480,363	19	4,396	9	1,729	74,964	218,635	1,074,202	168,523
1,180	398,428	1,186	886,748	31	9,894	18	2,286	53,054	168,523	863,040	7
215	70,068	211	69,888	1	100	3	625	7,772	22,439	167,692	268,534
410	128,050	889	125,804			21	2,246	19,928	80,341		8
546	204,077	546	204,077			79	16,000	43,392	90,954	481,145	9
1,270	457,291	1,191	441,291					69,934	288,310	961,587	
261	67,499	249	65,900			12	1,599	5,954	34,018	137,953	10
215	49,858	192	46,073	1	176	22	8,110	12,858	19,805	119,260	
1,986	414,092	1,912	407,255	3	575	71	6,262	60,274	806,280	1,259,577	1,412,792
2,262	496,923	2,183	491,671	4	504	65	4,748	74,319	285,099		11
44	18,144	44	18,144						1,214	8,805	46,609
35	4,200	35	4,200						1,102	1,690	9,800
7,229	2,971,907	7,084	2,988,064	87	9,250	158	24,598	499,355	1,601,742	7,224,915	13
10,596	8,574,177	10,126	8,516,606	51	7,901	419	49,670	718,661	1,495,503	7,956,082	
4,859	1,726,782	4,585	1,667,856	200	88,703	124	20,223	241,275	864,642	4,222,529	5
5,926	1,269,884	5,680	1,240,804	69	11,231	207	17,799	198,682	514,651	8,142,454	
45	17,960	43	17,658			2	802	2,281	6,419	35,075	15
2,220	862,159	2,175	854,392	1	360	44	7,407	140,450	517,580	2,224,920	16
2,788	724,999	2,700	716,880	8	2,888	80	6,256	108,934	382,398	1,775,165	
927	325,850	.914	324,114	4	420	18	1,786	58,278	162,118	753,411	17
1,256	298,821	1,184	287,260			68	5,641	47,286	183,397	690,574	
1,759	484,800	1,675	473,826	10	1,729	74	9,745	64,875	326,262	1,855,094	18
2,035	503,833	1,889	490,183	15	2,270	181	11,380	98,599	284,075	1,206,181	
1,064	267,021	961	254,631	2	480	101	11,910	47,989	107,998	558,465	19
554	140,867	580	138,517	4	700	20	1,750	20,659	65,272	386,495	
547	282,880	646	282,250			1	80	61,719	168,742	662,235	20
1,164	821,274	1,120	808,674	89	12,258	5	842	57,110	220,092	804,074	
2,583	887,798	2,326	778,876	80	31,287	177	27,635	92,946	852,299	1,679,166	21
3,040	878,651	2,854	846,872	68	15,846	118	10,933	288,516	838,945	1,985,828	
2,013	884,452	1,952	867,797	54	15,064	7	1,591	166,988	588,843	2,181,510	22
3,593	1,228,185	3,537	1,214,865	49	12,880	7	950	198,680	712,942	2,819,760	
1,592	630,930	1,542	528,054	19	3,277	81	4,599	65,844	275,827	1,280,590	23
2,675	672,168	2,618	566,301	8	1,488	49	4,844	89,858	273,715	1,407,957	
1,276	481,493	1,282	478,692	10	2,181	34	5,680	50,775	839,602	1,217,743	24
2,288	520,218	2,189	511,926	9	923	90	7,369	99,058	313,468	1,331,839	
929	207,468	872	201,605			57	5,858	26,837	103,145	540,725	25
706	140,419	656	136,712			50	3,707	11,564	73,100	339,939	
4,047	1,514,674	3,891	1,492,566			156	22,108	362,296	842,077	3,650,400	26
5,618	1,990,016	5,228	1,936,526	4	480	384	53,060	417,649	1,028,407	4,782,619	
226	150,892	228	149,942	1	350	2	600	15,165	91,606	814,340	27
244	97,902	242	97,802			2	100	9,395	58,088	238,610	
857	828,244	839	824,956			18	3,288	41,484	208,865	841,305	28
2,586	760,386	2,437	789,787	4	497	146	20,102	138,257	484,918	2,178,632	
14	9,885	14	9,885					541	8,499	17,850	29
682	241,915	622	239,412	2	399	8	2,104	26,964	168,234	570,287	30
1,601	845,383	1,490	841,753	10	3,540	1	90	34,662	204,930	885,156	
10,487	4,877,059	9,327	4,848,418	929	287,089	231	41,552	972,580	2,703,696	10,786,678	31
9,094	8,789,487	7,970	8,546,574	799	198,590	325	44,278	714,485	1,877,488	7,991,611	

¹ Included in "all other states."⁶ None reported in 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 15.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of estab- lishments.	Capital.	Proprie- tors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.	
						Number.	Salaries.
32	New Mexico.....	{ 1900 1890 ²	11	\$55,395	18	4	\$3,900
33	New York.....	{ 1900 1890	289 381	12,848,327 11,196,350	801	359 396	367,499 324,199
34	North Carolina.....	{ 1900 1890	178 71	527,925 266,790	240	48 48	15,649 19,206
35	North Dakota.....	{ 1900 1890	18 6	218,950 30,095	22	5 2	8,500 950
36	Ohio.....	{ 1900 1890	984 1,000	22,907,596 12,189,977	1,078	1,026 911	955,107 586,566
37	Oklahoma.....	{ 1900 1890	36 8	109,825 2,990	42	5 2	3,846 497
38	Oregon.....	{ 1900 1890 ¹	51 47	407,824 686,151	61	21 38	18,680 38,069
39	Pennsylvania.....	{ 1900 1890	528 576	21,815,600 15,607,046	679	737 588	698,579 480,527
40	South Carolina.....	{ 1900 1890	86 44	866,711 244,407	119	43 28	20,446 13,055
41	South Dakota.....	{ 1900 1890	11 11	64,126 108,605	19	14	5,584
42	Tennessee.....	{ 1900 1890	109 88	1,062,993 1,092,100	186	49 85	42,775 63,882
43	Texas.....	{ 1900 1890	171 148	1,496,666 1,189,561	192	71 101	58,391 64,008
44	Utah.....	{ 1900 1890 ¹	56 40	209,407 279,147	85	18 30	8,705 16,101
45	Vermont.....	{ 1900 1890	16 20	130,298 139,915	15	16 11	15,589 4,267
46	Virginia.....	{ 1900 1890	85 98	1,840,713 1,560,787	96	66 90	58,605 61,392
47	Washington.....	{ 1900 1890	40 90	806,885 1,211,158	87	42 72	45,420 47,592
48	West Virginia.....	{ 1900 1890	56 35	2,219,842 289,628	61	79 28	70,014 14,034
49	Wisconsin.....	{ 1900 1890	172 158	2,288,858 2,578,738	174	61 134	48,521 84,401
50	Wyoming.....	{ 1900 1890	4 7	6,775 28,970	4	2	890
51	All other states and territories.....	{ 1900 1890 ³	11	422,960		23	18,116

¹ Includes only brick and tile; clay and pottery products included in "all other states."² None reported in 1890.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900¹—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.										
Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
Average number.	Total wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
122	\$48,586	121	\$48,486			1	\$100	\$1,553	\$22,878	\$108,090
9,007	8,637,462	8,570	3,529,388	342	\$89,154	95	18,970	895,878	1,631,003	8,073,769
12,166	4,012,376	11,677	3,911,479	270	73,737	219	27,160	1,112,278	1,658,608	8,806,278
1,546	292,928	1,442	288,435	2	800	102	9,198	25,964	173,507	725,016
1,023	135,625	929	129,782	1	100	98	5,793	11,997	66,663	846,270
121	56,977	114	55,877	8	600	4	1,000	8,865	34,734	158,874
78	17,545	78	17,546					1,888	6,595	45,775
17,223	6,967,817	14,861	6,401,288	2,154	528,868	208	37,666	1,029,550	4,211,061	16,480,812
18,263	4,375,109	12,138	4,168,914	614	148,974	516	67,221	828,241	2,836,160	10,860,388
178	62,902	170	62,263			8	639	8,459	24,420	149,712
14	6,187	14	6,187					890	1,491	11,500
277	124,878	267	122,415	1	276	9	2,182	17,876	60,278	817,978
663	199,704	651	198,681			12	1,023	16,287	66,280	461,648
15,605	5,638,645	14,553	5,454,026	411	60,443	641	119,176	988,196	8,589,924	14,081,844
14,695	5,029,660	13,889	4,852,704	123	24,972	1,183	161,984	792,260	2,181,164	11,143,668
1,191	251,106	1,130	245,094	5	568	56	5,449	26,324	136,986	596,693
793	118,348	728	114,045			65	4,903	16,769	48,315	279,889
48	19,687	48	19,687					1,378	12,625	46,150
205	44,413	205	44,413					8,678	17,623	184,650
1,452	384,752	1,366	374,588			86	10,169	111,544	240,068	944,610
2,079	613,374	1,877	596,786	8	1,488	194	15,105	57,388	195,882	1,277,897
1,859	496,996	1,811	490,829			48	6,167	59,808	278,898	1,212,266
2,072	553,980	2,011	546,377	1	160	60	7,468	56,722	287,143	1,311,270
285	100,151	263	96,800			22	3,851	11,146	38,862	215,049
728	216,357	662	208,542			66	7,815	27,601	66,551	421,658
122	44,842	119	44,442			8	400	8,487	29,187	181,525
215	44,208	209	43,758			6	450	5,939	24,585	119,039
1,518	427,588	1,482	416,692	2	567	84	10,329	66,809	229,108	1,089,899
2,390	563,738	2,245	555,228			145	8,515	47,519	217,502	1,861,438
455	245,762	448	244,286	1	600	6	876	36,938	110,598	588,857
1,838	687,274	1,812	685,017	8	1,086	18	1,171	61,019	283,510	1,529,479
1,819	684,820	1,498	610,536	268	64,949	58	9,885	145,364	816,108	1,541,289
448	130,575	406	125,598	2	500	40	4,477	5,795	69,949	304,865
1,479	545,754	1,418	534,552	1	100	60	11,102	95,638	781,574	1,810,206
2,835	665,214	2,741	658,500	9	1,378	85	5,386	127,187	409,182	1,785,442
11	4,900	11	4,900					216	1,038	8,460
29	11,020	29	11,020					851	8,728	25,900
290	122,456	276	120,008	2	760	12	1,700	17,769	68,298	815,300

¹Includes establishments distributed as follows: Clay and pottery products—Delaware, 2; Florida, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Utah, 1. Brick and tile—Indian Territory, 1; Rhode Island, 2.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 16.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, KINDS, QUANTITY, AND

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Aggregate Value.	BRICK, TILE, AND TERRA COTTA.								
			Total value.	Common brick.		Pressed brick.		Fancy colored brick.		Vitrified brick and blocks.	
				Number of 1,000.	Value.	Number of 1,000.	Value.	Number of 1,000.	Value.	Number of 1,000.	Value.
1 United States.....	{ 1900	\$95,523,862	\$78,836,447	7,654,528	\$39,674,749	282,542	\$2,537,912	149,901	\$2,082,000	590,720	\$4,828,456
	{ 1890	83,827,785	77,488,493	8,045,282	48,810,271	440,977	5,973,902	11,631	187,920	98,345	982,440
2 Alabama	{ 1900	888,129	857,287	107,495	600,659	4,045	24,610	800	8,750	11,075	100,600
	{ 1890	802,331	779,050	97,994	585,080	1,520	17,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
3 Arizona	{ 1900	101,758	101,758	15,655	101,638	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	4,800	4,800	600	4,800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4 Arkansas	{ 1900	886,899	816,828	48,443	277,904	884	8,690	-----	-----	1,800	12,700
	{ 1890	520,734	486,465	52,177	353,810	755	7,000	-----	-----	11,700	99,000
5 California	{ 1900	1,585,738	1,558,925	129,492	800,010	2,776	31,213	826	28,225	10	100
	{ 1890	2,266,914	2,264,654	161,603	1,080,702	8,390	280,292	300	10,500	-----	-----
6 Colorado	{ 1900	1,071,388	1,055,938	75,603	422,524	9,824	100,067	1,997	36,546	4,760	48,200
	{ 1890	2,298,618	2,218,831	243,683	1,716,849	19,464	265,565	-----	-----	-----	-----
7 Connecticut ^a	{ 1900	1,074,202	992,452	160,665	751,239	4,800	42,000	10	280	5,000	50,000
	{ 1890	863,040	696,340	90,150	549,950	25	500	35	500	-----	-----
8 Delaware	{ 1900	167,662	167,692	18,310	137,526	2,212	23,566	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	268,584	268,584	30,842	280,278	1,500	30,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
9 District of Columbia	{ 1900	481,145	462,375	45,657	358,232	484	5,310	20	600	-----	-----
	{ 1890	961,587	949,087	90,480	643,350	11,050	198,600	126	882	-----	-----
10 Florida	{ 1900	137,953	137,953	25,974	181,268	-----	-----	60	600	-----	-----
	{ 1890	119,260	119,260	15,965	96,250	3,250	22,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
11 Georgia	{ 1900	1,259,577	1,234,122	201,551	966,855	8,000	70,600	500	7,500	600	3,750
	{ 1890	1,412,792	1,370,722	191,020	1,098,982	5,200	97,850	-----	-----	-----	-----
12 Idaho	{ 1900	46,609	46,609	6,155	43,209	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	9,800	9,800	1,012	9,800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13 Illinois	{ 1900	7,224,915	6,461,910	656,202	3,197,987	14,804	119,419	12,597	132,535	88,047	700,524
	{ 1890	7,956,082	7,541,091	711,884	4,015,945	40,235	592,260	278	5,000	18,525	158,400
14 Indiana	{ 1900	4,222,529	3,876,495	863,252	1,721,766	11,317	109,978	3,000	30,000	28,120	258,471
	{ 1890	8,142,454	8,078,984	318,429	1,690,611	5,125	57,627	1,000	5,000	500	6,000
15 Indian Territory	{ 1900	35,075	35,075	5,680	35,075	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16 Iowa	{ 1900	2,224,920	2,195,190	218,981	1,820,472	11,024	91,611	6,256	69,279	29,555	225,014
	{ 1890	1,775,165	1,628,781	174,527	1,129,079	4,292	48,587	1,580	10,830	6,300	64,000
17 Kansas	{ 1900	753,411	725,431	76,605	393,570	4,422	36,853	-----	-----	40,635	276,384
	{ 1890	690,574	670,969	88,284	525,029	6,260	69,827	30	210	4,600	55,680
18 Kentucky	{ 1900	1,355,094	1,250,969	103,454	543,681	2,505	20,275	-----	-----	5,919	60,398
	{ 1890	1,206,181	1,136,381	130,896	805,170	15,484	125,211	-----	-----	-----	-----
19 Louisiana	{ 1900	558,465	540,825	101,887	514,313	1,730	14,775	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	836,495	803,925	41,325	282,626	600	8,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
20 Maine	{ 1900	662,235	655,074	72,649	399,110	5,586	39,165	600	25,000	87	802
	{ 1890	804,074	753,774	87,065	498,731	780	9,350	600	25,000	-----	-----
21 Maryland	{ 1900	1,679,166	1,817,665	111,460	681,997	11,867	86,460	2,468	71,458	50	700
	{ 1890	1,985,828	1,687,853	141,076	1,069,814	7,706	148,617	100	20,000	-----	-----
22 Massachusetts	{ 1900	2,181,510	1,887,677	280,487	1,254,767	2,250	31,200	1,460	48,080	-----	-----
	{ 1890	2,819,700	2,485,359	283,231	1,837,211	10,670	199,950	-----	-----	-----	-----
23 Michigan	{ 1900	1,280,590	1,250,949	199,764	931,811	3,980	58,760	840	5,000	2,400	28,800
	{ 1890	1,407,857	1,376,257	202,557	989,793	3,165	28,860	-----	-----	-----	-----
24 Minnesota	{ 1900	1,217,748	1,011,443	145,226	753,825	1,985	15,050	2,000	26,000	-----	-----
	{ 1890	1,381,339	1,199,789	208,980	1,080,468	1,375	21,325	1,800	36,000	-----	-----
25 Mississippi	{ 1900	540,725	522,325	88,203	508,185	1,195	12,775	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	839,939	295,939	41,629	284,642	592	8,697	-----	-----	-----	-----
26 Missouri	{ 1900	3,650,400	3,572,223	250,385	1,331,517	21,524	177,996	8,453	103,041	22,594	188,787
	{ 1890	4,782,619	4,602,280	338,034	1,978,447	98,164	925,486	30	6,840	6,000	60,000
27 Montana	{ 1900	314,340	313,390	28,725	188,839	196	2,440	2	37	85	1,445
	{ 1890	238,610	238,610	27,115	208,910	650	5,200	-----	-----	-----	-----
28 Nebraska	{ 1900	841,805	841,805	118,952	779,236	1,588	23,653	-----	-----	2,110	15,000
	{ 1890	2,173,632	2,178,632	227,210	1,610,097	18,704	201,690	-----	-----	20,000	325,000
29 Nevada	{ 1900	17,850	17,850	2,085	17,440	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
30 New Hampshire	{ 1900	570,287	570,287	98,900	505,951	2,193	21,301	-----	-----	-----	-----
	{ 1890	885,156	797,156	124,602	726,686	280	3,650	-----	-----	-----	-----
31 New Jersey	{ 1900	10,786,673	5,716,107	894,654	1,800,806	9,957	187,484	27,868	472,885	210	2,687
	{ 1890	7,991,611	3,107,710	371,988	1,866,507	28,477	369,639	3,500	40,875	-----	-----

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes the pottery products of Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900.¹

BRICK, TILE, AND TERRA COTTA—continued.														
Electric al con- duits.	Sewer pipe.	Draintile.	Flue linings.	Stove linings.	Furnace fittings.	Gas retorts.	Glass- melting pots.	Fire brick.	Roofing, floor, and encaustic tile.	Hollow brick, fire- proofing, and terra- cotta lumber.	Chimney tops.	Architec- tural terra cotta.	All other brick, tile, and terra- cotta products.	
\$685,273 58,500	\$4,560,334 5,394,921	\$3,662,184 5,009,804	\$310,989 68,184	\$416,235 151,023	\$1,043,085 161,469	\$196,567 24,408	\$407,141 312,843	\$8,636,562 6,918,770	\$1,270,300 795,953	\$1,665,081 402,750	\$242,289 101,208	\$2,027,582 1,431,228	\$4,083,808 1,308,394	
		325			7,068	450		114,050 161,270			25		5,750 5,000	
	10,000													
													120	
		9,284 5,025						8,100 20,340	1,200				200 50	
	479,537 664,950	9,298	12,620 6,800	1,360	6,516		1,000	28,798 63,750	3,400	7,100	19,800 6,100	76,000 134,500	48,958 107,600	
	60,218 62,765	5,397	2,503		12,800 107,390	2,640		162,688 52,412		2,514	250		199,046 13,350	
	70,540	7,750	15,000	1,200	18,400			28,000 21,600		15,000	2,000	200	76,383 43,300	
		5,700 8,000											900 256	
	21,562 20,000	69,495 80,164	475	4,301				91			400		2,000 6,000	
		600	1,921 450									50	3,614 560	
	100,612 103,630	1,895 1,000	1,500	10	2,500			24,400 25,730		4,000	1,750	44,200 40,000	4,550 3,550	
		400											8,000	
	220,040 328,330	1,025,469 1,381,403	30,300	21,845	2,504	92 1,008	260	132,759 222,595	130,085 310,020	198,860 60,000	186 3,600	422,009 375,000	140,291 66,176	
	76,400	161,935 22,550	838,847 1,007,601	5,175			2,000	48,900	72,360 39,846	328,041 114,951	62,575 60,000	5,100 55,000	22,500 15,298	137,957
	47,719 62,645	859,258 277,853						300 10,595	1,051	4,700	200	50	81,457 24,191	
		6,550 16,391							8,330	822			12,074 200	
	104,441 55,200	86,182 83,400	4,700 7,500					334,630 45,072	3,000 58,778	1,750	1,780 2,500		140,182 3,550	
		8,885			2,100 12,800								6,302	
	173,455 188,914	8,588 3,575		500	17,886			75,000	18,980 3,000			100	1,629 104	
	24,000 80,500	8,673 1,985		32,457 7,000		11,500		325,812 215,985	7,255 14,000		1,400 3,000	180,000	70,953 46,502	
	52,000	824 17,500		143,547 23,878		46,904		22,792 165,320	2,000 40,000	70,578		52,224	214,766 147,500	
	50,300 122,840	138,889 156,877	15,375 500					3,000 3,200	65,000	5,900	5,112		18,614 5,375	
	158,545 28,800	11,400 2,080						695		81,000 18,000			15,623 3,421	
		1,035						600					880	
													2,000	
	2,000	486,624 538,000	53,130 75,130	6,540 46,384	10,000	280,240 34,079	52,560 12,000	3,151 28,576	375,023 624,390	7,000 123,660	26,257 14,200	590	184,495 107,993	
		25,000 14,000			250				72,088 10,000		1,100	50		
									2,000					
		1,700											410	
		7,800							15,000 60,000					
	250,008	99,000 261,698	27,660 175,928	91,730	8,000	116,500	77,666	12,000	688,158 284,980	37,128 5,655	658,144 21,177	660,304 26,250	628,004 205,006	

¹ Includes 1 establishment in Rhode Island.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 16.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, KINDS, QUANTITY, AND

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Aggregate value.	BRICK, TILE, AND TERRA COTTA.								
			Total value.	Common brick.		Pressed brick.		Fancy colored brick.		Vitrified brick and blocks.	
				Number of 1,000.	Value.	Number of 1,000.	Value.	Number of 1,000.	Value.	Number of 1,000.	Value.
32 New Mexico.....	{ 1900 1890	\$108,090	\$108,090	7,712	\$57,600	2,899	\$28,990	500	\$6,500	-----	-----
33 New York	{ 1900 1890	8,073,769 8,806,273	7,424,177 8,017,181	1,246,633 1,107,191	5,274,356 5,894,434	18,257 14,959	136,127 266,932	7,771 1,300	118,718 13,000	32,350	\$842,845
34 North Carolina	{ 1900 1890	725,016 346,270	705,085 333,150	126,458 52,544	689,248 293,710	2,070 1,689	14,262 15,290	5	150	785	4,220
35 North Dakota.....	{ 1900 1890	158,874 45,775	158,874 45,775	22,660 6,800	181,874 45,775	750	9,000	200	8,000	-----	-----
36 Ohio.....	{ 1900 1890	16,480,812 10,880,938	9,486,007 7,815,489	465,986 583,288	2,418,401 2,960,466	29,218 28,474	256,494 354,101	19,611 958	210,061 12,447	145,657 21,720	1,183,509 214,380
37 Oklahoma.....	{ 1900 1890	149,712 11,500	149,712 11,500	17,278 1,480	112,692 11,500	650	10,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
38 Oregon	{ 1900 1890	817,978 461,648	806,774 461,648	28,155 57,845	182,551 411,959	323 1,300	2,460 26,925	450	16,000	-----	-----
39 Pennsylvania	{ 1900 1890	14,081,844 11,148,668	12,917,827 10,381,470	780,887 805,684	4,519,324 5,547,782	50,368 50,960	461,345 923,212	88,421 40	497,665 800	89,017	702,782
40 South Carolina	{ 1900 1890	598,693 279,889	687,158 268,214	118,932 44,864	544,888 250,078	8,935 1,125	25,600 10,655	52 4	620 86	-----	-----
41 South Dakota.....	{ 1900 1890	46,150 134,650	46,150 134,650	6,575 16,000	46,150 110,905	1,686	19,860	-----	-----	-----	-----
42 Tennessee	{ 1900 1890	944,610 1,277,897	876,690 1,248,217	112,520 182,507	552,349 1,050,417	9,646 10,840	58,336 94,700	29	267	5,780	69,289
43 Texas.....	{ 1900 1890	1,212,266 1,311,270	1,180,759 1,280,740	178,006 151,090	939,955 1,062,830	8,816 18,810	32,941 122,660	3,470	26,880	3,206	31,580
44 Utah.....	{ 1900 1890	215,049 421,658	207,849 421,658	29,182 54,695	167,031 396,208	1,552 865	17,967 17,300	60	500	-----	-----
45 Vermont.....	{ 1900 1890	181,525 119,039	181,525 95,291	18,510 18,800	92,725 84,291	400 150	8,600 2,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
46 Virginia	{ 1900 1890	1,089,899 1,361,438	1,080,294 1,345,298	128,455 146,858	763,128 1,047,702	11,184 19,957	118,061 264,380	7,528	129,076	5,000	50,000
47 Washington	{ 1900 1890	588,857 1,529,479	570,507 1,525,909	55,444 162,494	403,378 1,293,760	565 8,409	12,210 58,410	932	19,580	937	14,260
48 West Virginia	{ 1900 1890	1,541,289 304,865	965,929 285,993	49,843 17,605	269,856 100,493	1,896	12,868	800	8,250	65,451	505,089
49 Wisconsin	{ 1900 1890	1,810,206 1,735,442	1,797,061 1,740,877	178,497 191,879	1,071,681 1,171,905	4,460 8,100	40,800 107,886	2,415	19,877	30	450
50 Wyoming.....	{ 1900 1890	8,450 25,900	8,450 25,900	915 2,750	7,800 25,900	60	1,150	-----	-----	-----	-----
51 All other states and territories. ²	{ 1900 1890	315,300	280,800	17,800	128,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900¹—Continued.

BRICK, TILE, AND TERRA COTTA—continued.													
Electrical conduits.	Sever pipe.	Draintile.	Flue linings.	Stove linings.	Furnace fittings.	Gas retorts.	Glass-melting pots.	Fire brick.	Roofing, floor, and encaustic tile.	Hollow brick, fire-proofing, and terra-cotta lumber.	Chimney tops.	Architectural terra-cotta.	All other brick, tile, and terra-cotta products.
		\$2,000						\$6,000					\$7,000
													{32
\$20,000	\$51,293 557,765	41,176 106,323	\$10,480 90,500	\$74,507 11,400	\$50,640 \$17,450	\$4,750 11,400		227,814 365,755	\$91,645 26,746	\$108,926 145,000	\$175,025 542	\$417,350 380,645	283,516 140,990
	38,000 1,500	8,575 4,400	1,000					3,880 18,650					1,250 4,600
								15,000					{35
315,305 33,500	1,680,724 1,320,500	968,488 1,084,180	88,119	7,563	155,543	33,509	136,620 78,750	976,698 1,068,920	565,094 18,700	346,090 29,800	29,472 27,987	53,690	169,327 63,068
													26,520
													{37
	36,700 1,800	20,415 20,564	600					1,800 400	1,000	15,600	3,045		27,208
	204,400 485,407	26,519 249,133	10,585 500	106,851 7,200	323,475 187,567	11,400	205,210 2,594,888	4,921,389 20,650	61,036 46,250	110,210 8,910	2,266 124,650	189,100	613,880 185,526
	980	2,240 3,989						11,220 1,976					2,640 500
								3,885					{41
	142,999	16,695 5,880	4,497	800				28,049 19,100	150				4,209 77,170
	58,753 7,800	2,325 8,150		5,000				23,234 4,500	600	2,802	800 1,750	8,150	12,089 19,400
	8,000	475						3,250 7,750			500		9,626 400
													2,000
	5,800	3,200 3,000		30,000									{45
		3,860						937 350	1,300				20,232 7,240
	4,909	19,417											{46
	76,694 107,023	5,346 570	924 7,000					16,053 9,960	17,976	2,152	300 3,660	9,300	10,310 27,550
	42,350 86,000	8,656	10,000					54,400 146,000	22,632 500	78			82,150 3,000
		23,384						23,340	14,800		120		641,469 11,801
	73,926	336,600											{49
	152,750		2,000								350		2,200
													{51

¹Includes establishments distributed as follows: Brick and tile—Indian Territory, 1; Rhode Island, 2. Pottery—Delaware, 2; Florida, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Utah, 1.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 16.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, KINDS, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900¹—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	POTTERY.									
		Total value.	Stoneware.	Yellow and Rockingham ware.	C. G., or cream-colored ware.	White granite ware.	Semivitreous porcelain ware.	China (porcelain).	Art pottery and porcelain.	All other pottery products.	
United States.....	{ 1900	\$17,197,415	\$1,970,710	\$159,553	\$1,540,488	\$1,787,101	\$3,048,762	\$1,255,978	\$629,402	\$6,805,421	
	{ 1890	12,339,292	2,056,463	439,553	1,226,161	1,676,579	669,107	460,334	957,108	2,4,853,927	
Alabama.....	{ 1900	25,842	24,662	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	1,944	1,180
	{ 1890	23,281	17,167	1,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313
Arizona.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	{ 1900	20,071	19,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231
	{ 1890	34,269	33,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144
California.....	{ 1900	31,813	4,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	27,424
	{ 1890	12,260	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600
Colorado.....	{ 1900	16,050	20,287	15,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,050
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
Connecticut.....	{ 1900	81,750	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	28,500	53,250
	{ 1890	166,700	25,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,200
Delaware.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	{ 1900	18,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,770
	{ 1890	12,500	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000
Florida.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	{ 1900	25,455	22,215	.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....	4,000	3,240
	{ 1890	42,070	21,800	1,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
Idaho.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	{ 1900	763,005	572,075	.....	.....	.....	18,320	.....	.....	190,930
	{ 1890	414,991	224,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,756
Indiana.....	{ 1900	346,084	48,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	297,386
	{ 1890	68,470	49,850	500	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,120
Indian Territory.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	{ 1900	29,730	22,398	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	7,382
	{ 1890	146,434	132,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300
Kansas.....	{ 1900	27,980	27,680	.....	.....	.....	10,625	.....	.....	300
	{ 1890	19,605	8,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Kentucky.....	{ 1900	104,125	93,885	.....	.....	.....	16,900	.....	.....	10,290
	{ 1890	69,800	21,400	27,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300
Louisiana.....	{ 1900	12,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,640
	{ 1890	32,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,570
Maine.....	{ 1900	7,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,161
	{ 1890	50,300	44,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300
Maryland.....	{ 1900	361,501	12,167	8,080	111,000	40,500	2,400	800	20,000	341,501	
	{ 1890	298,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	123,778
Massachusetts.....	{ 1900	293,833	35,435	.....	28,600	.....	30,000	.....	.....	232,791
	{ 1890	334,401	67,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,401
Michigan.....	{ 1900	29,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,641
	{ 1890	31,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,700
Minnesota.....	{ 1900	206,300	.....	110,000	.....	.....	250	.....	5,800	206,300
	{ 1890	131,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000
Mississippi.....	{ 1900	18,400	18,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	44,000	44,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	{ 1900	78,177	63,170	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	2,000	15,007
	{ 1890	180,939	149,713	8,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,130
Montana.....	{ 1900	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	{ 1900	38,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	3,000
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	{ 1900	5,070,566	35,500	95,600	418,733	442,354	872,350	494,870	125,500	2,848,548	
	{ 1890	4,793,901	22,289	.....	.....	526,311	376,021	425,683	363,826	2,565,488

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes sanitary or plumber's earthenware to the value of \$1,214,400 in the state of New Jersey.³Includes 1 establishment in Rhode Island.

TABLE 16.—CLAY PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, KINDS, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900¹—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	POTTERY.								
		Total value.	Stoneware.	Yellow and Rockingham ware.	C. C., or cream-colored ware.	White granite ware.	Semivitreous porcelain-ware.	China (porcelain).	Art pottery and porcelain.	All other pottery products.
New Mexico.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	{ 1900	\$649,592	\$33,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	788,792	186,293	.....	\$15,729	\$43,568	\$1,050	\$336,680 33,351	\$1,000 115,000	\$278,588 394,201
North Carolina.....	{ 1900	19,981	19,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
	{ 1890	18,120	9,600	.....	.....	.....	2,780	.....	.....	740
North Dakota	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	{ 1900	6,994,805	582,182	\$150,553	789,044	1,148,990	2,676,412 105,280	424,428	428,795 884,618	790,451 768,589
	{ 1890	8,546,449	487,391	275,299	571,399	1,002,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	{ 1900	11,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,204
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	{ 1900	1,164,517	174,450	.....	.....	200,757	.....	.....	60,000	789,810
	{ 1890	782,198	200,950	10,636	35,800	63,357	79,000	.....	.....	808,455
South Carolina.....	{ 1900	9,535	8,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050
	{ 1890	11,675	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,800
South Dakota	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	{ 1900	67,920	66,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
	{ 1890	29,180	15,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,400
Texas	{ 1900	81,507	67,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,860
	{ 1890	80,530	45,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,810
Utah	{ 1900	7,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,700
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	{ 1900	28,748	22,500	1,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,10 ^b
Virginia.....	{ 1900	9,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900
	{ 1890	16,140	14,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	{ 1900	13,350	18,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850
	{ 1890	8,570	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	{ 1900	585,310	16,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,846
	{ 1890	18,872	11,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,300
Wisconsin	{ 1900	18,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,145
	{ 1890	45,065	29,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,711
Wyoming	{ 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other states and territories. ²	{ 1900	35,000	25,500	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,900
	{ 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes establishments distributed as follows: Brick and tile—Indian Territory, 1; Rhode Island, 2. Pottery—Delaware, 2; Florida, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Utah, 1.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.¹

	United States.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut. ²	Delaware.
Number of establishments	5,423	72	19	55	66	66	87	25
Character of organization—								
Individual	3,315	41	11	87	32	85	17	18
Firm and limited partnership	1,501	26	7	18	11	18	11	5
Incorporated company	599	6	1	5	18	12	9	2
Miscellaneous	8							
Capital:								
Total	\$82,086,488	\$481,749	\$56,945	\$810,295	\$1,205,295	\$525,725	\$1,578,276	\$288,637
Land	\$20,227,140	\$37,165	\$8,320	\$77,585	\$244,643	\$154,225	\$407,296	\$17,685
Buildings	\$21,065,183	\$129,025	\$10,555	\$98,280	\$411,428	\$81,325	\$474,871	\$58,695
Machinery, tools, and implements	\$17,249,888	\$107,801	\$6,695	\$65,069	\$176,607	\$139,980	\$231,022	\$54,720
Cash and sundries	\$23,514,277	\$165,958	\$31,375	\$69,361	\$372,617	\$150,245	\$465,087	\$152,527
Proprietors and firm members	6,652	93	24	66	60	76	39	27
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:								
Total number	2,426	44	3	23	45	18	58	9
Total salaries	\$2,024,688	\$24,719	\$2,700	\$17,721	\$42,790	\$18,450	\$60,155	\$8,860
Officers of corporations—								
Number	568	6	-----	8	11	4	14	2
Salaries	\$658,924	\$6,000	-----	\$7,400	\$18,040	\$7,200	\$21,500	\$2,500
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—								
Total number	1,863	88	3	15	34	14	44	7
Total salaries	\$1,370,759	\$18,719	\$2,700	\$10,821	\$29,750	\$11,250	\$38,655	\$6,860
Men—								
Number	1,779	87	2	15	33	14	87	7
Salaries	\$1,385,278	\$17,969	\$2,100	\$10,821	\$29,510	\$11,250	\$37,099	\$6,360
Women—								
Number	84	1	1	-----	1	-----	7	-----
Salaries	\$85,486	\$750	\$600	-----	\$240	-----	\$1,556	-----
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:								
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	112,179	2,038	220	868	1,307	955	1,765	375
Least number employed at any one time during the year	58,019	1,019	122	418	685	476	642	156
Average number	61,970	1,122	89	402	720	438	1,029	215
Wages	\$21,885,333	\$266,703	\$46,980	\$100,252	\$382,724	\$287,105	\$421,452	\$70,063
Men, 16 years and over—								
Average number	59,956	992	88	382	710	435	1,018	211
Wages	\$21,577,962	\$289,852	\$46,752	\$97,582	\$380,826	\$286,310	\$417,753	\$69,338
Women, 16 years and over—								
Average number	76	-----	1	-----	2	-----	7	1
Wages	\$16,857	-----	\$70	-----	\$504	-----	\$1,970	\$100
Children, under 16 years—								
Average number	1,947	130	5	20	8	8	9	3
Wages	\$288,514	\$16,851	\$1,158	\$2,670	\$1,894	\$795	\$1,729	\$625
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: ³								
Men, 16 years and over—								
January	19,887	456	39	190	265	126	260	30
February	20,367	477	51	205	297	122	273	30
March	30,767	719	101	264	372	196	364	64
April	62,802	1,241	129	417	672	386	999	229
May	89,158	1,515	157	565	1,067	705	1,410	302
June	93,938	1,447	136	510	1,137	726	1,563	296
July	93,103	1,365	112	589	1,161	728	1,586	345
August	90,878	1,346	101	511	1,128	714	1,682	347
September	83,897	1,108	76	432	1,010	654	1,638	324
October	61,711	977	53	391	692	438	1,492	274
November	41,586	742	88	305	412	250	616	181
December	28,438	507	9	250	314	182	331	110
Children, under 16 years—								
January	444	56	7	2	1	-----	-----	-----
February	456	65	3	-----	1	6	-----	-----
March	779	120	7	11	-----	1	6	-----
April	2,105	184	7	25	-----	8	8	-----
May	3,187	197	7	34	9	4	15	3
June	3,321	191	6	30	12	5	15	7
July	3,322	160	8	34	21	6	15	7
August	3,236	161	4	40	20	6	15	7
September	2,873	143	7	25	19	6	9	7
October	2,027	141	7	18	11	5	9	5
November	984	95	4	11	4	1	2	-----
December	660	62	-----	6	2	1	2	-----
Miscellaneous expenses:								
Total	\$3,584,819	\$38,046	\$9,950	\$7,892	\$62,027	\$86,888	\$63,885	\$7,772
Rent of works	\$620,013	\$6,464	\$325	\$282	\$5,516	\$12,932	\$4,180	\$5,089
Taxes, not including internal revenue	\$382,419	\$2,713	\$725	\$1,356	\$4,074	\$2,958	\$7,116	\$502
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included	\$2,421,546	\$10,844	\$400	\$5,804	\$46,587	\$19,928	\$52,589	\$2,091
Contract work	\$160,341	\$18,025	\$8,500	-----	\$6,000	\$1,620	-----	-----
Materials used:								
Total cost	\$11,006,148	\$142,932	\$15,202	\$51,724	\$165,843	\$86,197	\$176,784	\$22,439
Clay purchased—								
Tons	588,432	1,000	-----	587	2,415	8,441	90,000	60
Cost	\$385,668	\$1,000	-----	\$587	\$1,227	\$4,266	\$14,400	\$60
Coal, used as an ingredient—								
Tons	85,090	388	-----	-----	579	3,262	3,628	4
Cost	\$181,658	\$795	-----	-----	\$1,320	\$4,128	\$6,845	\$5
Sand—								
Tons	211,444	4,085	300	1,651	2,190	2,966	8,419	98
Cost	\$189,803	\$8,419	\$290	\$1,661	\$1,847	\$2,239	\$1,308	\$140
Manganese—								
Pounds	1,128,280	-----	-----	-----	-----	800	500	-----
Cost	\$19,004	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$8	\$5	-----
Salt—								
Tons	1,100	-----	-----	-----	5	21	-----	-----
Cost	\$6,460	-----	-----	-----	\$38	\$159	-----	-----

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes 1 establishment in Rhode Island.³The average number of women, 16 years and over, employed during each month is not shown in the table on account of the small number reported.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	United States	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut. ²	Delaware.
Materials used—Continued.								
Total cost—Continued.								
Iron—								
Pounds	2,402,200							
Cost	\$2,641							
Coloring matter	\$9,622							
Carbonate of barium	\$8,355							
Fuel	\$8,774,852	\$110,449	\$14,105	\$37,391	\$124,876	\$67,727	\$188,537	\$20,945
Rent of power and heat	\$9,768				\$1,415		\$375	
Mill supplies	\$411,935	\$5,402	\$457	\$1,675	\$4,362	\$3,077	\$3,262	\$755
All other materials	\$500,437	\$5,172	\$350	\$1,224	\$21,384	\$2,420	\$9,201	\$285
Freight	\$605,945	\$16,695		\$9,236	\$9,375	\$2,171	\$2,016	\$144
Products:								
Total value	\$51,270,476	\$657,794	\$101,758	\$277,207	\$884,262	\$497,328	\$901,950	\$167,692
Common brick—								
Number of 1,000	7,455,212	106,495	15,655	89,961	129,302	78,729	150,665	18,810
Value	\$38,650,478	\$595,659	\$101,688	\$257,107	\$798,410	\$409,772	\$751,239	\$137,526
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—								
Number of 1,000	267,430	8,545		110	2,768	5,813	4,800	2,212
Value	\$2,397,171	\$20,110		\$950	\$30,813	\$57,934	\$42,000	\$28,566
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—						800		
Number of 1,000	124,446					\$6,000		
Value	\$1,001,441							
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)—								
Number of 1,000	15,672		2		25	60	44	20
Value	\$429,588		\$120		\$396	\$3,422	\$1,600	\$900
Vitrified paving brick—								
Number of 1,000	474,740	5,000		1,000		1,850	5,000	
Value	\$8,857,179	\$40,000		\$10,000		\$18,100	\$50,000	
Draintile—								
Value	\$8,195,434	\$326		\$9,150	\$2,218	\$1,100		\$5,700
All other products—								
Value	\$1,189,185	\$1,700			\$2,425		\$56,520	
Power:								
Number of establishments reporting	3,282	41	1	12	21	21	36	5
Total horsepower (owned)	177,205	1,501	25	555	1,583	1,083	3,421	342
Engines—								
Steam—								
Number	8,781	45	1	18	28	21	53	2
Horsepower	176,456	1,601	25	555	1,468	1,083	3,421	346
Gas or gasoline—								
Number	45							
Horsepower	900							
Water wheels—								
Number	10							
Horsepower	208							
Electric motors—								
Number	17				5			
Horsepower	605				115			
Other power—								
Number	6							
Horsepower	127							
Machinery:								
Clay-grinding machines—								
Disintegrators	2,083	21	11	16	15	12	80	10
Dry pans	596	2		2	1	18	5	
All other	1,560	28	7	13	8	14	5	5
Clay-temping machines—								
Ring pits	1,825	42	6	29	14	17		9
Pug mills	2,080	20	10	21	62	46	32	6
Wet pans	152	1			2			5
All other	243	4		4	1	3	1	1
Molding machines—								
Soft mud	2,688	16	8	20	34	17	47	4
Stiff mud	1,288	22		4	5	8	6	3
Dry presses	434	8		3	1	12	3	2
Shape-brick power presses	619	6		4	2	2	3	1
Hand presses	1,003	10	5	15	20	18	3	18
Sewer-pipe presses	44				1			
Tile machines	1,169	2		5	2	1		1
All other	435	2		2	1	2	1	2
Mold sanders	2,109	92		28	23	7	45	15
Dryers	4,104	40	8	18	87	42	23	3
All other machines	874	1		2	4	1	5	3
Establishments classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:								
Total number of establishments	5,423	72	19	55	56	65	87	25
No employees	17		2		1			
Under 5	660		6	2	5	7		10
5 to 20	3,174	29	10	45	88	43	7	11
21 to 50	1,120	33	1	6	10	12	21	2
51 to 100	822	9		1	4	8	5	1
101 to 250	115	1		1	8		3	1
251 to 500	11						1	
501 to 1,000	3							
Over 1,000	1							

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.² Includes 1 establishment in Rhode Island.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.
Number of establishments.....	11	17	70	23	566	558	13	339
Character of organization—								
Individual.....	4	7	89	18	362	368	6	191
Firm and limited partnership.....	4	6	18	5	141	153	7	110
Incorporated company.....	3	4	18		62	34		87
Miscellaneous.....					1	3		1
Capital:								
Total.....	\$715,840	\$195,885	\$1,045,179	\$49,457	\$9,198,944	\$4,505,080	\$26,077	\$3,076,355
Land.....	\$469,280	\$82,250	\$257,782	\$8,880	\$2,145,974	\$972,048	\$3,043	\$374,097
Buildings.....	\$92,650	\$46,400	\$213,320	\$10,125	\$2,688,093	\$1,866,516	\$5,130	\$1,080,217
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$88,270	\$44,575	\$239,455	\$7,340	\$2,369,067	\$1,030,264	\$9,784	\$727,441
Cash and sundries.....	\$65,640	\$42,660	\$334,672	\$23,112	\$1,995,810	\$1,146,152	\$8,120	\$738,600
Proprietors and firm members.....	12	19	77	28	688	691	22	411
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:								
Total number.....	17	11	59		208	148	1	94
Total salaries.....	\$16,304	\$9,550	\$45,745		\$217,513	\$104,810	\$720	\$65,068
Officers of corporations—								
Number.....	3		17		66	31		29
Salaries.....	\$6,000		\$18,550		\$85,637	\$29,880		\$25,698
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—								
Total number.....	14	11	42		142	117	1	65
Total salaries.....	\$11,304	\$9,550	\$27,195		\$131,876	\$74,430	\$720	\$39,370
Men—								
Number.....	13	11	41		134	111	1	59
Salaries.....	\$10,944	\$9,550	\$27,120		\$128,836	\$71,730	\$720	\$36,620
Women—								
Number.....	1		1		8	6		6
Salaries.....	\$360		\$75		\$8,540	\$2,700		\$2,750
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:								
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	657	384	2,788	181	9,125	6,589	149	4,062
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	355	226	1,683	119	5,272	4,328	90	2,106
Average number.....	437	258	1,701	43	5,224	3,609	45	1,986
Wages.....	\$166,483	\$66,449	\$347,297	\$17,664	\$2,130,864	\$1,195,640	\$17,960	\$768,860
Men, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....	437	246	1,683	43	5,111	3,510	43	1,942
Wages.....	\$166,483	\$64,850	\$341,099	\$17,664	\$2,113,241	\$1,180,437	\$17,658	\$761,388
Women, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....			2			1		1
Wages.....			\$500			\$150		\$360
Children, under 16 years—								
Average number.....		12	66		118	98	2	43
Wages.....		\$1,599	\$6,698		\$17,613	\$14,658	\$302	\$7,182
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: ²								
Men, 16 years and over—								
January.....	169	182	845		1,571	1,361	8	394
February.....	171	198	862		1,627	1,341	3	317
March.....	441	228	1,199	14	2,714	1,789	24	650
April.....	582	280	1,982	38	5,418	3,818	76	1,946
May.....	640	294	2,279	110	7,184	5,201	95	3,149
June.....	648	312	2,294	181	8,036	5,489	76	3,382
July.....	604	280	2,108	90	7,901	5,329	87	3,273
August.....	607	289	2,080	65	7,728	5,269	60	3,160
September.....	565	225	2,000	38	7,385	4,879	47	3,032
October.....	410	251	1,745	18	5,653	3,780	18	2,292
November.....	202	217	1,242	6	8,078	2,210	18	1,253
December.....	171	205	962		2,484	1,656	10	672
Children, under 16 years—								
January.....		9	17		26	15		1
February.....		9	18		20	14		1
March.....		12	28		34	16		4
April.....		16	80		98	123	1	40
May.....		16	102		170	180	5	79
June.....		16	94		192	183		35
July.....		14	91		209	184	3	89
August.....		11	106		205	167	3	90
September.....		11	100		184	139	3	80
October.....		11	76		129	97	3	41
November.....		7	42		56	38	3	2
December.....		7	32		38	20	3	1
Miscellaneous expenses:								
Total.....	\$84,926	\$5,854	\$44,687	\$1,071	\$826,909	\$161,722	\$2,281	\$115,897
Rent of works.....	\$100	\$2,675	\$9,505	\$257	\$17,086	\$14,622	\$1,661	\$11,509
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$4,312	\$702	\$6,678	\$188	\$36,648	\$25,026	\$159	\$14,462
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$29,714	\$2,477	\$28,104	\$628	\$258,828	\$120,280	\$461	\$83,732
Contract work.....	\$500		\$400		\$14,397	\$1,844		\$6,194
Materials used:								
Total cost.....	\$82,569	\$33,248	\$264,016	\$8,288	\$1,025,681	\$552,447	\$6,419	\$400,813
Clay purchased—								
Tons.....	26,860		8,075	30	21,506	81,163	180	7,643
Cost.....	\$7,150		\$8,075	\$30	\$13,836	\$34,807	\$180	\$5,828
Coal used as an ingredient—								
Tons.....				101	5,360	784	85	923
Cost.....				\$275	\$8,631	\$1,473	\$120	\$1,632
Sand—								
Tons.....	825		769	89	8,198	15,545	188	5,137
Cost.....	\$845		\$764	\$41	\$7,775	\$16,625	\$188	\$4,760
Manganese—								
Pounds.....			12,000		69,998	42,100		20,600
Cost.....			\$100		\$1,072	\$578		\$223
Salt—					2	140	219	162
Tons.....					\$15	\$798	\$887	\$977

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²The average number of women, 16 years and over, employed during each month is not shown in the table on account of the small number reported.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.
Materials used—Continued.								
Total cost—Continued.								
Iron—								
Pounds					14,000	368,000		
Cost					\$15	\$368		
Coloring matter			\$100	\$5	\$128	\$2,545		
Carbonate of barium			\$1,232		\$40			
Fuel	\$16,997	\$25,558	\$198,811	\$7,236	\$847,907	\$428,321	\$5,467	\$378,878
Rent of power and heat					\$600	\$312		\$27
Mill supplies	\$1,602	\$2,231	\$11,690	\$151	\$34,707	\$30,482	\$114	\$15,258
All other materials	\$1,975	\$3,787	\$13,396	\$100	\$33,186	\$14,295		\$14,271
Freight	\$4,000	\$1,672	\$29,848	\$380	\$77,486	\$22,254	\$350	\$98,428
Products:								
Total value	\$364,142	\$134,803	\$1,053,255	\$48,609	\$5,081,394	\$2,931,211	\$35,075	\$1,976,323
Common brick—								
Number of 1,000	45,657	25,974	201,551	6,155	654,267	358,416	5,680	211,706
Value	\$358,232	\$131,268	\$966,855	\$43,209	\$3,186,802	\$1,702,074	\$35,075	\$1,277,997
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—								
Number of 1,000	484		8,000		12,604	10,857		10,999
Value	\$5,310		\$70,600		\$114,789	\$107,153		\$91,361
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—								
Number of 1,000	20	60	500		12,597	3,000		6,256
Value	\$600	\$600	\$7,500		\$132,685	\$30,000		\$69,279
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)—								
Number of 1,000			160		758	319		150
Value			\$4,550		\$27,888	\$8,341		\$4,700
Vitrified paving brick—					600	87,079	28,120	25,905
Number of 1,000			\$3,750		\$692,270	\$258,471		\$194,144
Value								
Drain tile—								
Value	\$1,921				\$400	\$904,060	\$816,545	
All other products—								
Value	\$1,014					\$23,570	\$9,627	
Power:								
Number of establishments reporting	7	11	58	1	362	394	3	188
Total horsepower (owned)	502	488	3,120	20	23,801	12,721	125	8,567
Engines—								
Steam—								
Number	9	16	76	1	436	409	3	199
Horsepower	442	488	3,120	20	23,810	12,588	125	8,448
Gas or gasoline—								
Number	1				5	6		5
Horsepower	60				39	133		119
Water wheels—								
Number					1			
Horsepower					2			
Electric motors—								
Number					1			
Horsepower					25			
Other power—								
Number					1			
Horsepower					25			
Machinery:								
Clay-grinding machines—								
Disintegrators	8	10	35	2	201	185	1	112
Dry pans	1		3		71	21		47
All other	4	6	20	6	216	108	1	95
Clay-tempering machines—								
Ring pits	16	5	16	1	108	224	2	84
Pug mills	8	18	23	17	164	106	5	151
Wet pans			1	2	13	10		12
All other			1		38	29		4
Molding machines—								
Soft mud	1	2	17	10	174	171	1	95
Stiff mud		15	89		215	64	3	121
Dry presses	6	1	5		62	18	1	36
Shape-brick power presses			7	2	64	37		17
Hand presses	12	4	80	5	79	64	3	61
Sewer-pipe presses	1		1	1	2	5		3
Tile machines	5		1		8	5		84
All other		18	17	1	45	68	1	115
Mold sanders		13	17	4	694	217		367
Dryers	71	13	2	1	52	46		42
All other machines		5						
Establishments classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:								
Total number of establishments	11	17	70	28	566	558	13	339
No employees					2	1		4
Under 5			1	4	68	137	2	44
5 to 20		11	21	19	398	347	9	244
21 to 50	5	4	30		69	57	2	40
51 to 100	5	2	11		17	8		6
101 to 250	1		7		10	8		1
251 to 500					2			
501 to 1,000								
Over 1,000								

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.
Number of establishments.....	57	84	58	71	45	81	177	104
Character of organization—								
Individual.....	35	52	37	53	27	51	113	70
Firm and limited partnerships.....	12	22	14	13	12	21	49	26
Incorporated company.....	10	10	7	5	6	9	15	8
Miscellaneous.....								
Capital:								
Total.....	\$754,710	\$805,446	\$672,138	\$454,958	\$8,992,800	\$2,818,664	\$1,497,847	\$1,040,656
Land.....	\$96,513	\$144,280	\$182,255	\$94,101	\$1,586,110	\$669,268	\$477,012	\$848,158
Buildings.....	\$220,186	\$297,087	\$209,280	\$93,085	\$1,002,355	\$881,184	\$258,957	\$211,435
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$251,944	\$143,380	\$112,901	\$88,438	\$1,001,091	\$431,218	\$322,078	\$170,670
Cash and sundries.....	\$186,087	\$220,749	\$167,702	\$199,299	\$403,244	\$897,049	\$439,300	\$810,393
Proprietors and firm members.....	67	97	66	78	60	108	220	125
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:								
Total number.....	49	86	48	24	57	54	52	31
Total salaries.....	\$29,184	\$25,843	\$25,935	\$7,914	\$52,399	\$44,205	\$29,943	\$22,890
Officers of corporations—								
Number.....	10	7	6	1	7	6	19	10
Salaries.....	\$8,225	\$5,170	\$4,900	\$600	\$11,000	\$8,450	\$16,380	\$8,525
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—								
Total number.....	39	29	37	23	50	48	33	21
Total salaries.....	\$20,959	\$20,673	\$21,035	\$7,914	\$41,399	\$35,755	\$18,568	\$14,965
Men—								
Number.....	37	28	36	22	49	47	31	21
Salaries.....	\$20,470	\$19,473	\$20,835	\$7,014	\$41,070	\$35,580	\$18,118	\$14,865
Women—								
Number.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	—
Salaries.....	\$489	\$1,200	\$200	\$300	\$329	\$175	\$450	—
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:								
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	1,571	1,670	1,706	917	2,448	2,800	2,968	1,933
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	681	850	880	421	944	1,049	1,218	843
Average number.....	905	918	1,044	392	1,501	1,429	1,443	843
Wages.....	\$314,830	\$251,547	\$260,638	\$162,105	\$453,143	\$622,311	\$179,786	\$328,830
Men, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....	892	874	944	391	1,484	1,426	1,396	810
Wages.....	\$312,594	\$240,757	\$248,423	\$162,025	\$450,918	\$621,661	\$172,170	\$322,010
Women, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	5
Wages.....	—	—	\$480	—	—	—	\$3,277	\$1,170
Children, under 16 years—								
Average number.....	18	44	98	1	17	3	28	34
Wages.....	\$1,736	\$4,790	\$11,730	\$80	\$2,225	\$650	\$4,339	\$5,680
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: ²								
Men, 16 years and over—								
January.....	490	212	490	65	751	881	296	127
February.....	494	235	588	65	692	330	335	121
March.....	603	465	818	75	943	422	377	172
April.....	1,006	931	1,043	287	1,461	1,284	1,234	700
May.....	218	1,240	1,128	685	2,152	2,296	2,929	1,551
June.....	1,110	1,914	1,246	768	2,186	2,498	2,578	1,691
July.....	1,124	1,955	1,326	815	1,961	2,662	2,564	1,614
August.....	1,056	1,355	1,287	823	2,301	2,507	2,550	1,441
September.....	1,071	1,268	1,180	706	1,988	2,179	2,246	1,232
October.....	991	1,057	902	298	1,398	1,480	1,257	671
November.....	808	623	708	100	1,073	788	591	237
December.....	742	428	627	55	902	392	894	129
Children, under 16 years—								
January.....	1	4	55	4	2	2	1	2
February.....	1	4	70	—	2	2	—	2
March.....	7	4	79	—	3	2	—	2
April.....	29	42	115	3	8	4	28	20
May.....	35	53	119	—	33	4	50	31
June.....	34	80	130	—	34	4	58	33
July.....	16	90	124	4	35	5	56	70
August.....	14	92	118	—	35	4	60	72
September.....	12	76	112	—	27	4	45	64
October.....	4	58	107	—	21	2	25	36
November.....	—	20	77	—	2	2	12	2
December.....	—	3	70	2	1	8	—	2
Miscellaneous expenses:								
Total.....	\$57,709	\$28,718	\$47,404	\$24,940	\$51,866	\$90,672	\$55,197	\$32,087
Rent of works.....	\$1,284	\$4,045	\$4,280	\$3,455	\$2,768	\$16,592	\$12,088	\$589
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$6,348	\$4,127	\$8,450	\$8,248	\$10,692	\$18,564	\$6,672	\$6,761
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$43,982	\$14,021	\$38,324	\$16,425	\$37,911	\$52,826	\$36,062	\$23,437
Contract work.....	\$7,100	\$1,625	\$9,350	\$1,812	—	\$2,760	\$375	\$2,250
Materials used:								
Total cost.....	\$156,294	\$127,608	\$102,476	\$106,026	\$155,984	\$400,365	\$288,556	\$185,281
Clay purchased—								
Tons.....	15,558	8,670	—	100	488	44,905	1,539	225
Cost.....	\$15,558	\$14,141	—	\$100	\$688	\$34,905	\$1,322	\$625
Coal, used as an ingredient—								
Tons.....	600	55	—	310	16	2,668	365	45
Cost.....	\$945	\$59	—	\$630	\$18	\$4,980	\$794	\$70
Sand—								
Tons.....	2,162	3,490	686	1,812	2,975	15,644	2,398	1,321
Cost.....	\$2,361	\$3,466	\$836	\$1,760	\$8,724	\$8,819	\$2,631	\$1,310
Manganese—								
Pounds.....	—	—	—	—	109,000	—	—	20,000
Cost.....	—	—	—	—	\$1,090	—	—	\$450
Salt—								
Tons.....	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	54
Cost.....	\$82	—	\$6	—	—	—	—	\$201

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.² The average number of women, 16 years and over, employed during each month is not shown in the table on account of the small number reported.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachu-setts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.
Materials used—Continued.								
Total cost—Continued.								
Iron—								
Pounds	28,000					200,000	50,000	40,000
Cost	\$28					\$300	\$50	\$80
Coloring matter	\$99	\$25				\$290	\$8	\$160
Carbonate of barium								\$160
Fuel	\$121,068	\$94,695	\$92,502	\$98,366	\$113,888	\$302,294	\$195,970	\$148,672
Rent of power and heat		\$10		\$300				\$915
Mill supplies	\$8,316	\$8,101	\$4,348	\$1,768	\$4,576	\$4,885	\$9,352	\$4,500
All other materials	\$2,400	\$4,130	\$4,297	\$947	\$31,620	\$29,289	\$18,410	\$8,920
Freight	\$5,497	\$7,986	\$788	\$2,200	\$335	\$14,603	\$10,019	\$18,272
Products:								
Total value	\$724,851	\$630,839	\$531,588	\$439,975	\$844,835	\$1,468,264	\$1,185,569	\$772,308
Common brick—								
Number of 1,000	76,545	96,028	101,887	72,649	110,909	230,207	198,814	136,226
Value	\$893,090	\$509,524	\$514,313	\$399,110	\$678,147	\$1,255,434	\$926,911	\$711,825
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—								
Number of 1,000	4,422	2,505	1,780	5,586	11,867	2,250	3,780	1,915
Value	\$86,858	\$20,275	\$14,775	\$39,165	\$86,460	\$31,200	\$52,960	\$14,810
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—								
Number of 1,000						2,218	10	340
Value						\$88,458	\$80	\$5,000
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)—								
Number of 1,000	36	16		50	138	2,710	510	116
Value	\$1,074	\$250		\$500	\$6,897	\$131,550	\$11,280	\$4,088
Vitrified paving brick—								
Number of 1,000	40,635	5,019			50		2,400	
Value	\$276,384	\$62,698			\$700		\$28,800	
Drain tile—								
Value	\$5,950	\$31,092	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$3,673		\$107,284	\$10,400
All other products—								
Value	\$11,000	\$17,000	\$1,500			\$60,000	\$3,834	\$5,190
Power:								
Number of establishments reporting	28	39	30	13	19	59	150	68
Total horsepower (owned)	2,274	1,890	1,217	516	2,613	3,858	5,649	2,484
Engines—								
Steam—								
Number	38	41	32	12	49	73	158	70
Horsepower	2,274	1,890	1,217	491	2,613	3,883	5,629	2,842
Gas or gasoline—								
Number								7
Horsepower								142
Water wheels—								
Number						1	1	
Horsepower						25	20	
Electric motors—								
Number				8				
Horsepower				25				
Other power—								
Number								
Horsepower								
Machinery:								
Clay-grinding machines—								
Disintegrators	17	28	19	41	12	39	96	45
Dry pans	19	4	3	1	8	1	8	1
All other	9	18	16	20	11	88	52	19
Clay-tempering machines—								
Ring pits	6	31	32	18	69	8	87	49
Pug mills	31	36	28	19	41	58	89	25
Wet pans	2	1	1	5	1	2	3	15
All other	3	3	3	6		9	6	4
Molding machines—								
Soft mud	11	33	25	108	22	76	118	49
Stiff mud	21	13	12	4	20	10	76	27
Dry presses	11	3	5		3		8	3
Shape-brick power presses	4	8	1		2	1	14	5
Hand presses	14	10	15	17	41	25	24	21
Sewer-pipe presses							2	
Tilemachines	4	10	2	1	6		82	9
All other	4	18			2		8	10
Mold sanders	20	52	11	10	15	93	21	41
Dryers	37	70	98	11	36	180	105	44
All other machines	8	1	8		2		2	3
Establishments classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:								
Total number of establishments	57	84	58	71	45	81	177	104
No employees								
Under 5	9	4	2	10	8	3	20	6
5 to 20	31	52	31	49	38	25	112	56
21 to 50	10	23	15	10	6	40	39	89
51 to 100	4	3	8	2		9	4	2
101 to 250	2	2	2		2	4	2	
251 to 500	1							
501 to 1,000						1		
Over 1,000								

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.
Number of establishments.....	74	219	23	106	7	55	76	10
Character of organization—								
Individual.....	40	133	15	60	4	89	41	4
Firm and limited partnership.....	24	58	6	31	3	14	21	5
Incorporated company.....	10	27	2	15		2	14	1
Miscellaneous.....		1						
Capital:								
Total.....	\$494,524	\$6,051,078	\$107,145	\$1,275,533	\$19,905	\$655,718	\$3,607,418	\$80,895
Land.....	\$71,664	\$1,196,076	\$7,385	\$172,050	\$1,850	\$166,900	\$92,441	\$3,550
Buildings.....	\$164,265	\$1,050,803	\$20,350	\$356,005	\$6,850	\$119,953	\$970,897	\$6,100
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$117,123	\$849,871	\$23,080	\$230,125	\$1,685	\$111,120	\$450,707	\$18,165
Cash and sundries.....	\$141,472	\$2,954,328	\$55,480	\$517,353	\$10,020	\$268,740	\$1,288,278	\$7,580
Proprietors and firm members.....	94	260	27	184	10	71	76	16
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:								
Total number.....	38	97	9	40		84	79	4
Total salaries.....	\$20,322	\$112,717	\$3,540	\$26,446		\$17,746	\$83,169	\$3,900
Officers of corporations—								
Number.....	4	33		12		1	14	1
Salaries.....	\$2,400	\$54,843		\$8,460		\$312	\$38,283	\$900
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—								
Total number.....	34	64	9	28		38	65	3
Total salaries.....	\$17,922	\$57,874	\$3,540	\$17,986		\$17,434	\$49,936	\$3,000
Men—								
Number.....	38	60	7	27		38	62	3
Salaries.....	\$17,622	\$54,934	\$2,460	\$17,806		\$17,434	\$48,475	\$3,000
Women—								
Number.....	1	4	2	1			3	
Salaries.....	\$300	\$2,940	\$1,080	\$180			\$1,461	
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:								
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	1,728	4,866	348	1,708	46	1,217	3,843	142
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	946	2,171	177	880	46	649	1,162	80
Average number.....	908	2,440	124	855	11	591	2,370	81
Wages.....	\$200,946	\$866,946	\$69,888	\$827,544	\$9,885	\$227,615	\$885,655	\$38,586
Men, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....	851	2,805	122	887	14	587	2,820	80
Wages.....	\$195,088	\$848,925	\$68,588	\$824,250	\$9,885	\$227,012	\$826,598	\$38,486
Women, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....								
Wages.....								
Children, under 16 years—								
Average number.....	57	135	1	18		2	38	1
Wages.....	\$5,858	\$18,021	\$450	\$8,288		\$204	\$5,250	\$100
Average number of wage-earners, including piece-workers, employed during each month: ²								
Men, 16 years and over—								
January.....	327	914	7	127		109	628	31
February.....	324	800	7	154		112	626	45
March.....	612	1,481	36	229	3	102	1,059	69
April.....	910	2,696	130	1,052	3	409	2,472	101
May.....	1,129	3,864	198	1,444	8	1,085	3,325	100
June.....	1,199	3,499	272	1,452	86	1,187	3,556	89
July.....	1,294	3,450	231	1,886	43	1,122	3,529	97
August.....	1,285	3,847	234	1,291	88	1,116	3,365	100
September.....	1,066	2,981	226	1,202	21	998	3,264	106
October.....	912	2,421	70	964	5	581	2,921	106
November.....	708	1,641	46	476	5	162	1,950	74
December.....	444	1,117	12	207	5	111	1,080	45
Children, under 16 years—								
January.....	20	20					12	
February.....	20	20		2			12	
March.....	48	45		2			11	
April.....	71	160		17			41	4
May.....	71	235		33		5	56	4
June.....	77	275		33		5	59	
July.....	75	244	4	36		4	63	
August.....	77	224	4	39		4	64	
September.....	72	197	4	33		4	62	
October.....	65	122	16	16		2	56	
November.....	48	62	6	6			11	
December.....	41	25					9	
Miscellaneous expenses:								
Total.....	\$25,882	\$170,569	\$3,640	\$41,834	\$541	\$26,287	\$180,105	\$1,203
Rent of works.....	\$2,434	\$20,504	\$1,046	\$6,436	\$85	\$1,210	\$23,526	\$240
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$3,566	\$22,020	\$887	\$5,003	\$68	\$4,719	\$12,229	\$582
Rent of offices, interest, insurance and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$19,657	\$119,503	\$2,097	\$29,895	\$388	\$15,858	\$142,408	\$275
Contract work.....	\$225	\$8,452	\$200			\$1,500	\$1,947	\$150
Materials used:								
Total cost.....	\$98,871	\$472,120	\$30,150	\$208,247	\$8,499	\$146,676	\$819,637	\$18,528
Clay purchased—								
Tons.....	260	12,233	480	8,821		400	6,733	5,000
Cost.....	\$260	\$14,808	\$480	\$9,118		\$400	\$4,080	\$2,500
Coal, used as an ingredient—								
Tons.....	176	2,388	300	352			8,100	
Cost.....	\$176	\$4,809	\$500	\$988			\$10,072	
Sand—								
Tons.....	1,202	6,109	726	1,971	240	976	2,481	75
Cost.....	\$1,108	\$4,734	\$811	\$2,084	\$240	\$976	\$2,395	\$75
Manganese—								
Pounds.....	198,000			56,700			76,000	
Cost.....	\$1,975			\$734			\$3,489	
Salt—								
Tons.....	1	35	1	104		4		
Cost.....	\$5	\$158	\$5	\$553		\$30		

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²The average number of women, 16 years and over, employed during each month is not shown in the table on account of the small number reported.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.
Materials used—Continued.								
Total cost—Continued.								
Iron—								
Pounds		3,000		119,000	0		366,000	
Cost		\$3		\$214			\$400	
Coloring matter.....				\$5			\$1,225	\$12
Carbonate of barium.....								
Fuel	\$87,414	\$115,032	\$26,112	\$159,558	\$8,167	\$135,129	\$226,613	\$15,024
Rent of power and heat			\$500					
Mill supplies	\$4,152	\$10,638	\$642	\$5,821	\$67	\$8,789	\$11,285	\$672
All other materials	\$1,506	\$10,841	\$800	\$6,168	\$25	\$1,761	\$27,797	\$245
Freight	\$4,252	\$9,127	\$1,300	\$18,014		\$4,020	\$31,681	
Products:								
Total value	\$522,325	\$1,988,250	\$134,334	\$839,815	\$17,850	\$587,752	\$1,845,950	\$77,190
Common brick—								
Number of 1,000.....	88,208	250,295	20,260	118,952	2,085	98,900	300,891	6,212
Value.....	\$508,185	\$1,330,816	\$183,260	\$779,236	\$17,440	\$505,951	\$1,355,132	\$44,100
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut):								
Number of 1,000.....	1,195	21,524	72	1,588		2,193	9,550	2,009
Value.....	\$12,775	\$177,996	\$1,087	\$28,058		\$21,801	\$132,650	\$18,590
Fancy colored front brick (all except red):								
Number of 1,000.....		8,451	2				19,915	500
Value.....		\$102,973	\$37				\$310,350	\$6,500
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick):								
Number of 1,000.....		1,054		59			1,375	
Value.....		\$49,218		\$4,143			\$25,618	
Vitrified paving brick—								
Number of 1,000.....		22,579		2,110				
Value.....		\$188,615		\$15,090				
Drain tile—								
Value.....	\$1,035	\$34,801					\$21,800	\$1,000
All other products—								
Value.....	\$380	\$103,836		\$17,693	\$410	\$10,500	\$900	\$7,000
Power:								
Number of establishments reporting	29	75	8	51		24	55	4
Total horsepower (owned)	1,483	4,378	848	2,254		1,068	4,798	255
Engines—								
Steam—								
Number.....	82	111	6	56		25	87	4
Horsepower.....	1,483	4,363	236	2,128		1,068	4,773	255
Gas or gasoline—								
Number.....		1	1	1				
Horsepower.....		15	12	16				
Water wheels—								
Number.....				2				
Horsepower.....				50				
Electric motors—								
Number.....			2					
Horsepower.....			100					
Other power—								
Number.....				1			1	
Horsepower.....				60			25	
Machinery:								
Clay-grinding machines—								
Dissintegrators	13	48	5	88	6	89	61	
Dry pans.....		15	1	6			3	8
All other.....	21	120	9	25	3	53	18	1
Clay-tempering machines—								
Ring pits	20	44		14	2	36	193	2
Pug mills	19	47	10	42	9	59	18	7
Wet pans	5				4	4	4	
All other.....	7	14		1		5		
Molding machines—								
Soft mud.....	21	40	12	49	2	67	149	2
Stiff mud.....	13	38	4	35		10	15	1
Dry presses.....	1	52		7			6	3
Shape-brick power presses.....	4	18	1	4		8	16	
Hand presses.....	17	36	5	23		27	51	4
Sewer-pipe presses.....								
Tile machines	3	22		8			7	
All other.....		2		1		17	1	1
Mold sanders	42	28	5	29		12	64	2
Dryers	77	271		150	4	23	42	2
All other machines.....	3	7		1			20	
Establishments classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:								
Total number of establishments.....	74	219	23	106	7	55	76	10
No employees.....		1		1		1		
Under 5.....	1	80		8	1	8	4	1
5 to 20.....	45	149	19	70	6	25	22	7
21 to 50.....	20	27	8	28		20	22	
51 to 100.....	7	6	1	4		6	19	
101 to 250.....	1	4					8	
251 to 500.....		1					1	
501 to 1,000.....		1						
Over 1,000.....								

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsyl-vania.	South Carolina.	South Dako-ta.
Number of establishments.....	217	157	12	686	86	46	885	76	11
Character of organization—									
Individual.....	113	85	5	484	26	28	220	45	6
Firm and limited partnership.....	68	58	6	189	8	12	110	24	5
Incorporated company.....	86	18	1	68	2	5	55	7	.....
Miscellaneous.....		1				1			
Capital:									
Total.....	\$8,740,660	\$445,187	\$174,050	\$7,848,627	\$109,825	\$194,169	\$10,506,823	\$340,960	\$64,125
Land.....	\$2,488,682	\$91,710	\$34,950	\$1,684,608	\$12,415	\$80,450	\$2,796,468	\$42,680	\$7,050
Buildings.....	\$1,982,756	\$72,795	\$33,150	\$2,205,306	\$15,065	\$80,275	\$2,885,801	\$50,180	\$11,200
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$1,888,949	\$129,981	\$21,000	\$1,497,325	\$39,340	\$53,165	\$2,108,046	\$106,961	\$15,125
Cash and sundries.....	\$2,440,928	\$150,701	\$84,950	\$2,006,898	\$48,065	\$80,579	\$2,716,508	\$141,189	\$30,750
Proprietors and firm members.....	258	216	20	853	42	58	507	107	19
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:									
Total number.....	188	86	4	208	5	12	269	41	.....
Total salaries.....	\$167,031	\$10,949	\$2,600	\$189,192	\$8,845	\$9,264	\$247,674	\$19,606	.....
Officers of corporations—									
Number.....	82	6	1	66	.....	5	61	7	.....
Salaries.....	\$41,061	\$2,480	\$1,200	\$71,220	.....	\$8,804	\$81,448	\$7,000	.....
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.:									
Total number.....	151	80	8	142	5	7	208	34	.....
Total salaries.....	\$125,970	\$8,469	\$1,400	\$117,972	\$8,845	\$5,960	\$166,226	\$12,606	.....
Men—									
Number.....	147	80	8	135	5	6	198	34	.....
Salaries.....	\$123,352	\$8,469	\$1,400	\$115,119	\$8,845	\$5,600	\$162,222	\$12,606	.....
Women—									
Number.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Salaries.....	\$2,618	.....	.....	\$2,853	.....	\$360	\$4,004	.....	.....
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:									
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	12,277	3,125	288	8,832	449	571	10,585	2,408	104
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	5,438	1,896	162	5,497	268	328	5,906	1,335	95
Average number.....	6,737	1,408	108	5,353	173	220	6,733	1,145	48
Wages.....	\$2,764,879	\$269,042	\$48,477	\$1,966,971	\$62,902	\$97,636	\$2,626,291	\$241,106	\$19,057
Men, 16 years and over—									
Average number.....	6,662	1,820	101	5,240	170	214	6,483	1,085	48
Wages.....	\$2,748,130	\$260,824	\$46,877	\$1,948,024	\$62,268	\$96,228	\$2,568,232	\$235,294	\$19,687
Women, 16 years and over—									
Average number.....	1	.....	8	6	.....	1	2	5	.....
Wages.....	\$225	.....	\$600	\$1,086	.....	\$276	\$270	\$563	.....
Children, under 16 years—									
Average number.....	74	88	4	107	3	5	298	55	.....
Wages.....	\$16,624	\$8,218	\$1,000	\$17,861	\$639	\$1,132	\$57,789	\$5,249	.....
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: ²									
Men, 16 years and over—									
January.....	788	380	12	2,158	39	36	8,034	379	.....
February.....	894	336	12	2,328	68	48	2,991	402	.....
March.....	1,408	606	17	3,063	123	130	4,315	781	.....
April.....	6,495	1,808	20	5,124	294	282	6,984	1,343	68
May.....	10,873	2,348	200	7,334	387	874	8,848	1,701	115
June.....	11,448	2,299	240	7,718	302	446	8,713	1,843	126
July.....	11,427	2,127	251	7,758	235	394	8,698	1,704	98
August.....	11,227	2,070	245	7,581	200	344	8,502	1,741	88
September.....	10,653	1,858	142	7,154	172	242	8,113	1,426	42
October.....	8,380	1,183	46	5,609	136	151	7,090	882	32
November.....	4,875	541	12	3,588	89	81	5,681	509	12
December.....	1,983	344	11	3,164	44	45	4,728	856	.....
Children, under 16 years—									
January.....	6	9	.....	13	.....	.....	73	18	.....
February.....	6	12	.....	18	.....	.....	71	19	.....
March.....	6	25	.....	14	.....	5	140	81	.....
April.....	52	106	7	94	9	7	334	73	.....
May.....	132	171	12	188	9	8	465	104	.....
June.....	184	177	12	200	9	8	468	102	.....
July.....	143	161	12	203	9	11	480	98	.....
August.....	147	168	12	207	4	8	458	86	.....
September.....	184	181	9	187	4	5	430	61	.....
October.....	89	62	2	124	.....	4	334	88	.....
November.....	35	22	.....	28	.....	2	196	21	.....
December.....	5	18	19	.....	.....	2	181	16	.....
Miscellaneous expenses:									
Total.....	\$561,721	\$19,277	\$2,615	\$837,959	\$8,459	\$11,372	\$535,607	\$25,162	\$1,378
Rent of works.....	\$295,210	\$5,157	\$200	\$28,507	\$488	\$1,998	\$112,412	\$7,474	\$335
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$53,484	\$2,247	\$883	\$35,845	\$607	\$920	\$84,100	\$8,095	\$274
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$271,552	\$11,563	\$1,582	\$264,896	\$2,369	\$6,909	\$843,219	\$18,893	\$269
Contract work.....	\$1,525	\$810	.....	\$6,211	.....	\$1,550	\$45,876	\$700	.....
Materials used:									
Total cost.....	\$1,108,595	\$146,911	\$80,484	\$981,676	\$24,420	\$37,119	\$1,187,944	\$181,615	\$12,625
Clay purchased—									
Tons.....	17,073	922	.....	65,516	367	1,765	56,176	1,935	.....
Cost.....	\$11,031	\$922	.....	\$84,066	\$392	\$1,775	\$87,788	\$1,935	.....
Coal, used as an ingredient—									
Tons.....	41,749	1,825	.....	5,695	248	5	8,212	305	.....
Cost.....	\$64,693	\$1,859	.....	\$9,170	\$521	\$10	\$2,782	\$610	.....
Sand—									
Tons.....	64,943	1,718	960	18,590	978	1,371	20,206	725	15
Cost.....	\$57,620	\$1,559	\$960	\$13,118	\$978	\$1,352	\$18,526	\$725	\$15
Manganese—									
Pounds.....	113,000	.....	.....	288,568	1,500	1,000	188,954	.....	.....
Cost.....	\$2,081	.....	.....	\$4,096	\$30	\$20	\$2,768	.....	.....
Salt—									
Tons.....	.....	.....	.....	50	89	15	88	.....	.....
Cost.....	.....	.....	.....	\$372	\$281	\$95	\$246	.....	.....

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²The average number of women, 16 years and over, employed during each month is not shown in the table on account of the small number reported.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.
Materials used—Continued.									
Total cost—Continued.									
Iron—									
Pounds.				86,000	106,000		400,200		
Cost.				\$90	\$106		\$102		
Coloring matter.	\$1,529			\$2,017			\$155		
Carbonate of barium.	\$5,118			\$1,800			\$2		
Fuel.	\$791,637	\$126,459	\$26,540	\$775,515	\$20,390	\$90,579	\$856,818	\$118,571	\$11,260
Rent of power and heat.	\$1,660	\$6		\$25		\$99	\$6	\$260	
Mill supplies.	\$15,649	\$6,681		\$583	\$51,644	\$702	\$1,304	\$51,535	\$7,895
All other materials.	\$72,715	\$4,708		\$251	\$26,809	\$3650	\$1,658	\$82,361	\$4,722
Freight.	\$94,862		\$4,709	\$2,165	\$82,954	\$370	\$282	\$105,112	\$2,607
Products:									
Total value.	\$5,684,320	\$841,280	\$131,874	\$4,629,587	\$149,712	\$227,141	\$5,954,415	\$573,438	\$46,150
Common brick—									
Number of 1,000.	1,282,985	122,958	22,660	450,047	17,278	27,675	707,329	118,932	6,575
Value.	\$5,199,242	\$621,748	\$131,874	\$2,341,068	\$112,692	\$180,086	\$4,441,875	\$544,838	\$46,150
Red front brick (both pressed and wire cut)—									
Number of 1,000.	15,029	2,070		26,961	650	310	50,163	3,935	
Value.	\$110,588	\$14,262		\$238,919	\$10,500	\$2,040	\$498,846	\$25,000	
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—									
Number of 1,000.	7,671	5		18,554			31,290	52	
Value.	\$112,718	\$150		\$107,961			\$412,116	\$620	
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)—									
Number of 1,000.	110			2,565		39	2,463		
Value.	\$1,109			\$40,887		\$950	\$54,099		
Vitrified paving brick—									
Number of 1,000.	20,893	735		118,804			78,155		
Value.	\$224,678	\$4,220		\$924,585			\$568,717		
Drain tile—									
Value.	\$26,400	\$500		\$836,681		\$18,415	\$18,389	\$2,240	
All other products—									
Value.	\$9,535	\$400		\$49,591	\$26,520	\$25,650	\$5,424	\$140	
Power:									
Number of establishments reporting.	180	71	5	523	8	21	262	67	4
Total horsepower (owned).	18,107	2,493	165	22,715	253	511	20,921	2,842	162
Engines—									
Steam—									
Number.	228	80	6	570	8	22	388	75	4
Horsepower.	17,989	2,483	125	22,671	252	511	20,790	2,242	162
Gas or gasoline—									
Number.	8		2	8			7	1	
Horsepower.	58		40	14			131	100	
Water wheels—									
Number.	1	1		1	1				
Horsepower.	50	10		30	1				
Electric motors—									
Number.									
Horsepower.									
Other power—									
Number.	2								
Horsepower.	15								
Machinery:									
Clay-grinding machines:									
Disintegrators.	117	51	1	203	19	12	164	24	1
Dry pans.	24	2		101	1		170	1	
All other.	72	49	3	142	10	9	63	80	5
Clay-tempering machines:									
Ring pits.	241	38	6	96	13	8	184	4	1
Pug mills.	85	40	5	178	16	23	249	19	7
Wet pans.		3		10	3		18	1	
All other.	18	3		20	7	14	22		
Molding machines:									
Soft mud.	562	26	14	195	9	19	190	24	2
Stiff mud.	43	37		110	4	10	109	24	3
Dry presses.	12	3		40	2	2	58	6	
Shape-brick power presses.	22	4		61		6	258	2	
Hand presses.	25	32	2	58	7	5		10	5
Sewer-pipe presses.	1			3			23		
Tile machines.	27	4		305		17	5	2	
All other.	12	39		19	1		166	6	
Mold sanders.	802	82	8	80	18	4	391	5	2
Dryers.	144	107	87	349	5	12	359	17	10
All other machines.	277	4		60		4	21	2	
Establishments classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:									
Total number of establishments.	217	157	12	686	36	46	385	76	11
No employees.						1			
Under 5.	7	7	1	166	8	2	34	1	2
5 to 20.	44	99	7	406	30	37	168	80	8
21 to 50.	85	45	3	89	2	6	131	34	
51 to 100.	54	5		32	1		48	8	1
101 to 250.	22	1	1	3			8	3	
251 to 500.	3						1		
501 to 1,000.		2							
Over 1,000.									

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
Number of establishments.....	91	148	49	15	80	82	42	168	4
Character of organization—									
Individual.....	54	100	26	12	44	19	17	117	4
Firm and limited partnership.....	30	29	21	2	23	7	14	30	
Incorporated company.....	7	14	2	1	13	6	11	21	
Miscellaneous.....									
Capital:									
Total.....	\$891,095	\$1,298,271	\$171,357	\$99,298	\$1,531,352	\$370,825	\$609,576	\$2,210,504	\$6,775
Land.....	\$148,572	\$141,747	\$16,778	\$14,700	\$450,897	\$100,662	\$115,012	\$545,083	
Buildings.....	\$205,884	\$468,207	\$43,661	\$28,520	\$306,861	\$98,150	\$201,480	\$401,845	\$4,275
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$156,862	\$376,660	\$61,530	\$14,525	\$340,485	\$74,984	\$173,805	\$648,719	\$500
Cash and sundries.....	\$378,827	\$321,767	\$40,888	\$46,553	\$433,109	\$96,529	\$119,779	\$614,907	\$2,000
Proprietors and firm members.....	121	161	77	15	90	29	48	165	4
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:									
Total number.....	84	64	11	5	56	27	22	61	
Total salaries.....	\$81,020	\$51,491	\$6,705	\$8,864	\$46,221	\$27,520	\$18,422	\$48,521	
Officers of corporations—									
Number.....	1	12	2	2	12	6	6	22	
Salaries.....	\$1,200	\$14,850	\$1,380	\$2,400	\$9,818	\$8,400	\$6,750	\$15,610	
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—									
Total number.....	33	52	9	3	44	21	16	39	
Total salaries.....	\$29,820	\$36,641	\$5,325	\$1,464	\$86,403	\$19,120	\$11,672	\$32,911	
Men—									
Number.....	32	51	7	3	42	20	16	36	
Salaries.....	\$29,220	\$36,401	\$4,325	\$1,464	\$85,503	\$18,640	\$11,672	\$32,156	
Women—									
Number.....	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	8	
Salaries.....	\$600	\$240	\$1,000	—	\$900	\$480	—	\$756	
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:									
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	2,235	2,746	508	257	2,297	675	917	3,000	86
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	1,040	1,495	256	82	1,289	352	535	1,328	22
Average number.....	1,152	1,579	249	115	1,418	329	550	1,469	11
Wages.....	\$293,385	\$419,573	\$89,245	\$42,722	\$108,696	\$185,884	\$184,376	\$542,015	\$4,000
Men, 16 years and over—									
Average number.....	1,075	1,532	228	114	1,342	324	523	1,410	11
Wages.....	\$283,887	\$413,505	\$85,550	\$42,622	\$99,686	\$184,674	\$181,102	\$531,888	\$4,000
Women, 16 years and over—									
Average number.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Wages.....	—	—	—	—	—	\$600	—	\$100	
Children, under 16 years—									
Average number.....	77	47	21	1	76	4	27	58	
Wages.....	\$9,448	\$6,068	\$3,695	\$100	\$9,010	\$560	\$8,274	\$10,527	
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: ²									
Men, 16 years and over—									
January.....	428	896	42	12	420	125	104	353	
February.....	390	930	60	12	396	125	137	365	
March.....	520	1,346	140	15	787	170	321	477	
April.....	1,293	1,608	208	54	1,526	340	610	868	
May.....	1,576	1,375	339	199	1,900	420	743	2,325	19
June.....	1,633	2,012	399	245	1,957	565	717	2,497	24
July.....	1,714	2,074	376	248	1,970	586	761	2,539	32
August.....	1,484	1,984	351	241	1,927	499	752	2,471	32
September.....	1,393	1,734	326	204	1,872	410	727	2,287	21
October.....	1,089	1,487	204	86	1,583	283	603	1,420	4
November.....	757	1,320	167	33	1,138	208	491	934	
December.....	622	1,020	126	16	630	157	309	425	
Children, under 16 years—									
January.....	6	25	—	—	28	—	7	2	
February.....	6	30	—	—	22	—	13	2	
March.....	16	42	7	—	31	2	14	4	
April.....	62	59	11	—	84	7	31	49	
May.....	123	62	34	2	115	10	39	108	
June.....	140	60	42	2	116	10	43	115	
July.....	150	58	46	2	109	9	47	122	
August.....	156	58	38	2	100	4	41	99	
September.....	143	54	33	2	104	4	36	91	
October.....	77	41	17	2	89	2	18	61	
November.....	30	39	13	—	55	—	18	30	
December.....	20	32	10	—	50	—	14	13	
Miscellaneous expenses:									
Total.....	\$60,712	\$47,014	\$9,932	\$5,474	\$54,788	\$29,389	\$30,530	\$95,003	\$216
Rent of works.....	\$61,155	\$1,715	\$488	\$495	\$5,487	\$2,998	\$1,020	\$18,353	\$205
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$4,679	\$6,677	\$825	\$193	\$5,730	\$2,376	\$3,819	\$12,058	
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$49,658	\$38,872	\$8,589	\$2,886	\$43,436	\$14,966	\$24,991	\$69,574	\$11
Contract work.....	\$320	\$750	\$30	\$1,600	\$135	\$9,000	\$1,200	\$18	
Materials used:									
Total cost.....	\$165,819	\$284,517	\$32,666	\$18,287	\$194,653	\$81,206	\$96,069	\$730,297	\$1,033
Clay purchased—									
Tons.....	10,139	1,800	960	75	28,268	1,427	26,500	16,198	
Cost.....	\$7,923	\$1,487	\$508	\$75	\$15,268	\$827	\$13,212	\$18,708	
Coal, used as an ingredient—									
Tons.....	162	80	100	208	434	885	52	166	
Cost.....	\$290	\$155	\$125	\$385	\$854	\$655	\$67	\$247	
Sand—									
Tons.....	2,703	2,220	650	187	2,332	962	2,488	5,806	\$62
Cost.....	\$2,875	\$2,100	\$622	\$125	\$1,417	\$1,227	\$2,321	\$5,278	\$62
Manganese—									
Pounds.....	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	—
Cost.....	—	—	—	—	\$290	—	—	—	—
Salt—									
Tons.....	75	7	1	—	69	—	1	40	
Cost.....	\$362	\$54	\$5	—	\$865	—	\$8	\$200	

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²The average number of women, 16 years and over, employed during each month is not shown in the table on account of the small number reported.

TABLE 17.—BRICK AND TILE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
Materials used—Continued.									
Total cost—Continued.									
Iron—									
Pounds.....		20,000			400,000	2,000		200,000	
Cost.....		\$20			\$883	\$2		\$180	
Coloring matter.....					\$367				
Carbonate of barium.....									
Fuel.....	\$128,781	\$207,778	\$26,295	\$16,755	\$157,169	\$88,051	\$85,195	\$63,321	\$950
Rent of power and heat.....	\$25	\$1,060				\$1,088		\$176	
Mill supplies.....	\$9,667	\$8,996	\$829	\$296	\$7,703	\$4,017	\$6,440	\$14,420	\$18
All other materials.....	\$12,549	\$7,543	\$2,888	\$284	\$2,668	\$2,700	\$7,637	\$20,079	
Freight.....	\$3,347	\$6,484	\$881	\$60	\$8,056	\$1,180	\$2,089	\$7,693	\$8
Products:									
Total value.....	\$684,900	\$1,020,205	\$186,449	\$99,525	\$1,006,221	\$426,553	\$436,356	\$1,795,993	\$8,450
Common brick—									
Number of 1,000.....	110,650	168,646	28,632	18,510	127,655	55,444	47,848	178,497	915
Value.....	\$541,199	\$919,625	\$164,281	\$92,725	\$759,128	\$403,378	\$256,856	\$1,071,631	\$7,300
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—									
Number of 1,000.....	9,646	3,766	1,552	400	11,104	566	1,243	4,460	60
Value.....	\$58,336	\$32,641	\$17,967	\$8,600	\$112,261	\$12,210	\$8,371	\$10,800	\$1,150
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—									
Number of 1,000.....	29	3,470	60		4,731			2,415	
Value.....	\$267	\$26,880	\$500		\$64,940			\$19,377	
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)—									
Number of 1,000.....	100	155	41		481			2,030	91
Value.....	\$2,083	\$2,907	\$906		\$16,117			\$22,100	\$1,975
Vitrified paving brick—									
Number of 1,000.....	5,780	3,206			5,000	640	19,150	80	
Value.....	\$69,289	\$31,530			\$50,000	\$8,320	\$145,373	\$450	
Draintile—									
Value.....	\$11,600	\$2,000	\$75	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$825	\$8,656	\$22,694	
All other products—									
Value.....	\$2,126	\$1,622	\$2,720		\$575	\$1,820		\$639,066	
Power:									
Number of establishments reporting.....	39	89	7	6	53	15	31	88	
Total horsepower (owned).....	2,821	2,456	367	204	3,119	694	1,680	5,156	
Engines—									
Steam—									
Number.....	49	60	7	4	66	16	33	115	
Horsepower.....	2,821	2,450	207	192	3,119	624	1,070	5,111	
Gas or gasoline—									
Number.....								1	
Horsepower.....							10	25	
Water wheels—								1	
Number.....								20	
Horsepower.....									
Electric motors—									
Number.....			3	1		2			
Horsepower.....			160	10		70			
Other power—									
Number.....					1				
Horsepower.....					2				
Machinery:									
Clay-grinding machines—									
Disintegrators.....	29	41	13	9	31	20	18	59	
Dry pans.....	12	20	1		3	2	11	9	
All other.....	22	50	9	15	27	7	13	61	1
Clay-tempering machines—									
Ring pits.....	39	28	4	2	25	9	4	45	
Pug mills.....	29	49	85	10	43	24	24	66	6
Wet pans.....	4	4			1	4		11	
All other.....	2	1			4	1		5	
Molding machines:									
Soft mud.....	62	13	19	19	18	18	11	91	
Stiff mud.....	27	21	8	1	24	12	13	34	
Dry presses.....	7	25	6		7	2	2	13	
Shape-brick power presses.....	11	7			12	5	8	7	
Hand presses.....	30	45	9	8	48	17	8	17	1
Sewer-pipe presses.....							2	1	
Tile machines.....	7	2			3	7		17	
All other.....	24	2	15				2	21	
Mold sanders.....	18	57	20	4	39	8	5	105	
Driers.....	85	39	6		97	11	42	129	1
All other machines.....	10	15	3	2	14	33		13	
Establishments classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:									
Total number of establishments.....	91	148	49	15	80	32	42	168	4
No employees.....		1	1					23	
Under 5.....	3	6	13	2	1	5	2		1
5 to 20.....	51	101	32	10	43	15	21	110	3
21 to 50.....	30	25	2	2	24	10	17	24	
51 to 100.....	6	7		1	9	1	1	6	
101 to 250.....	1	3	1		3	1	1	4	
251 to 500.....								1	
501 to 1,000.....									
Over 1,000.....									

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.¹

	United States.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	District of Columbia.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.
Number of establishments.....	1,000	21	10	18	10	8	6	21	58	49
Character of organization—										
Individual	395	16	8	6	4	3	3	13	19	19
Firm and limited partnership	221	2	1	5	1		2	5	9	11
Incorporated company	381	8	1	7	5	5	1	3	25	18
Miscellaneous	8									1
Capital:										
Total	\$65,951,885	\$199,585	\$78,024	\$1,306,860	\$855,985	\$283,802	\$256,200	\$266,710	\$8,511,765	\$1,525,653
Land	\$10,567,191	\$30,710	\$6,483	\$111,704	\$169,559	\$32,450	\$55,000	\$38,125	\$429,372	\$182,163
Buildings	\$20,966,418	\$63,748	\$22,588	\$435,040	\$203,051	\$94,097	\$84,500	\$80,415	\$1,130,122	\$442,676
Machinery, tools, and implements	\$11,487,949	\$41,390	\$28,958	\$212,352	\$180,605	\$56,323	\$43,500	\$83,110	\$800,971	\$301,156
Cash and sundries.....	\$22,980,827	\$63,777	\$19,995	\$547,773	\$351,870	\$100,992	\$78,200	\$95,060	\$1,151,800	\$599,683
Proprietors and firm members	944	28	10	16	7	3	8	23	41	40
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:										
Total number	2,777	15	4	41	42	18	5	21	153	60
Total salaries.....	\$8,011,512	\$8,450	\$4,920	\$58,540	\$59,612	\$23,201	\$6,300	\$17,800	\$201,156	\$59,673
Officers of corporations—										
Number	618		1	10	7	8		6	87	10
Salaries.....	\$1,129,650		\$2,000	\$23,980	\$26,800	\$11,225		\$7,700	\$88,055	\$17,550
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—										
Total number	2,159	15	3	31	35	10	5	15	116	50
Total salaries.....	\$1,881,862	\$8,450	\$2,920	\$34,560	\$32,812	\$11,976	\$6,300	\$10,100	\$113,101	\$42,123
Men—										
Number	1,965	15	3	29	32	9	5	14	100	49
Salaries.....	\$1,799,144	\$8,450	\$2,920	\$33,360	\$29,812	\$11,508	\$6,300	\$9,320	\$108,695	\$41,811
Women—										
Number	194			2	3	1		1	10	1
Salaries.....	\$82,718			\$1,200	\$8,000	\$408		\$780	\$4,406	\$312
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:										
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	52,688	288	124	523	463	166	121	387	2,441	1,530
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	37,126	156	62	885	269	100	99	279	1,448	1,053
Average number.....	43,714	227	92	391	374	138	109	285	2,006	1,250
Wages.....	\$17,691,737	\$86,667	\$27,000	\$246,270	\$215,844	\$65,036	\$37,594	\$66,795	\$841,053	\$531,212
Men, 16 years and over—										
Average number.....	38,171	209	92	387	371	126	109	279	1,923	1,025
Wages.....	\$16,379,286	\$84,166	\$27,000	\$245,226	\$214,994	\$62,610	\$37,694	\$66,156	\$824,823	\$487,419
Women, 16 years and over—										
Average number.....	4,481				1	12		1	37	199
Wages.....	\$1,126,722				\$350	\$2,426		\$75	\$9,250	\$38,553
Children, under 16 years—										
Average number.....	1,062	18		4	2			5	45	26
Wages.....	\$186,720	\$2,501		\$1,044	\$500			\$564	\$6,980	\$5,270
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month:										
Men, 16 years and over—										
January	32,521	173	60	280	300	131	98	329	1,506	970
February	33,091	163	61	344	266	134	103	306	1,467	952
March	35,065	199	89	352	352	138	99	317	1,724	1,016
April	37,876	222	96	378	364	123	108	296	1,886	1,072
May	39,472	282	100	462	376	118	109	258	1,994	1,076
June	40,193	220	111	457	418	115	114	261	2,106	1,125
July	40,103	246	106	428	428	119	112	238	2,110	902
August	41,099	231	96	410	426	116	115	245	2,156	1,035
September	41,444	228	100	408	412	136	115	253	2,168	1,049
October	40,713	218	98	408	421	138	114	284	2,058	1,018
November	39,068	201	92	390	360	134	115	285	1,982	1,044
December	37,404	180	97	333	334	115	121	274	1,908	903
Women, 16 years and over—										
January	4,073					14		1	36	197
February	4,237				2			1	21	193
March	4,889				2	13		1	39	200
April	4,540				2	14		1	39	203
May	4,565				1	12		1	37	200
June	4,446				2	11		1	37	205
July	4,350				2	12		1	36	166
August	4,582				2	12		1	36	200
September	4,651					13		1	37	201
October	4,690				1	12		1	38	201
November	4,797				1	12		1	40	220
December	4,502				1	11		1	45	203
Children, under 16 years—										
January	908	12		2				5	48	23
February	942	12		2				5	42	23
March	1,020	15		2				5	47	24
April	1,101	15		5	4			5	46	26
May	1,147	20		4	4			5	47	29
June	1,177	21		2	4			5	47	30
July	1,065	22		8	3			5	50	22
August	1,147	21		8	3			5	49	28
September	1,158	22		7	2			7	44	26
October	1,114	21		4	2			5	41	28
November	1,042	15		4				5	45	25
December	988	13		4				5	42	22
Miscellaneous expenses:										
Total	\$3,260,721	\$4,812	\$1,242	\$50,275	\$23,319	\$11,129	\$8,406	\$15,587	\$172,446	\$70,553
Rent of works	\$106,022	\$770	\$180	\$2,686	\$720	\$535	\$125	\$361	\$8,769	\$2,183
Taxes, not including internal revenue	\$300,171	\$887	\$174	\$5,324	\$3,713	\$956	\$636	\$2,051	\$11,253	\$8,391
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included	\$2,738,969	\$8,105	\$888	\$42,316	\$18,886	\$9,638	\$7,646	\$18,150	\$131,730	\$67,550
Contract work	\$115,559	\$50						\$25	\$20,604	\$126
Materials used:										
Total cost	\$11,915,236	\$59,528	\$11,863	\$261,270	\$160,852	\$41,851	\$28,885	\$42,273	\$576,001	\$812,195
China clay (domestic)—										
Tons	48,582								359	1,166
Cost	\$390,804									\$7,163
China clay (foreign)—										
Tons	14,227							15		86
Cost	\$171,790							\$202		\$2,758

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	United States.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	District of Columbia.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.
Materials used—Continued.										
Total cost—Continued.										
Ball clay (domestic)—										
Tons.	19,884					20			260	975
Cost.	\$118,954					\$90			\$1,565	\$5,445
Ball clay (foreign)—										
Tons.	12,466			25		15			55	90
Cost.	\$116,629			\$600		\$187			\$905	\$1,416
Stoneware clay—										
Tons.	128,136	1,200	812	140	921	101	250	100	40,105	5,686
Cost.	\$171,161	\$1,441	\$843	\$489	\$1,255	\$438	\$187	\$210	\$41,152	\$6,001
Slip clay—										
Tons.	3,733	30	68	12	15	1		17	458	141
Cost.	\$17,880	\$199	\$618	\$195	\$20	\$8		\$127	\$900	\$1,048
Fire clay—										
Tons.	1,440,805	17,960	331	7,505	9,451	5,105		50	34,459	65,208
Cost.	\$1,654,228	\$17,995	\$868	\$5,146	\$7,911	\$4,550		\$62	\$19,362	\$44,362
Pipe clay—										
Tons.	160,806			23,586	8,000			273	3,972	903
Cost.	\$150,489			\$30,470	\$5,200			\$546	\$4,478	\$489
Terra cotta clay—										
Tons.	141,053			1,327	500	4,000	200	900	9,012	225
Cost.	\$183,339			\$1,051	\$325	\$2,400	\$450	\$900	\$12,798	\$350
Brick clay, purchased—										
Tons.	210,807		10	8,088	52,921	195	200	25	790	210
Cost.	\$191,918		\$10	\$5,553	\$32,087	\$211	\$260	\$25	\$490	\$262
All other clay—									2,154	8,316
Tons.	218,300	1,000		1,451	2	815			\$3,181	\$18,462
Cost.	\$200,526	\$1,000		\$1,209	\$4	\$335				
Coal, used as an ingredient—										
Tons.	6,199			8		15			350	
Cost.	\$6,781			\$75		\$30			\$580	
Sand—										
Tons.	84,548	78	1	4,784	28	2,068		800	2,761	1,017
Cost.	\$92,017	\$85	\$3	\$1,098	\$32	\$1,801		\$800	\$1,139	\$1,065
Manganese—										
Pounds.	778,248	1,100	100	25,050	7,010	300		2,000	79,530	26,852
Cost.	\$26,914	\$10	\$5	\$502	\$166	\$6		\$25	\$2,203	\$588
Salt—										
Tons.	5,855	2	2	455	60		34	240	302	181
Cost.	\$24,756	\$20	\$15	\$1,620	\$399		\$176	\$90	\$1,488	\$641
Iron—										
Pounds.	12,412,872	10,000				8,000		1,000	75,000	44,000
Cost.	\$13,184	\$10				\$83		\$1	\$75	\$44
Coloring matter—									\$101	\$1,419
Carbonate of barium—									\$2,050	
Sawdust—									\$1,242	\$360
Flint (quartz)—										
Tons.	51,504		1	263	10	48			279	1,190
Cost.	\$325,434		\$5	\$586	\$25	\$240			\$2,281	\$8,597
Feldspar—										
Tons.	31,384	2		23	10	12			805	877
Cost.	\$265,281	\$10		\$109	\$93	\$139			\$8,047	\$7,378
Plaster—										
Tons.	16,111	8		621	4	20		4	1,692	155
Cost.	\$120,545	\$25		\$6,870	\$11	\$300		\$60	\$9,547	\$1,320
Liquid and coin gold—									\$202	\$876
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt—									\$14,094	\$5,942
Packing materials (crates, hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.)—										
Lead.	\$580,198	\$25	\$60	\$1,292	\$1,821	\$8,810		\$875	\$17,027	\$15,492
Cost.	\$3,858,828	\$28,488	\$9,277	\$147,255	\$34,159	\$12,173	\$26,081	\$24,998	\$238,499	\$104,930
Rent of power and heat—									\$5,380	
Mill supplies—									\$21,012	\$5,451
All other materials—									\$82,269	\$28,927
Freight—									\$74,681	\$88,107
Products:										
Aggregate value—										
Pottery:										
Total value—										
Red earthenware—										
Value—										
Stoneware—										
Gallons—										
Value—										
Yellow and Rockingham ware—										
Value—										
C. C., or cream-colored ware—										
Value—										
White graniteware—										
Value—										
Semivitreous porcelain ware (stone porcelain)—										
Value—										
China (porcelain)—										
Value—										
Bone china, Delft, and Bellerick ware—										
Value—										
Sanitary ware—										
Value—										
Solid porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc.—										
Value—										
Porcelain electrical supplies—										
Value—										
Porcelain door knobs—										
Value—										
Porcelain hardware trimmings—										
Value—										
Art pottery and porcelain—										
Value—										
All other pottery products—										
Value—										
	\$3,216,698		\$281	\$2,960	\$16,050	\$2,400	\$70		\$188,630	\$202,568

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	United States.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	District of Columbia.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.
Products—Continued.										
Aggregate value—Continued.										
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products—										
Total value.....	\$26,420,854	\$199,343	\$39,621	\$719,663	\$558,010	\$86,293	\$96,233	\$180,867	\$1,880,516	\$944,731
Architectural terra cotta—										
Value.....	\$2,027,532				\$76,000				\$44,200	\$422,000
Chimney tops—	\$242,289	\$25		\$19,800	\$250		\$400	\$1,750	\$186	\$5,100
Fireproofing, including terra cotta, lumber, and hollow building tile or blocks—										
Tons.....	326,349			850	425	2,400		500	84,574	15,017
Value.....	\$1,665,081			\$7,100	\$2,614	\$15,000		\$4,000	\$198,360	\$62,575
Roofing tile—	\$293,292			\$3,400					\$180,085	\$1,200
Floor tile—	\$755,931									\$136,811
Encaustic tile—	\$227,077									\$190,000
Fire brick—										
Number of 1,000.....	800,862	9,804	535	1,777	7,112	1,000		1,626	11,500	7,121
Value.....	\$8,636,562	\$114,050	\$8,100	\$28,798	\$162,633	\$28,000		\$24,400	\$182,759	\$72,390
Glass-melting pots—	\$407,141				\$1,000					\$260
Fire-clay retorts—										\$18,000
Value.....	\$196,567	\$460			\$2,640					\$92
Furnace linings and settings—										
Value.....	\$564,211				\$1,741		\$12,000			
Locomotive tiles and tank blocks—										
Value.....	\$478,874	\$7,068			\$4,775	\$12,800	\$6,400		\$2,500	\$2,504
Stove linings—	\$416,235				\$1,360		\$1,200		\$10	
Saggers—										
Value.....	\$146,186	\$50			\$600	\$58,100				\$3,454
Clay crucibles, muffles, and scorifiers—										
Value.....	\$87,969				\$593	\$20,681				
Flue linings—										
Value.....	\$310,989				\$12,620	\$2,508	\$15,000	\$4,301	\$1,500	\$30,390
Drain tile—										
Value.....	\$466,750				\$84	\$7,080	\$4,297		\$475	\$1,895
Sewer pipe—										
Tons.....	1,130,115					95,719	17,204		19,855	23,231
Value.....	\$1,560,334					\$179,537	\$60,218		\$69,495	\$100,612
Electrical conduits—										
Value.....	\$685,273									\$70,000
Enamelled brick—										
Number of 1,000.....	5,785					20				438
Value.....	\$329,969					\$1,500				\$28,609
Vitrified paving brick—										
Number of 1,000.....	115,980	6,075	300		10	2,910				968
Value.....	\$971,277	\$60,600	\$2,700		\$100	\$29,100				\$8,254
Ornamental-shaped brick (all not rectangular, plain brick)—										
Number of 1,000.....	8,305	10	7		804	6				\$509
Value.....	\$120,992	\$350	\$200		\$16,339	\$878				
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—										
Number of 1,000.....	25,455	300			826	1,697		10		
Value.....	\$180,559	\$3,750			\$28,225	\$30,546		\$230		
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—										
Number of 1,000.....	15,112	500	774		10	4,511				700
Value.....	\$140,741	\$4,500	\$7,740		\$400	\$42,138				\$4,630
Common brick—										
Number of 1,000.....	199,816	1,000	3,482		190	1,874				1,935
Value.....	\$1,024,271	\$5,000	\$20,797		\$1,600	\$12,752				\$11,685
All other terra cotta, fire, and other clay products—										
Value.....	\$1,284,302	\$3,500			\$27,165	\$116,465	\$18,468			\$60,244
All other products.....	\$620,992	\$150				\$4,800	\$2,000			\$115,000
Power:										
Number of establishments reporting.....	775	7	3		11	9	8	4	7	41
Total horsepower owned.....	77,691	429	135		1,107	1,005	105	827	416	5,133
Engines—										
Steam—										
Number.....	1,058	8	8		12	11	4	6	18	55
Horsepower.....	73,848	425	135		1,084	1,005	130	827	416	4,494
Gas or gasoline—										
Number.....	23									
Horsepower.....	604									
Water wheels—										
Number.....	11									6
Horsepower.....	773									480
Electric motors—										
Number.....	78	1			3		1			6
Horsepower.....	1,892	4			23		10			153
Other power—										
Number.....	16									1
Horsepower.....	577									
Machinery and kilns:										
Pottery—										
Disintegrators (blunger).....	363					2	3		1	12
Agitators.....	331					1	2		2	10
Slip pumps.....	446	2	4		2	5	2		2	35
Lawns.....	263									7
Clay presses—										
Iron.....	380				2	1		1	1	24
Wood.....	75				1		1	1	2	1

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Including acid-proof brick, adobes, aquaria ornaments, condensers, cupola blocks, fire kindlers, gas logs, glass-house furnace blocks, grate tile, grave markers, hollow brick, lead pots, open-hearth runner brick, patent panels, perforated paving brick, porous cups, porous hollow brick, sewer brick, sidewalk tile and blocks, statutory, stone pumps, toy marbles, vases, web tile, and well brick and tile.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	United States.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	District of Columbia.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.
Machinery and kilns—Continued.										
Pottery—Continued.										
Pug mills—										
Regular.....	431	3	4	6	1	4	4	4	23	16
Sagger.....	122	1			1	1			4	4
Wad mills.....	159					2			3	4
Jiggers.....	1,210	2	1	6	2	4	1	2	78	24
Batters.....	512		1		2				3	7
Dry presses.....	276					2			3	57
Polishers.....	57								4	
Lathes.....	505	5	3	6		4		2	28	8
All other machines.....	504	2	2	7	2	4	2	2	19	6
Kilns—										
Up-draft.....	916	6	3	4	2	2	3	4	81	27
Down-draft.....	668		1	18	5	8	7	10	57	35
Muffle—									1	
Large.....	87	2		2					4	9
Decorating.....	275					2			3	1
All other.....	61	1	2		1			1		
Terra cotta, tile, and brick—										
Clay-grinding machines—										
Disintegrators.....	217	3	4	3		2		5	11	12
Dry pans.....	448	5	2	7	5	2		4	33	16
All other.....	170	1		1	1	1	3	1	11	5
Clay-tempering machines—										
Ring pits.....	99	2	1		1				4	2
Pug mills.....	448	5	3	11	13	8	2	5	27	18
Wet pans.....	432	3		8	3	1		5	14	8
All other.....	55	1		2					1	8
Molding machines—										
Soft mud.....	284		1	2					5	10
Stiff mud.....	207	4	1	3	6				13	7
Dry presses.....	116	1	3	6	6				10	
Shape brick power presses.....	123	3	1	3	3				1	
Hand presses.....	797	7		17	17	3		3	18	4
Sewer-pipe presses.....	190			9	2	1		4	12	6
Tile machines.....	229		1	4	1			1	2	17
All other.....	1,483	1	10	5		2			7	10
Mold sanders.....	59			2				2		1
All other machinery.....	322									3
Kilns—										
Clamp.....										
Down-draft—										
Round.....	212	5	10	2	10					
Rectangular.....	1,971	16	3	35	25	8	16	39	116	61
Muffle.....	317	8	1	4	2			1	30	12
Continuous.....	154	1		10				3	32	2
All other kilns.....	15				1				2	
Dryers.....	258	1	1	1	2			2	1	8
Idle machinery.....	769	8	1	9	6	4	1	5	36	22
Establishments, classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:										
Total number of establishments.....	1,000	21	10	18	10	8	6	21	53	49
No employees.....	20		1	1		1				2
Under 5.....	188	10	1	6	2	2	2	9	14	9
5 to 20.....	291	7	7	3	4	2	2	7	8	20
21 to 50.....	196	2		5		2	1	1	15	9
51 to 100.....	139	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	4
101 to 250.....	130	1		2	2			1	7	5
251 to 500.....	26									
501 to 1,000.....	8									
Over 1,000.....	2									

	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Number of establishments.....	17	3	16	3	3	18	29	9	8	
Character of organization—										
Individual.....	8	1	8	2	2	7	14	2	3	2
Firm and limited partnership.....	4	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	1	1
Incorporated company.....	5	1	6			8	9	6	4	
Capital:										
Total.....	\$361,258	\$19,700	\$698,560	\$10,865	\$168,382	\$1,081,463	\$1,627,575	\$280,185	\$539,042	\$11,690
Land.....	\$85,550	\$1,300	\$118,553	\$5,250	\$2,500	\$64,200	\$370,880	\$44,300	\$50,882	\$700
Buildings.....	\$111,567	\$4,200	\$233,852	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$214,479	\$822,942	\$83,899	\$177,667	\$8,600
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$71,100	\$9,400	\$95,783	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$202,684	\$197,278	\$63,886	\$85,161	\$2,180
Cash and sundries.....	\$93,041	\$4,800	\$260,372	\$1,365	\$158,882	\$540,100	\$536,480	\$89,150	\$216,329	\$5,210
Proprietors and firm members.....	17	3	11	4	4	15	26	5	6	4
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:										
Total number.....	13	1	47	1	9	47	72	16	15	3
Total salaries.....	\$18,859	\$1,200	\$45,416	\$700	\$10,909	\$44,243	\$60,380	\$13,150	\$24,050	\$1,500
Officers of corporations—										
Number.....	7	1	15			15	9	6	5	3
Salaries.....	\$8,832	\$1,200	\$21,188			\$15,960	\$11,400	\$6,750	\$10,200	\$1,500
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—										
Total number.....	6		32	1	9	32	63	10	10	
Total salaries.....	\$4,527		\$24,228	\$700	\$10,909	\$28,283	\$48,960	\$6,400	\$18,850	
Men—										
Number.....	6		30	1	7	31	57	10	9	
Salaries.....	\$4,527		\$23,638	\$700	\$10,077	\$28,043	\$45,683	\$6,400	\$18,250	
Women—										
Number.....	2					2	1	6	1	
Salaries.....			\$590			\$832	\$240	\$8,277	\$600	
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:										
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	318	82	1,104	22	177	1,175	758	231	508	24
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	198	24	656	17	122	935	572	124	349	17
Average number.....	234	22	841	20	155	1,082	584	149	427	21

1 The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Wage-earners, etc.—Continued.										
Wages.....	\$93,299	\$11,520	\$283,253	\$6,388	\$70,225	\$334,655	\$262,141	\$51,144	\$152,603	\$6,517
Men, 16 years and over—										
Average number.....	238	22	801	17	155	842	526	146	422	21
Wages.....	\$93,024	\$11,520	\$226,569	\$6,208	\$70,225	\$327,958	\$246,186	\$50,884	\$151,592	\$6,517
Women, 16 years and over—										
Average number.....			10				80	54		5
Wages.....			\$1,729				\$31,287	\$15,064		\$1,011
Children, under 16 years—										
Average number.....	1		80	3			160	4	3	
Wages.....	\$275		\$4,955	\$180			\$25,410	\$941	\$260	
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month:										
Men, 16 years and over—										
January.....	101	17	671	17	148	830	436	77	360	16
February.....	176	18	693	18	148	832	400	85	364	16
March.....	199	17	719	18	147	845	458	78	364	16
April.....	240	23	811	18	185	868	558	94	402	21
May.....	267	26	828	18	162	848	568	134	475	21
June.....	281	23	835	18	174	870	589	155	479	21
July.....	276	23	819	19	169	843	622	161	478	23
August.....	279	28	848	18	163	830	632	178	475	23
September.....	278	28	886	18	161	854	609	207	477	23
October.....	264	22	901	16	164	858	482	198	459	23
November.....	239	17	800	16	158	850	458	200	367	23
December.....	194	17	796	16	148	775	440	185	360	24
Women, 16 years and over—										
January.....							80	51		6
February.....				5			80	58		3
March.....				8			80	59		4
April.....				9			80	51		8
May.....				15			80	46		6
June.....				10			80	46		6
July.....				15			80	48		6
August.....				13			80	54		5
September.....				11			80	57		5
October.....				11			80	61		5
November.....				13			80	61		
December.....				10			80	61		4
Children, under 16 years—										
January.....	8			18	3		163	1	3	
February.....	3			23	3		162	1	3	
March.....	2			25	3		157	1	3	
April.....	2			30	3		161	7	3	
May.....	3			28	3		160	7	3	
June.....	3			28	3		160	8	3	
July.....	1			34	3		163	4	3	
August.....				35	3		160	5	3	
September.....				37	3		161	5	3	
October.....				39	3		159	6	3	
November.....				31	3		162	5	3	
December.....				33	3		152	3	3	
Miscellaneous expenses:										
Total.....	\$24,502	\$564	\$41,157	\$585	\$36,779	\$41,580	\$76,266	\$10,647	\$17,788	\$155
Rent of works.....			\$708	\$150		\$8,190	\$2,509	\$1,715		
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$2,093	\$145	\$2,893	\$5	\$2,164	\$8,690	\$9,581	\$2,688	\$4,050	\$237
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$22,219	\$419	\$36,670	\$430	\$34,015	\$21,980	\$58,850	\$6,244	\$18,788	\$218
Contract work.....	\$250			\$886			\$2,811	\$5,876		
Materials used:										
Total cost.....	\$57,267	\$5,824	\$198,659	\$5,517	\$57,716	\$196,305	\$188,278	\$36,771	\$154,378	\$1,274
China clay (domestic)—										
Tons.....			355				883	682		6
Cost.....			\$2,059				\$7,611	\$4,479		893
China clay (foreign)—										
Tons.....							8		12	
Cost.....							\$119		\$186	
Ball clay (domestic)—										
Tons.....							228	250		
Cost.....							\$1,782	\$1,500		
Ball clay (foreign)—										
Tons.....							216	242		
Cost.....							\$1,794	\$2,540		
Stoneware clay—										
Tons.....	540	560	8,215	173	301	225	1,515		7,487	75
Cost.....	\$759	\$2,032	\$14,047	\$429	\$1,215	\$870	\$8,969		\$7,719	\$170
Slip clay—										
Tons.....	3	20	71			3	16	83		15
Cost.....	\$64	\$180	\$600			\$80	\$96	\$412		\$207
Fire clay—										
Tons.....	150		42,518	500		6,718	11,678	500	2	
Cost.....	\$166		\$40,207	\$1,000		\$11,462	\$20,223	\$200	\$10	
Pipe clay—										
Tons.....	60		3,241	26	8,445	5,000		3,500	32,361	
Cost.....	\$180		\$10,198	\$51	\$16,685	\$2,500		\$875	\$16,810	
Terra cotta clay—										
Tons.....							426	385	800	
Cost.....							\$429	\$825	\$400	
Brick clay, purchased—										
Tons.....	248		320	450	6,875	420	3,347	200		
Cost.....	\$152		\$143	\$460	\$9,503	\$540	\$6,958	\$150		
All other clay—										
Tons.....	1	17	650		8,640	250	60			
Cost.....	\$2	\$170	\$775		\$1,141	\$250	\$60			
Coal, used as an ingredient—										
Tons.....			36		75		700			
Cost.....			\$72		\$255		\$1,500			
Sand—										
Tons.....	13	113	1,360		605	452	1,561	385	447	
Cost.....	\$13	\$113	\$1,694		\$774	\$580	\$2,470	\$142	\$357	
Manganese—										
Pounds.....	200		1,350				4,300	25,061		
Cost.....	\$10		\$49				\$41	\$396		

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Materials used—Continued.										
Total cost—Continued.										
Salt—										
Tons	100			95		78		20		6
Cost	\$700			\$395		\$826		\$148		\$63
Iron—										
Pounds.....				33,000	1,024,000					
Cost				\$33	\$1,024					
Coloring matter.....	\$287			\$2,580	\$5			\$1,026		\$6
Carbonate of barium.....								\$1,175		
Sawdust.....				\$294		\$22				\$436
Flint (quartz)—										
Tons				302				222		19
Cost				\$1,778				\$2,207		\$140
Feldspar—										
Tons				188				239		93
Cost				\$1,958				\$2,767		\$883
Plaster—										
Tons	7	6	65	2	2	149	240	11	120	
Cost	\$60	\$70	\$566	\$24	\$30	\$1,885	\$2,443	\$108	\$1,408	
Liquid and coin gold.....				\$22				\$5,410		
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt.....	\$50			\$598				\$3,331		
Packing materials (crates, hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.).....	\$909			\$8,017		\$1,075	\$14,492	\$14,840	\$1,587	\$4,888
Fuel	\$46,456	\$2,658	\$71,489	\$2,092	\$24,809	\$32,828	\$55,774	\$28,531	\$99,496	\$3,740
Rent of power and heat.....				\$50		\$60				
Mill supplies.....	\$2,308		\$13,680	\$55		\$277	\$5,568	\$8,711	\$1,407	\$6,216
All other materials	\$1,804		\$106	\$7,382	\$125	\$1,426	\$57,027	\$37,467	\$2,900	\$7,080
Freight	\$3,352		\$400	\$25,088				\$12,157	\$17,108	\$15,665
Products:										
Aggregate value	\$248,597	\$29,060	\$724,255	\$21,877	\$222,260	\$884,881	\$718,246	\$145,021	\$445,485	\$18,400
Pottery—										
Total value	\$29,780	\$27,980	\$104,125	\$12,640	\$7,161	\$301,501	\$293,883	\$29,641	\$206,300	\$18,400
Red earthenware—										
Value	\$7,882			\$10,290	\$10,000			\$9,000	\$168,281	\$29,641
Stoneware—										
Gallons	526,360	712,000	1,979,000							
Value	\$22,398	\$27,680	\$93,835							
Art pottery and porcelain—										
Value										
All other pottery products—										
Value										
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products—										
Total value	\$192,707	\$1,080	\$498,542	\$7,237	\$215,099	\$478,380	\$406,499	\$111,380	\$235,185	
Architectural terra cotta—										
Value										
Chimney tops—										
Value	\$50			\$1,780						
Fireproofing, including terra cotta, lumber, and hollow building tile or blocks—										
Tons				210						
Value				\$1,760						
Roofing tile—										
Value										
Floor tile—										
Value										
Encaustic tile—										
Value										
Fire brick—										
Number of 1,000.....	20			21,340				18,575	763	150
Value	\$300			\$334,680				\$326,812	\$22,792	\$3,000
Glass-melting pots—										
Value										
Fire-clay retorts—										
Value										
Furnace linings and settings—										
Value										
Locomotive tiles and tank blocks—										
Value										
Stove linings—										
Value										
Saggers—										
Value										
Clay crucibles, muffles, and scoriifiers—										
Value										
Flue linings—										
Value										
Draintile—										
Value										
Sewer pipe—										
Tons	13,634			27,051				40,000	6,000	15,485
Value	\$47,719			\$104,441				\$178,455	\$24,000	\$50,300
Electrical conduits—										
Value										
Enamelled brick—										
Number of 1,000.....										
Value										
Vitrified paving brick—										
Number of 1,000.....	3,650			900				87		
Value	\$30,900			\$7,700				\$802		
Ornamental-shaped brick (all not rectangular, plain brick)—										
Number of 1,000.....										
Value										
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—										
Number of 1,000.....										
Value										

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Products—Continued.										
Aggregate value—Continued.										
Terra cotta, etc.—Continued.										
Total value—Continued.										
Red front brick (both pressed and wire cut)—	45									
Number of 1,000.....	8250									
Value.....										
Common brick										
Number of 1,000.....	7,225	60	7,481							
Value.....	\$42,475	\$480	\$34,167							
All other terra cotta, fire, and other clay products—										
Value.....	\$3,200									
All other products.....	\$26,160									
Power:										
Number of establishments reporting.....	18	3	12							
Total horsepower owned.....	704	112	1,581							
Engines—										
Steam—										
Number.....	18	4	20							
Horsepower.....	762	112	1,576							
Gas or gasoline—										
Number.....	1									
Horsepower.....	2									
Water wheels—										
Number.....										
Horsepower.....										
Electric motors—										
Number.....			1							
Horsepower.....			5							
Other power—										
Number.....										
Horsepower.....										
Machinery and kilns:										
Pottery—										
Disintegrators (blunger).....	2									
Agitators.....		1	5							
Slip pumps.....	8	2	9							
Lawns.....			2							
Clay presses:										
Iron.....	2									
Wood.....			6	2	1					
Pug mills—										
Regular.....	7									
Sagger.....			7	3						
Wad mills.....			3							
Jiggers.....	9	2	12	1	2					
Batters.....			1							
Dry presses.....			21							
Polishers.....			1							
Lathes.....	12	3	10	8	5					
All other machines.....	1	1	5	3						
Kilns:										
Up-draft.....	6			28	8					
Down-draft.....	4	1	15	1						
Muffle—										
Large.....	2			1						
Decorating.....			1							
All other kilns.....			1							
Terra cotta, tile, and brick:										
Clay-grinding machines—										
Disintegrators.....	2	1	6							
Dry pans.....	8		12		1					
All other.....			3		3					
Clay-tempering machines—										
Ring pits.....			1							
Pug mills.....	8		12	1	6					
Wet pans.....	3		24							
All other.....										
Molding machines—										
Soft mud.....	136		3							
Stiff mud.....	6	1	4							
Dry presses.....	3		1							
Shape-brick power presses.....	1		1							
Hand presses.....	3		16		3					
Sewer-pipe presses.....	2									
Tile machines.....	8	1	1							
All other.....	1		5		1					
Mold sanders.....			2							
All other machines.....	2						6			
Kilns—										
Clamp.....	8		10							
Down-draft—										
Round.....	45		43		26		12	17	48	19
Rectangular.....	6		15				13	8		1
Muffle—							1	7		
Continuous.....										
All other.....	4		4				5	8	10	4
Dryers.....	18		11				12	48	10	3
Idle machinery.....	1		5	1			7	4		3
Establishments, classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:										
Total number of establishments.....	17	3	16	8	8	18	29	9	8	4
No employees.....							1			1
Under 5.....	5		1				2	5		2
5 to 20.....	6	3	5	3	2		7	9	6	1
21 to 50.....	4		2				8	9	2	3
51 to 100.....	2						3	3	1	2
101 to 250.....			4				3	2		2
251 to 500.....			3		1		1	2		2
500 to 1,000.....			1				2			
Over 1,000.....										

¹ The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.² Including acid-proof brick, adobes, aquaria ornaments, condensers, cupola blocks, fire kindlers, gas logs, glass-house furnace blocks, grate tile, grave markers, hollow brick, lead pots, open-hearth runner brick, patent panels, perforated paving brick, porous cups, porous hollow brick, sewer brick, sidewalk tile and blocks, statuary, stone pumps, toy marbles, vases, web tile, and well brick and tile.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Missouri.	Montana.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Number of establishments.....	37	5	81	52	21	248	5	143	10
Character of organization—									
Individuals.....	16	1	22	26	18	68	1	46	8
Firm and limited partnership.....	4	1	13	9	4	64	1	44	2
Incorporated companies.....	17	3	46	17	1	114	3	53	
Miscellaneous.....						2			
Capital:									
Total.....	\$2,952,107	\$844,564	\$15,324,966	\$4,102,667	\$82,788	\$15,568,969	\$218,855	\$11,308,786	\$25,751
Land.....	\$877,991	\$47,500	\$2,415,063	\$908,764	\$10,645	\$1,980,872	\$50,860	\$2,080,698	\$7,350
Buildings.....	\$731,508	\$101,501	\$5,009,945	\$1,163,615	\$21,965	\$5,215,460	\$35,949	\$3,570,302	\$8,185
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$380,819	\$83,903	\$8,118,988	\$641,221	\$17,635	\$2,776,469	\$42,059	\$1,386,793	\$5,740
Cash and sundries.....	\$961,789	\$111,660	\$4,780,370	\$1,389,067	\$32,498	\$5,561,168	\$34,487	\$4,270,998	\$4,476
Proprietors and firm members.....	27	3	67	43	24	25	3	172	12
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.—									
Total number.....	128	7	464	176	7	818	9	468	2
Total salaries.....	\$161,997	\$9,388	\$684,238	\$200,468	\$4,700	\$765,915	\$9,416	\$450,905	\$840
Officers of corporations—									
Number.....	28	—	111	34	—	187	6	89	
Salaries.....	\$69,684	—	\$292,973	\$68,822	—	\$262,691	\$6,836	\$142,204	
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—									
Total number.....	95	7	363	142	7	631	8	379	2
Total salaries.....	\$92,313	\$9,388	\$341,265	\$131,616	\$4,700	\$518,224	\$2,580	\$308,701	\$840
Men—									
Number.....	93	7	326	125	7	540	2	359	1
Salaries.....	\$91,537	\$9,388	\$330,389	\$124,600	\$4,700	\$477,287	\$2,100	\$299,967	\$840
Women—									
Number.....	2	—	27	17	—	91	1	20	1
Salaries.....	\$776	—	\$10,876	\$7,046	—	\$35,937	\$480	\$8,784	\$600
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:									
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	2,006	226	9,459	2,774	197	18,895	78	10,548	70
Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	1,242	59	6,537	1,720	91	10,953	45	7,729	43
Average number.....	1,607	102	8,117	2,270	188	11,870	67	8,872	46
Wages.....	\$647,728	\$81,554	\$83,841,404	\$872,588	\$28,886	\$5,000,846	\$27,287	\$3,007,364	\$10,000
Men, 16 years and over—									
Average number.....	1,586	101	7,007	1,908	122	9,621	58	8,120	45
Wages.....	\$648,641	\$81,404	\$83,521,820	\$781,208	\$22,611	\$4,453,264	\$26,187	\$2,885,794	\$9,800
Women, 16 years and over—									
Average number.....	—	—	917	341	2	2,148	—	409	—
Wages.....	—	—	\$283,282	\$88,929	\$300	\$527,777	—	\$60,173	—
Children, under 16 years—									
Average number.....	21	1	193	21	14	101	4	343	1
Wages.....	\$4,087	\$150	\$86,302	\$2,416	\$975	\$19,805	\$1,050	\$61,387	\$200
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month:									
Men, 16 years and over—									
January.....	1,186	45	5,901	1,555	57	8,202	44	7,555	28
February.....	1,285	21	5,999	1,504	63	8,628	43	7,568	28
March.....	1,382	33	6,399	1,660	105	8,808	43	7,840	28
April.....	1,595	85	6,855	1,923	113	9,487	50	8,106	50
May.....	1,630	119	7,228	2,074	147	9,659	54	8,343	64
June.....	1,770	141	7,430	2,010	152	9,944	62	8,227	64
July.....	1,743	157	7,549	2,086	154	9,921	64	8,001	66
August.....	1,820	215	7,680	2,103	157	10,233	56	8,181	54
September.....	1,748	177	7,570	2,127	157	10,368	62	8,659	54
October.....	1,668	89	7,647	2,044	150	10,406	60	8,464	34
November.....	1,649	78	7,146	1,928	125	10,163	46	8,308	28
December.....	1,550	63	6,695	1,878	87	9,641	47	8,283	28
Women, 16 years and over—									
January.....	—	—	886	315	—	1,871	—	354	—
February.....	—	—	893	334	—	2,083	—	339	—
March.....	—	—	922	343	—	2,069	—	332	—
April.....	—	—	935	333	3	2,181	—	415	—
May.....	—	—	942	345	3	2,199	—	414	—
June.....	—	—	937	339	3	2,103	—	403	—
July.....	—	—	907	329	3	2,112	—	370	—
August.....	—	—	916	336	3	2,214	—	397	—
September.....	—	—	935	357	3	2,231	—	456	—
October.....	—	—	940	353	3	2,252	—	463	—
November.....	—	—	950	359	1	2,330	—	460	—
December.....	—	—	842	340	—	2,183	—	452	—
Children, under 16 years—									
January.....	15	—	173	23	5	71	3	304	1
February.....	18	—	174	23	5	90	3	312	1
March.....	21	—	180	23	12	94	3	349	1
April.....	21	—	203	22	14	99	5	363	1
May.....	22	—	206	22	16	107	5	383	1
June.....	23	—	205	21	20	112	6	355	1
July.....	20	1	195	21	20	101	6	330	1
August.....	29	1	196	21	20	120	7	357	1
September.....	23	1	201	21	20	115	7	372	1
October.....	25	1	206	22	15	109	4	346	1
November.....	19	1	195	22	12	101	2	323	1
December.....	21	1	180	16	8	88	2	326	1
Miscellaneous expenses:									
Total.....	\$191,727	\$11,525	\$792,475	\$334,167	\$6,687	\$691,591	\$6,504	\$402,589	\$1,162
Rent of works.....	\$5,207	\$675	\$14,871	\$10,939	\$110	\$21,694	—	\$17,551	\$167
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$18,716	\$1,537	\$55,198	\$25,629	\$414	\$80,224	\$698	\$43,253	\$110
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$169,451	\$9,813	\$690,482	\$296,589	\$5,663	\$662,586	\$5,611	\$321,808	\$710
Contract work.....	\$8,358	—	\$32,424	\$1,000	\$500	\$27,137	\$200	\$19,982	\$175
Materials used:									
Total cost.....	\$369,957	\$61,456	\$2,884,059	\$522,408	\$26,596	\$3,220,885	\$28,159	\$2,451,980	\$5,371
China clay (domestic)—									
Tons.....	—	—	9,784	2,338	—	25,307	—	6,973	—
Cost.....	—	—	\$99,001	\$19,481	—	\$199,278	—	\$34,168	—
China clay (foreign)—									
Tons.....	2	—	5,882	570	—	5,200	1	1,059	—
Cost.....	\$25	—	\$67,363	\$8,641	—	\$60,948	\$12	\$13,123	—

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

	Missouri.	Montana.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsyl-vania.	South Carolina.
Materials used—Continued.									
Total cost—Continued.									
Ball clay (domestic)—									
Tons.....	124		6,698	691		8,688	2	498	
Cost.....	\$466		\$44,379	\$4,040		\$40,995	\$10	\$2,218	
Ball clay (foreign)—			4,764	86		5,885		883	
Tons.....			\$48,185	\$787		\$50,311		\$7,993	
Cost.....									
Stoneware clay—									
Tons.....	2,717		332	2,920	755	88,112	388	5,204	182
Cost.....	\$6,667		\$2,647	\$6,127	\$1,297	\$45,294	\$2,329	\$12,106	\$260
Slip clay—									
Tons.....	160		114	35	7	1,277	1	968	5
Cost.....	\$1,155		\$1,125	\$160	\$52	\$6,800	\$7	\$2,087	\$27
Fire clay—									
Tons.....	56,620	3,300	95,108	39,662	5,000	282,157	886	750,045	250
Cost.....	\$70,258	\$16,936	\$120,826	\$51,573	\$2,000	\$200,184	\$212	\$900,855	\$875
Pipe clay—									
Tons.....	18,835		2,047	6,620		27,940	2,800	1,850	
Cost.....	\$25,208		\$1,293	\$8,149		\$11,494	\$2,100	\$2,462	
Terra cotta clay—									
Tons.....	8,980		56,557	8,343		38,630	2,350	8,236	
Cost.....	\$8,582		\$56,329	\$18,142		\$21,056	\$1,880	\$10,353	
Brick clay, purchased—									
Tons.....	4,306		79,778	3,776		22,780		16,480	
Cost.....	\$6,474		\$87,098	\$4,361		\$12,197		\$19,717	
All other clay—									
Tons.....	4,343	90	94,830	5,140	5,000	69,184	510	15,925	
Cost.....	\$4,318	\$27	\$52,871	\$6,380	\$5,000	\$71,062	\$290	\$33,249	
Coal, used as an ingredient—									
Tons.....			2,637	50		2,150			
Cost.....			\$2,787	\$100		\$1,175			
Sand—									
Tons.....	1,709	284	22,720	3,919		19,484	166	18,603	60
Cost.....	\$1,298	\$279	\$24,286	\$4,888		\$22,018	\$166	\$26,292	\$40
Manganese—									
Pounds.....	28,000	500	110,640	71,450		264,821	860	67,084	
Cost.....	\$498	\$8	\$4,916	\$2,629		\$11,486	\$46	\$1,327	
Salt—									
Tons.....	435	2	455	78	66	2,351	60	538	
Cost.....	\$1,382	\$20	\$1,895	\$341	\$334	\$9,117	\$300	\$2,719	
Iron—									
Pounds.....	4,662,000		202,000			676,322		5,658,560	
Cost.....	\$4,662		\$203			\$721		\$6,388	
Coloring matter—									
Carbonate of barium.....	\$3,935		19,647	\$447		\$28,407		\$11,052	
Sawdust.....	\$125		\$4,885	\$2,751		\$252		\$1,025	
Flint (quartz)—									
Tons.....	3	1,739	12,712	1,107		18,367	26	12,266	3
Cost.....	\$24	\$4,410	\$88,690	\$9,658		\$146,953	\$206	\$40,115	\$88
Feldspar—									
Tons.....	17		18,664	1,023		11,680	51	1,223	2
Cost.....	\$148		\$94,511	\$10,793		\$112,968	\$331	\$10,622	\$11
Plaster—									
Tons.....	668		4,198	3,776		3,078	4	1,081	
Cost.....	\$4,053		\$34,076	\$16,007		\$27,801	\$40	\$11,685	
Liquid and coin gold—									
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt—									
Packing materials (crates, hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.)—									
Fuel.....	\$7,487		\$147,771	\$16,879	\$250	\$267,766	\$245	\$40,509	
Rent of power and heat.....	\$104,576	\$29,148	\$707,531	\$207,079	\$9,876	\$908,881	\$9,796	\$645,729	\$3,808
Mill supplies.....		\$300	\$2,680	\$735		\$109		\$1,059	
All other materials.....	\$12,422	\$1,209	\$46,097	\$18,690	\$2,054	\$86,317	\$570	\$88,316	\$181
Freight.....	\$28,061	\$6,958	\$275,553	\$59,378	\$128	\$328,407	\$1,270	\$406,922	\$1,045
Products:									
Aggregate value.....	\$1,662,150	\$180,006	\$8,940,728	\$2,889,449	\$88,736	\$11,851,225	\$90,837	\$8,127,420	\$23,255
Pottery—									
Total value.....									
Red earthenware—									
Value.....	\$78,177	\$950	\$5,070,566	\$649,592	\$19,981	\$6,994,805	\$11,204	\$1,164,517	\$9,535
Stoneware—									
Gallons.....									
Value.....	\$6,379		\$24,000	\$33,955		\$164,798	\$2,601	\$99,786	\$1,000
Yellow and Rockingham ware—									
Value.....	1,558,460	\$93,170	1,014,000	\$48,598	400,860	14,517,342		3,082,000	172,700
C. C. or cream colored ware—									
Value.....									
White granite ware—									
Value.....									
Semivitreous porcelain ware (stone porcelain)—									
Value.....									
China (porcelain)—									
Value.....									
Bone china, Delitz, and Belleek ware—									
Value.....									
Sanitary ware—									
Value.....									
Solid porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc.—									
Value.....									
Porcelain electrical supplies—									
Value.....									
Porcelain doorknobs—									
Value.....									
Porcelain hardware trimmings—									
Value.....									
Art pottery and porcelain—									
Value.....									
All other pottery products—									
Value.....	\$8,628	\$950	\$426,770	\$89,672	\$260	\$389,006	\$8,708	\$647,797	\$50

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1899.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Missouri.	Montana.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Products—Continued.									
Aggregate value—Continued.									
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products—									
Total value.....	\$1,530,502	\$178,128	\$8,644,010	\$1,682,358	\$68,105	\$4,848,615	\$79,633	\$6,883,330	\$11,220
Architectural terra cotta—									
Value.....	\$184,495		\$860,304	\$117,350				\$139,100	
Chimney tops—	\$590	\$50		\$175,025		\$29,472	\$3,045	\$2,266	
Fireproofing, including terra cotta, lumber, and hollow building tile or blocks—									
Tons.....	3,353	79	144,303	15,883		51,098	1,988	35,021	
Value.....	\$26,257	\$1,100	\$653,144	\$106,920		\$346,090	\$15,500	\$110,210	
Roofing tile—									
Value.....	\$7,000			\$66,045		\$54,675	\$1,000		
Floor tile—									
Value.....				\$37,123	\$25,600		\$610,419		\$44,448
Encaustic tile—									
Value.....								\$16,588	
Fire brick—									
Number of 1,000.....	26,502	1,810	40,281	11,649	238	69,129	60	558,016	960
Value.....	\$375,023	\$72,088	\$693,158	\$227,814	\$3,380	\$976,693	\$1,300	\$4,921,339	\$11,220
Glass-melting pots—									
Value.....	\$3,151			\$12,000			\$136,620		\$205,210
Fire-clay retorts—									
Value.....	\$62,560			\$77,666	\$4,750		\$33,509		\$11,400
Furnace linings and settings—									
Value.....	\$96,155			\$70,000	\$30,652		\$134,587		\$190,822
Locomotive tiles and tank blocks—									
Value.....	\$184,085			\$46,500	\$19,997		\$20,956		\$132,653
Stove linings—									
Value.....	\$10,000	\$250		\$8,000	\$74,507		\$7,563		\$106,851
Saggers—									
Value.....				\$5,595	\$45,786		\$24,014	\$60	\$3,228
Clay crucibles, inufies, and scoriifiers—									
Value.....					\$2,800	\$12,000			\$1,455
Flue linings—									
Value.....	\$6,540			\$91,730	\$10,480	\$1,000	\$83,119	\$600	\$10,535
Drain tile—									
Value.....	\$18,829			\$6,360	\$14,716	\$3,075	\$131,852	\$2,000	\$18,180
Sewer pipe—									
Tons.....	83,363	5,333		27,350	11,289	10,857	466,469	12,200	34,435
Value.....	\$436,624	\$25,000		\$99,000	\$51,293	\$38,000	\$1,680,724	\$36,700	\$204,400
Electrical conduits—									
Value.....	\$2,000			\$250,006	\$20,000		\$315,305		
Enamelled brick—									
Number of 1,000.....				8,836				2	983
Value.....				\$183,113				\$120	\$74,875
Vitrified paving brick—									
Number of 1,000.....	15	85		210	11,457		26,853		15,862
Value.....	\$172	\$1,445		\$2,687	\$118,172		\$208,924		\$184,065
Ornamental-shaped brick (all not rectangular, plain brick)—									
Number of 1,000.....		16		426	2,235		60	5	114
Value.....		\$330		\$17,750	\$75,280		\$1,200	\$275	\$8,290
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—									
Number of 1,000.....	2			7,953	100		1,057	450	7,181
Value.....	\$68			\$162,035	\$1,000		\$12,100	\$16,000	\$85,539
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—									
Number of 1,000.....		124		407	2,628		2,257	18	200
Value.....		\$1,408		\$1,784	\$25,544		\$17,575	\$420	\$2,500
Common brick—									
Number of 1,000.....	90	8,465		98,763	13,698	8,500	15,939	480	18,058
Value.....	\$701	\$55,079		\$464,174	\$75,114	\$17,500	\$77,338	\$2,465	\$77,449
All other terra cotta, fire, and other clay products ² —									
Value.....	\$126,752	\$21,383		\$166,081	\$82,307	\$150	\$10,880	\$148	\$892,517
All other products.....	\$53,471	\$928		\$220,147	\$57,499	\$700	\$12,805		\$79,582
Power:									
Number of establishments reporting.....	25	5		73	42	8	239	4	124
Total horsepower owned.....	2,861	521		9,525	5,560	298	20,501	352	16,567
Engines—									
Steam—									
Number.....	44	8		121	55	3	290	5	202
Horsepower.....	2,799	426		8,489	5,426	275	19,679	352	15,890
Gas or gasoline—									
Number.....	1				5		8		5
Horsepower.....	6				132		276		157
Water wheels—									
Number.....						1	1		2
Horsepower.....						18	180		64
Electric motors—									
Number.....	5	2		17	1		25		11
Horsepower.....	56	95		546	2		450		510
Other power—									
Number.....				12			1		1
Horsepower.....				491			16		10
Machinery and kilns:									
Pottery—									
Disintegrators (blunger).....				68	11		154	1	35
Agitators.....				79	10		178		17
Slip pumps.....				79	19		163	1	33
Laws.....				55	15		99		26
Clay presses:									
Iron.....	2	1		78	22		175	1	33
Wood.....	5			45			5		7

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.² Including acid-proof brick, adobes, aquaria, ornaments, condensers, cupola blocks, fire kindlers, gas logs, glass-house furnace blocks, grate tile, grave markers, hollow brick, lead pots, open-hearth runner brick, patent panels, perforated paving brick, porous cups, porous hollow brick, sewer brick, sidewalk tile and blocks, statuary, stone pumps, toy marbles, vases, web tile, and well brick and tile.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Missouri.	Montana.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Machinery and kilns—Continued.									
Pottery—Continued.									
Pug mills—									
Regular	8	1	67	16	3	122	2	55	6
Sagger			33	6	1	52		8	
Wad mills	1		39	5	6	71		11	
Jiggers	7		193	75		586	2	96	2
Butters	3		380	8		30		70	
Dry presses			88	52		32		21	
Polishers	2		14	1		32		1	
Lathes	9		89	59	10	138	3	87	7
All other machines	6		110	16		188	4	41	2
Kilns—									
Up-draft	14		192	24	13	318	1	107	
Down-draft	4	1	44	34	15	291	3	49	2
Muffle—									
Large	2		27	1		18		9	2
Decorating			57	9		137		27	
All other			6	8	2	15		7	2
Terra cotta, tile, and brick—									
Clay-grinding machines—									
Disintegrators	9	6	38	20	2	36	2	28	
Dry pans	34	2	31	19	2	128	1	94	3
All other	10	7	27	9	1	49	1	11	2
Clay-temping machines—									
Ring pits	1	1	39	5	2	11		9	
Pug mills	27	12	66	34		63	1	83	
Wet pans	27	5	36	3	8	117	4	127	
All other	5	4	6	2	1	23		2	
Molding machines—									
Soft mud		12	53	8	1	21		15	
Stiff mud	5	1	33	14	1	37	1	34	
Dry presses	2	3	18	11		27	1	12	
Shape brick power presses			16	7	1	11		45	
Hand presses	36	9	122	37	2	77	1	341	2
Sewer-pipe presses	9	1	9	6	2	75	2	15	
Tile machines	11	4	25	10	1	66	2	19	
All other	1	10	507	51	1	31		775	
Mold sanders		10	14	8		2		16	
All other machines	12	2	5	184		10	2	18	
Kilns:									
Clamp	10	5	62	10	5	11	1	19	2
Down-draft—									
Round	128	18	173	93		715	12	136	
Rectangular	27		42	21		111	2	491	
Muffle	19	1	39	9		5		21	
Continuous	2	1	5	2				1	2
All other kilns	7	14	23	11		42		105	
Dryers	59	23	119	45	7	142	3	135	2
Idle machinery	6	4	46	38	1	39	1	36	
Establishments, classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:									
Total number of establishments	37	5	81	52	21	248	5	143	10
No employees			2	1		3		6	
Under 5	14		5	9	15	32	2	16	4
5 to 20	9	1	17	6	4	74	1	28	5
21 to 50	4	3	15	16		43	2	38	1
51 to 100	3		11	9	2	48		26	
101 to 250	4	1	22	10		41		20	
251 to 500	3		5	1		5		6	
501 to 1,000			3			2		2	
Over 1,000			1					1	

	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	All other states. ²
Number of establishments	18	28	7	5	8	14	4	8
Character of organization—								
Individual	10	24	5	1	1	4	2	4
Firm and limited partnership	4	3	1	2	4	3	2	3
Incorporated company	4	1	1	2	3	7		1
Capital:								
Total	\$171,898	\$203,395	\$88,050	\$309,361	\$436,500	\$1,610,266	\$23,349	\$156,725
Land	\$17,085	\$36,216	\$8,100	\$12,620	\$52,329	\$230,517	\$6,500	\$14,800
Buildings	\$57,220	\$95,743	\$10,500	\$139,239	\$195,398	\$584,345	\$5,700	\$58,500
Machinery, tools, and implements	\$40,255	\$29,956	\$11,500	\$82,571	\$77,726	\$289,964	\$5,050	\$37,425
Cash and sundries	\$57,388	\$41,480	\$7,650	\$74,381	\$111,107	\$503,440	\$5,499	\$51,000
Proprietors and firm members	15	31	8	6	8	18	9	8
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:								
Total number	15	7	2	10	15	57		14
Total salaries	\$11,755	\$6,900	\$2,000	\$18,384	\$17,900	\$51,592		\$15,575
Officers of corporations—								
Number	4	1	2	2	4	6		4
Salaries	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$6,000	\$7,200	\$18,200		\$3,700
General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.—								
Total number	11	6		8	11	51		10
Total salaries	\$8,755	\$4,900		\$7,384	\$10,700	\$88,392		\$11,875
Men—								
Number	11	6		7	11	47		10
Salaries	\$8,755	\$4,900		\$6,760	\$10,700	\$81,352		\$11,875
Women—								
Number				1		4		
Salaries				\$624		\$2,040		
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:								
Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	389	411	56	144	168	1,688	17	150
Least number employed at any one time during the year	281	184	41	51	102	992	8	139

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	All other states. ²
Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages—Continued.								
Average number.....	800	280	36	100	126	1,269	10	108
Wages.....	\$91,417	\$77,423	\$10,906	\$23,892	\$59,928	\$50,444	\$8,789	\$42,150
Men, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....	291	279	35	90	124	975	8	100
Wages.....	\$90,696	\$77,324	\$10,750	\$22,006	\$59,612	\$42,434	\$8,164	\$39,950
Women, 16 years and over—								
Average number.....				2		263		
Wages.....				567		64,949		
Children, under 16 years—								
Average number.....	9	1	1	8	2	31	2	8
Wages.....	\$721	\$99	\$156	\$1,810	\$316	\$6,061	\$575	\$2,200
Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month:								
Men, 16 years and over—								
January.....	286	162	21	50	108	719	10	39
February.....	243	197	21	47	107	687	10	39
March.....	275	225	26	80	120	769	10	106
April.....	298	251	88	80	138	955	9	128
May.....	303	287	45	93	137	1,027	9	131
June.....	306	349	53	107	127	961	7	131
July.....	320	375	48	104	121	1,074	3	126
August.....	324	366	44	112	140	1,195	2	126
September.....	296	395	44	107	135	1,157	9	129
October.....	310	315	38	106	116	1,061	10	131
November.....	290	227	25	99	115	1,085	9	69
December.....	286	210	21	99	119	1,065	8	49
Women, 16 years and over—								
January.....				1		261		
February.....						261		
March.....				1		261		
April.....				8		263		
May.....				1		263		
June.....						263		
July.....						263		
August.....						263		
September.....				1		263		
October.....				6		263		
November.....				6		263		
December.....				6		263		
Children, under 16 years—								
January.....	4		1	8	2	16	3	8
February.....	2		1	2	1	20	3	8
March.....	6	1	1	10	1	23	3	8
April.....	9	2	1	8	1	34	3	8
May.....	12	2	1	11		35	3	8
June.....	10	1	1	6	3	29		8
July.....	10	1	1	6	1	25		8
August.....	12	1	1	10	3	40		8
September.....	11	1	1	8	3	42	1	8
October.....	12	1	1	11	2	38	1	8
November.....	10		1	8	2	36	3	8
December.....	11		1	8	1	33	3	8
Miscellaneous expenses:								
Total.....	\$50,832	\$12,294	\$1,214	\$12,111	\$7,509	\$114,894	\$635	\$5,633
Rent of works.....	\$100	\$580	\$590		\$225	\$3,254		
Taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$1,276	\$1,043	\$467	\$857	\$2,156	\$7,014	\$170	\$630
Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$49,466	\$10,401	\$157	\$11,264	\$5,218	\$104,566	\$465	\$5,003
Contract work.....		\$270						
Materials used:								
Total cost.....	\$74,244	\$13,876	\$6,196	\$34,455	\$29,392	\$210,134	\$1,277	\$32,969
China clay (domestic)—								
Tons.....						724		
Cost.....						\$7,276		\$155
China clay (foreign)—								
Tons.....						1,131		10
Cost.....						\$16,641		\$172
Ball clay (domestic)—								
Tons.....		225				1,220		5
Cost.....		\$1,200				\$9,764		\$50
Ball clay (foreign)—								
Tons.....						188		12
Cost.....						\$1,870		\$135
Stoneware clay—								
Tons.....	4,811	3,834		20	1,147	235		170
Cost.....	\$5,068	\$4,190		\$20	\$2,855	\$300		\$340
Slip clay—								
Tons.....	76	109		1	8	11		8
Cost.....	\$294	\$1,119		\$4	\$91	\$120		\$40
Fire clay—								
Tons.....	1,970	650	750	225	26	361		2,215
Cost.....	\$7,880	\$578	\$750	\$225	\$21	\$462		\$7,775
Pipe clay—								
Tons.....	10,445		500	402				
Cost.....	\$10,447		\$500	\$404				
Terra cotta clay—								
Tons.....					232			
Cost.....					\$116			
Brick clay, purchased—								
Tons.....		35		8,208	11	1,399		
Cost.....		\$35		\$4,432	\$6	\$139		
All other clay—								
Tons.....	250		112	40		20		
Cost.....	\$262		\$434	\$60		\$54		
Coal used as an ingredient—								
Tons.....	178							
Cost.....	\$207							
Sand—								
Tons.....	171	75	18		51	717		50
Cost.....	\$178	\$35	\$18		\$41	\$804		\$68

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1.

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	All other states. ²
Materials used—Continued.								
Total cost—Continued.								
Manganese—								
Pounds.....		2,500	\$60	68,040				100
Cost.....		\$118	\$32	\$858				\$5
Salt—								
Tons.....	106	84				1		1
Cost.....	\$544	\$704				\$13	\$9	\$10
Iron—								
Pounds.....								24,000
Cost.....								\$25
Coloring matter—								\$10
Carbonate of barium.....								
Sawdust.....			\$20					
Flint (quartz)—								
Tons.....	19	7						110
Cost.....	\$147	\$60						\$375
Feldspar—								
Tons.....	16	21						105
Cost.....	\$250	\$314						\$1,025
Plaster—								
Tons.....	4	36				25	152	3
Cost.....	\$30	\$397				\$177	\$1,982	\$30
Liquid and coin gold.....								
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt.....								
Packing materials (crates, hogheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.).....								
Fuel.....	\$1,442	\$902	\$25	\$1,419	\$180	\$14,204		\$5,401
Rent of power and heat.....	\$35,830	\$28,845	\$2,404	\$12,015	\$15,097	\$100,446	\$695	\$11,380
Mill supplies.....	\$5,602	\$2,086	\$129	\$1,028	\$1,055	\$8,684		\$1,540
All other materials.....	\$1,528	\$891	\$4	\$1,198	\$107	\$353		\$345
Freight.....	\$4,519	\$1,883	\$1,600	\$12,727	\$9,618	\$24,285		\$3,200
Products:								
Aggregate value.....		\$259,710		\$98,600		\$157,304	\$1,104,883	\$14,218
Pottery—								\$130,075
Total value.....		\$67,920		\$7,700		\$9,105	\$18,350	\$18,145
Red earthenware—								\$24,025
Value.....								
Stoneware—								
Gallons.....	1,435,200	1,432,400				197,500	\$16,000	
Value.....	\$66,920	\$67,647				\$18,350	\$16,404	
Art pottery and porcelain—								
Value.....								
All other pottery products—								
Value.....								
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products—								
Total value.....		\$191,790		\$110,034		\$14,900	\$74,078	\$143,954
Architectural terra cotta—								
Value.....								
Chimney tops—								
Value.....								
Fireproofing, including terra cotta, lumber, and hollow building tile or blocks—								
Tons.....								
Value.....								
Roofing tile—								
Value.....								
Floor tile—								
Value.....								
Encaustic tile—								
Value.....								
Fire brick—								
Number of 1,000.....	2,744	1,401	164	50	533	4,600		1,400
Value.....	\$28,049	\$23,234	\$3,250	\$937	\$16,058	\$51,400		\$36,000
Glass-melting pots—								
Value.....								
Fire-clay retorts—								
Value.....								
Furnace linings and settings—								
Value.....								
Locomotive tiles and tank blocks—								
Value.....								
Stove linings—								
Value.....								
Saggers—								
Value.....								
Clay crucibles, muffles, and scorifiers—								
Value.....								
Flue linings—								
Value.....								
Draintile—								
Value.....								
Sewer pipe—								
Tons.....	85,749	15,200	4,000		11,318	17,071		142
Value.....	\$142,999	\$58,753	\$8,000		\$76,694	\$42,350		\$500
Electrical conduits—								
Value.....								
Enamelled brick—								
Number of 1,000.....								
Value.....								
Vitrified paving brick—								
Number of 1,000.....								
Value.....								
Ornamental-shaped brick (all not rectangular, plain brick)—								
Number of 1,000.....								
Value.....								
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)—								
Number of 1,000.....								
Value.....								

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

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TABLE 18.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE-CLAY PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900¹—Continued.

	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	All other states, ²
Products—Continued.								
Aggregate value—Continued.								
Terra cotta, etc.—Continued.								
Total value—Continued.								
Red front brick (both pressed and wire-cut)—								
Number of 1,000.....	50			80		658		1,550
Value.....	\$800			\$800		\$4,497		\$19,400
Common brick—								
Number of 1,000.....	1,870	4,360	500	800		2,500		1,500
Value.....	\$11,160	\$20,380	\$2,750	\$4,000		\$12,500		\$13,500
All other terra cotta, fire, and other clay products: ³								
Value.....		\$8,750		\$8,540	\$6,940	\$9,800		
All other products.....		\$520	\$6,000			\$250	\$428	\$2,000
Power:								
Number of establishments reporting.....	8	9	3	8	3	12	2	7
Total horsepower owned.....	577	870	150	895	155	1,887	45	416
Engines—								
Steam—								
Number.....	9	9	3	4	3	24	2	9
Horsepower.....	577	870	150	895	155	1,887	45	416
Gas or gasoline—								
Number.....								
Horsepower.....								
Water wheels—								
Number.....								
Horsepower.....								
Electric motors—								
Number.....								
Horsepower.....								
Other power—								
Number.....								
Horsepower.....								
Machinery and kilns:								
Pottery:								
Disintegrators (blunger).....	5			1	1	8	3	2
Agitators.....				1		6		
Slip pumps.....	11	6			1	10		3
Laws.....	1		2			5		1
Clay presses—								
Iron.....	3	2				11	1	
Wood.....								1
Pug mills—								
Regular.....	9	17	1		2	6	3	8
Sagger.....						3		1
Wad mills.....	1	1				3		
Jiggers.....	11	7		1	4	2	22	6
Batters.....			2					
Dry presses.....								
Polishers.....			1					
Lathes.....	11	14	1	1	3	8		2
All other machines.....	11	6	2	7	2			1
Kilns—								
Up-draft.....	12	19	2	3	8	26		3
Down-draft.....	9	8	4		3	11	1	8
Muffle—								
Large.....						20		1
Decorating.....						1	2	
All other.....	2		1		1			
Terra cotta, tile, and brick:								
Clay-grinding machines:								
Disintegrators.....		2		1	2	1	2	
Dry pans.....	3	2	1	3	2	9		1
All other clay-grinding machines.....	1	7		2	4		1	5
Clay-temping machines—								
Ring pits.....	5	5						
Pug mills.....	4	1	8	8	2	8		5
Wet pans.....	5	1	1	4	2	3		
All other.....	1				1	1		
Molding machines—								
Soft mud.....		1		2		2	6	
Stiff mud.....	2	1	1	2	1	14		2
Dry presses.....					1	5	4	
Shape-brick power presses.....	3			1	1	17		
Hand presses.....	5	4	1	16	7	3		3
Sewer-pipe presses.....	4	2	1	1	2	4		
Tile machines.....	2	3	2	2	2	10	1	
All other.....	7				1			2
Mold sanders.....						1		1
All other machines.....						1		
Kilns—								
Clamp.....	2	4	3	2		14		1
Down-draft—								
Round.....	81	17	1	3	18	110	1	3
Rectangular.....				6	1	9		6
Muffle.....				3	1			
Continuous.....						1		
All other.....						10		2
Dryers.....	4	2			1	10		4
Idle machinery.....	4	1	1	5	5	16	1	1
Establishments, classified by number of persons employed, not including proprietors and firm members:								
Total number of establishments.....	18	28	7	5	8	14	4	8
No employees.....				1				
Under 5.....	3	8	2	1	1	1	8	2
5 to 20.....	10	17	4		4	5	1	3
21 to 50.....	4	2	1	2	2	1		2
51 to 100.....					1	2		1
101 to 250.....	1	1		1		2		
251 to 500.....						2		
501 to 1,000.....						1		
Over 1,000.....								

¹The report for the Twelfth Census is for the calendar year 1890.²Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1.³Including acid-proof brick, adobes, aquaria ornaments, condensers, cupola blocks, fire kindlers, gas logs, glass-house furnace blocks, grate tile, grave markers,

hollow brick, lead pots, open-hearth runner brick, patent panels, perforated paving brick, porous cups, porous hollow brick, sewer brick, sidewalk tile and blocks,

statuary, stone pumps, toy marbles, vases, web tile, and well brick and tile.